Westbrook Pegler
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

The Tobias Record Speaks for Itself

In a recent newspaper column, Westbrook Pegler attacked members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and had this to say about Dr. Channing Tobias;

"He is 'director' of an old parasitic but legal 'foundation' called the Phelps-Stokes Fund, established long ago by rich Episcopalians to teach Christianity to Africans. It provides soft life, good pay and an appearance of 'eminence' and 'distinction' to its functionaries."

He hinted that Dr. Tobias is a Communist sympathizer:

"He has a record of citations in connection with notorious Communist fronts in the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which is exceeded by few individuals. He is cited 41 times."

Who is Dr. Tobias?

First of all, he is 69 years old, and President Truman's new alternate representative to the sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris.

For six years, he was professor of Bible Literature at his alma mater, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

For 12 years, he was student secretary of the International Committee of YMCAs.

For 23 years, by vote of the International Committee, he was senior secretary of YMCAs, a post from which he retired in 1946.

Besides serving as director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, he is a director of many other outstanding institutions, including, the NAACP, Marshall Field Foundation, Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, Liberian Foundation.

He is a trustee of Hampton Institute, Paine College, Palmer Memorial Institute.

He served as associate administrator of the New York State War Finance Committee.

President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights, National Advisory Committee on Selective Service, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, Federal Council of Churches Executive Committee, and many others have had his services.

He has traveled extensively in Africa and the Far East. Dr. Tobias is a Spingarn Medalist and recipient of the Harmon Award for religious services.

He holds honorary degrees from Morehouse College, Jewish Institute of Religion, New York University.

In other words, Dr. Tobias is one of the eminent Americans of our day, and an elder statesman of the first rank.

This is the man whose record is an open book and whom Pegler attempts to smear as a Communist and a do-gooder.

And in doing so, Pegler utilizes an ancient and shopworn method of argumentation. He and the Dixiecrats have not been able to find any real fault with the report of President Truman's Civil Rights Committee, so instead of attempting to do so they aim criticism at the members of the committee.

Lawyers have a common expression — if you don't have a good defense in a lawsuit, argue the law; if you don't have any law on your side, then rant and rave.

And that's the stage at which Mr. Pegler is.

Pegler Hit By Leaders For Smear

(Read Walter White Page 7)

NEW YORK — Westbrook Pegler's two-day attack on Dr. Channing Tobias and the President's Committee on Civil Rights of which he was a member drew immedate fire from a number of the nation's outstanding leaders last week.

CHANNING TOBIAS

There has been indignation and resentment against Westbrook Pegler for his many "smear and ridiculous" pieces on the Negro and "outrageous attacks" on President Roosevelt and his administration in the past, but none had brought more bitter resentment and sharper replies than last week's outburst.

Contacted by the Defender, Dr. Tobias said he had no desire to answer Pegler.

"One doesn't dignify himself in trying to answer him," the newly name U. N. alternate delegate replied. "I think he is trying to do a job on Negro leadership as well as on the administration. There is absolutely no truth to what he says and it isn't worth answering him."

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said that Pegler 'has done American democracy a disservice by attacking the motive of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

"To challenge the patriotism of the distinguished citizens from many branches of American life who signed that notable document," Randolph said, "is idiotic, irresponsible and foolhardy.

"Dr. Tobias is one of American democracy's greatest and most valiant champions.

"Pegler has indicated a vicious contempt for millions of American citizens of the non-white race by his attacks on the President's Civil Rights Committee, the NAACP, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Dr. Tobias. Perhaps the only forces who can rejoice in his views are the Communists, the fellow-traveler, the Ku Klux Klan and the Dixiecrats."

LESTER GRANGER, executive secretary of the National Urban League. "I don't read him. Pegler lives in the gutter and makes his living by throwing filth. The only way to answer a person like that is to get in the gutter with him — an no self-respecting person would want to do that."

THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP special counsel, said:

"Tobias is as much a good American as anybody in the country, and a great deal more of an American than Westbrook Pegler will ever be. Most of Tobias' life has been spent in unselfish service to his country and his people. Pegler will attack anything that is progressive, nad I feel sorry for the people who read him."

WALTER WHITE, Executive secretary of the NAACP said that the attack on Dr. Tobias is "an indication of his ignorance or his deliberate attempt to supress the facts that he should know about if he had made any, even the most casual inquiry.

"The attack on the NAACP is the usual antiquated lie," White said, "and Pegler knows it.

"It is understood that Pegler is restrained by the Hearst outfit from attacking Jews and Negroes as Jews and Negroes," White stated, "but he is given the green light when it comes to killing off all activities in behalf of the President's Civil Rights committee. His attacks are clear-cut examples that he and his kind have a well-organized plan to silence any persons, especially Negroes, who fight for equal rights for the Negro and other minority groups and for decent and liberal American policy.

"As a matter of fact," the NAACP secretary said. "Pegler's attacks go beyond the Dixiecrats in advocating the revival of the Ku Klux Klan and taking the law in their own hands."

Westbrook Pegler
Dr. Channing H. Tobias

Pegler Blast At Tobias 'Unfounded'

NEW YORK—Several Negro leaders have expressed resentment against columnist Westbrook Pegler of the Hearst newspapers for his recent blast at Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Pegler also attacked the fund itself in challenging the Presidential appointment of Dr. Tobias to a UN meeting in Paris.

Walter White and Thurgood S. Marshall of the NAACP and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, joined in calling Pegler's tirade "insidious, dirty, unprincipled."

In his column of Sept. 11 Pegler hinted that Dr. Tobias might be a Communist sympathizer. It is believed that Pegler's attack on Tobias was predicated on the fact that Dr. Tobias has been reported as a member of groups listed as subversive.

Among these organizations, it is reported, are the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, the Win-the-Peace Conference and the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

In his article, Pegler also specifically attacked the Phelps-Stokes Fund, calling it a "parasitic . . . foundation." He also attacked several other members of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

White, Marshall and Barnett said in a statement: "The Pegler attack upon Dr. Tobias and the Phelps-Stokes Fund is unfounded. It is another infamous foul act in his campaign to injure Negro leadership in this nation."

They further charge Pegler with abusing "the privilege of the free press as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

The NAACP's Walter White, Thurgood Marshall and Roy Wilkins made the following statement in letters addressed to national leaders:

"If Pegler can get away with this smear of a man of such unimpeachable reputation as Channing Tobias, no American—particularly if he be a Negro who fights for full citizenship rights for Negroes—is immune from similar smear tactics.

"Dr. Tobias, for a long period of years, has established an enviable reputation for h unselfish devotion to public service for his people and his country. He has likewise been noted for his courage and determination to stand up and fight for what he considers right and proper. In doing so he has made many enemies among those who are opposed to the principles which all of us consider necessary to preserve our Government.

"There is considerable evidence that this is the beginning of a campaign not only to destroy Dr. Tobias, but every Negro leader who has the courage to fight against bigotry . . . "

Channing H. Tobias No Communist

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the devout churchman, the Y.M.C.A.'s senior secretary for so many years and loyal American citizen, is the latest victim of Westbrook Pegler's vicious smear campaign. It is time for reputable newspapers either to demand that Pegler tell the truth in his column or to drop it from their pages.

Anybody who knows Channing Tobias knows that he is not a Communist, that he is not subversive. Like every other self-respecting Negro citizen, he abhors racial discrimination and segregation and he speaks out courageously against it. All of our great Negro leaders, including Tobias, devote the greater part of their lives fighting for full citizenship rights for Negroes. If that be a subversive action, then we all are subversive. We want to be full-fledged American citizens and will continue to fight and protest until we have attained that status.

Dr. Tobias, who probably would be elected a bishop in the C. M. E. church if he were not a layman, is one of the most distinguished Americans which this country has produced. President Truman recognized his ability and his loyalty last week when he named him as this country's alternate delegate to the UN assembly. Pegler's ridiculous charges will not be taken seriously by any thoughtful American.

—From K. C. Call.

Attack On Tobias Termed Pegler Anti-Negro Action

BY ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The attack on Dr. Channing Tobias, noted Negro leader, by Westbrook Pegler, Hearst publication columnist follows a current pattern of striking at outstanding leaders. It accompanies attempts to smear the whole civil rights program of President Harry S. Truman.

Pegler, a notorious muckracker, shows his sympathy for southern efforts to sabotage civil rights legislation which would strike down the evils of segregation and discrimination.

This copyrighted column was the second of a series of bitter attacks on the committee, its organization, its members and the report which Pegler declares will "revive the bloody-shirt propaganda that forced the southern white man to organize the original Ku Klux Klan."

In the most vicious style, Pegler lambasts the entire group and the attempt to secure some semblance of decent economic improvement for the millions of Negroes living in the south.

Coming as it does on the heels of another Hearst inspired attack on Lena Horne as a Communist, the whole affair seems an effort to discredit outstanding Negroes with the smear of Communism.

In the Horne affair, a Hearst columnist, Jack O'Brien, took off on a crusade to have Miss Horne purged from Ed Sullivan's Sunday night show. Making this decidedly a religious-racial appeal, O'Brien used the well known subterfuge of Communism to thwart Miss Horne's appearance.

There was an attempt by weak kneed Columbia Broadcasting System officials to yield to O'Brien's smear. An understudy was on hand in event Miss Horne was yanked off the air, but standing on solid ground, legally and morally, the Music Corporation of America made it quite clear that it would hold legally and financially responsible all those involved in the conspiracy, passivey as well as actively, if Miss Horne were deprived of her contractural rights to appear. That included CBS, Master of Ceremonies Ed Sullivan, the producers and sponsors.

Miss Horne's dilemma grew out of the fact that the singer had been listed in the notorious "Red Channels" like several other noted performers, all of whom have been deprived of radio, television, screen and stage engagements and income.

The smear-bund is digging deep and missing nobody.

Walter White Attacked by Pegler

NEW YORK—Westbrook Pegler has fired his newspaper guns at another Negro leader. This time it is Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, of whom Pegler says: "White smears me by accusing me of smearing Tobias." The noted columnist was referring to the recent defense of Dr. Channing Tobias by White and other Negro leaders after Pegler had attacked Dr. Tobias in his column.

Not only did Pegler attack Mr. White, but he also made clear his intention of investigating the NAACP itself. "I intend to look into the NAACP, of which White has been a paid official for many years, to determine—if possible—why White has resorted to a weapon which is usually held in contempt by persons who have nothing to hide," Pegler wrote last week.

Mr. White had urged Negroes to write "a strong but temperate letter to the editor protesting the kind of character assassination which Pegler is attempting." If enough of us write letters, the editors will sit up and take notice," he said.

Along with Claude A. Barnett, director of the ANP, White had blasted Pegler's attack on Dr. Tobias as unfounded and contemptible. Pegler was aroused over President Truman's naming of Dr. Tobias as a delegate from the U. S. to a United Nations meeting in Paris. The columnist charged Dr. Tobias with being cited forty-one times by the House Un-American Activities Committee for association with Communist-front groups.

Efforts made by the Courier on Sunday to reach Mr. White were of no avail, since the NAACP executive was in Texas and could not be reached for a statement. However, it is understood that he is preparing a blistering reply to the Pegler charge and threat to investigate the NAACP.

Pegler Smears Dr. Tobias

Westbrook Pegler, who uses his pen as if it were a hatchet, last week opened up on the President's Committee on Civil Rights and did his best to smear Dr. Channing Tobias. The infantile drivel that flows from Pegler is not taken seriously in most quarters but he does warm the cockles of the hearts of the tory radicals.

He charged that the committee's report "To Secure These Rights" is a "muddy, dreary, insincere document, published under a hypocritical title." The committee itself was, he said, "packed with left-wing opinionarians, propagandists and payroll parasites." Pegler gave a pass to the committee chairman, Charles E. Wilson of General Electric, who is now the director of defense mobilization.

Dr. Tobias, however, gets the full Pegler treatment. He charged that eminent leader "has a record of citations in connection with notorious Communist fronts in the reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which is exceeded by few individuals." Pegler even takes a crack at the Phelps-Stokes Fund of which Dr. Tobias is director.

The fifty years of civic and religious labors of Dr. Channing Tobias are ignored by Pegler and all the contributions to society which have earned for Dr. Tobias the love and respect of the most eminent Americans, white and black, are thrown in the ash can. Pegler's real target, however, was not Dr. Tobias or the other committee members whom he slapped in the face.

Pegler is simply against the democratic principles which undergird our republic. He is against human decency and the cherished Christian principle of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. A good psychiatrist working on him would probably discover that Pegler really hates himself. He has reasons enough anyway.

"Are we close to solving our Race Problem?"
(Town Meeting of the Air Program)

Woman Lawyer Is Brilliant On Town Hall; Schuyler Apologist

By CARTER WESLEY

Appearing on Town Meeting of the Air's program Tuesday night last week, discussing the subject: "Are We Close to Solving Our Race Problem?" Attorney Sadie Alexander made a brilliant presentation of the Negro's case, while George Schuyler was serving as the mumbling apologist of the segregated pattern in America. Town Meeting of the Air did a great service to America in presenting the subject, and Mrs. Sadie Alexander gained national stature by her brilliant presentation and answers to questions by the audience on the matter.

Both by implication and by direct statement, George Schuyler was saying that the Negro's failure to get top positions and top consideration was primarily the Negro's fault. Several times Mrs. Alexander had to waste her ammunition refuting absurd and untrue statements and implications from Mr. Schuyler on the program.

The performance of Mr. Schuyler illustrates again the point that we have made repeatedly here. Any time a Negro marries a white woman, he no longer is a protagonist of the cause of the Negro minority, but his whole attitude is compromised by his obligation to his white wife. What could you expect of George Schuyler, the husband of a Texas white woman, who comes out of an area saturated with racial supremacy and the discriminatory practices involved in segregation?

When we made the same point regarding Walter White's present ability to speak out forcibly for Negroes, since he has married a white woman, many of the rabid supporters of the NAACP have taken umbrage. Well, we hope that all of them heard George Schuyler's performance and will be able to sense better what we were trying to say about a Negro's marriage to a white woman making it impossible for him to attack the race to which she belongs, as long as he still lives with her.

Interestingly enough, it was this same George Schuyler who played a part against the interest of Negroes a couple of years ago, when Walter White was appearing on the Town Meeting of the Air's program with Hodding Carter of Mississippi. Hodding Carter read a statement from the current article of George Schuyler of The Courier, impeaching the thesis of Walter White's presentation on the Negro question. But Walter White was not in a position to speak out over the radio, so that the many southern whites listening would have known that Schuyler was married to a white woman--and a Texas white woman at that--which would have knocked the quotation by Hodding Carter from Schuyler into a cocked hat.

Obviously, Hodding Carter was in a vulnerable position to be quoting from a Negro as a high authority on the race question, for the benefit of his southern listeners, when that Negro quoted from was violating the highest tradition of the South, by having married a white woman. We did not know it at the time, but Walter was already involved with the white lady he subsequently married, and was not in a position to make the obvious exposure of Schuyler's unfitness to pretend to represent or speak authoritatively for Negroes.

So we come back to the program on Tuesday night of last week, where Schuyler comes out in the open. In all fairness, we would like to ask just whom was Schuyler supposed to be representing on the program, Negroes or whites? He is black in color but he is married to a white woman, who is herself from and out of Texas. Certainly if Schuyler was on the program to represent Negroes, the dice were loaded against Negroes and Mrs. Alexander was certainly given a heavy handicap to have him as somebody supposed to help present the Negro question.

Wouldn't it have been fun if instead of Schuyler W. E. DuBois had been on the program along with Sadie Alexander? The Bourbons had just failed in an attempt to convict Dr. DuBois of being anti-American and serving Russia, it would have been a sort of reward and compensation for the indignity that he had had to go through because of the indictment. W. E. DuBois has been an unflinching and a constant exponent of the rights of minorities in this country for the last 50 years. It speaks well for American jurisprudence that the indictment was quashed.

But nobody would have had to question where DuBois was and whom he was representing, if he had been on the program. On the other hand, Schuyler is not accepted officially by whites to represent them, and we doubt much that Negroes would choose him to represent them on such a meeting as the one conducted by the Town Meeting of the Air. As long as there is discrimination and segregation against the Negro race in America, it will be true that the men and women of the two races that intermarry automatically enter a land of doubt, where their convictions, their positions and their loyalties are compromised and questioned.

Concert Snagged By Segregation

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 17—(AP)—Birmingham Negro Baptist ministers Saturday announced they will not support a concert by the Birmingham Symphony orchestra and a Negro high school chorus.

The Rev. J. L. Ware, president of the Negro Ministers Association, said the action was taken because of plans to segregate the Negro chorus.

The association is made up of about 150 Negro pastors representing congregations estimated at more than 60,000 Negroes here.

The concert is scheduled Feb. 28 at the city auditorium.

Mrs. Ted Roth, chairman of the orchestra's concert committee, said plans call for the orchestra to play first, then leave the stage. The Parker Negro High School chorus will then come on stage to sing.

Mrs. Roth said the city legal department notified the orchestra this ararngement was necessary to comply with city segregation laws.

The audience will be segregated also, with Negro patrons seated on the main floor and balcony and whites in the gallery. Usually whites sit on the main floor and Negroes in the gallery, but Mrs. Roth said the concert is intended primarily for Negroes.

B'ham Negroes Boycott Concert

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 17—(AP)— Sponsors of a concert by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and a Negro high school chorus said Saturday the program will go on as scheduled despite an announced boycott by Negro Baptist ministers here.

The Rev. J. L. Ware, president of the Birmingham Negro Baptist Ministers Association, had announced earlier that the group opposed the concert because of plans to segregate the Negro chorus.

The concert is scheduled at the city auditorium Feb. 28.

Under the program, the symphony orchestra will play, and then leave the stage. The Parker High School chorus will then come on stage and sing.

Mrs. Ted Roth, chairman of the orchestra's concert committee, said the Birmingham city legal department notified the orchestra this arrangement was necessary to comply with city segregation laws.

She added that the concert would be presented as scheduled, despite the protest by the Negro Baptist ministers. Proceeds from the concert will be used to buy recreational facilities for Negroes here.

Plans call for Negro patrons to be seated on the main floor and balcony, and white patrons in the top gallery. Mrs. Roth said this arrangement was made because the concert is intended primarily for Negroes.

President Ware of the Ministers Association said there was no objection to the seating arrangement and that the resolution was adopted solely because of the segregation of the chorus.

The resolution adopted by the Ministers Association said:

"We believe segregation to be unGodly, therefore unChristian; UnDemocratic, therefore un-American.

"We refuse to endorse or lend our moral or financial support to such as the pattern of the symphony concert. We hope that even at this late date, the whole affair will be called off or the segregated arrangements be voided."

The ministers also voted to "oppose and expose the method and manner of the proposed," concert.

Dr. A. H. Reid, Montgomery, executive secretary of the Alabama Baptist Convention, and Dr. Grady Justice, Enterprise, convention president, declined comment on the protest. Both said it was a "purely local" matter.

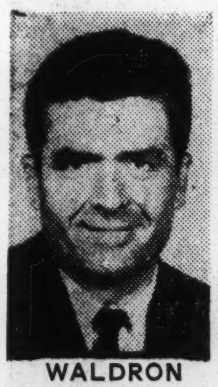
At The City Hall—

Zoning Board Has Interesting Day Coming

To Hold Hearing On Sewage Plant

BY MARTIN WALDRON

The morning of March 2 is certain to be an interesting one for the Birmingham Zoning Board. For that's the time set for a public hearing on the proposal to build a sewage disposal plant in Pratt City.



WALDRON

The meeting will be held on first floor of City Hall at 9:30 that morning. Zoning Board Chairman George Byrum Jr. will hear residents of the area tell why they think the zoning board shouldn't rezone the area so that the sewage disposal plant can be built there.

Latest objection to locating the plant in Pratt City came Saturday when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted a resolution opposing the project.

The NAACP had three objections:

1. Too close to the new Negro elementary school, and near the site of a proposed Negro high school.

2. The erection of the plant at the proposed site would displace Negro tenants.

3. About 100 Negro homes are near the immediate area.

The county has some pointers on its side in the dispute. One of the biggest factors is money

Jefferson County engineers have said that the best possible place for the disposal plant under existing conditions is in Pratt City. To carry the main sewer lines further would cost more than the county can afford.

Refuse Support

B'ham Pastors Hit Jim-Crow Concert

BIRMINGHAM—Baptist leaders here have asked that the joint concert between the Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra and the Parker High School Choir set for Feb. 26 at City Auditorium be "called off or the segregated arrangements voided."

In a public statement issued here Feb. 16, the Birmingham Baptist Ministers' Conference denounced "segregation . . . (as) . . . un-Godly . . . un-Christian; undemocratic . . . (and) un-American."

Signing the statement were the Rev. J. L. Ware, president of the conference who is also "Birmingham's 1950 Man of the Year," A. G. Hamilton, secretary; the Rev. Luke Beard, the Rev. W. P. Vaughan, the Rev. A. G. Hamilton and the Rev. C. H. Williams.

REJECT ENDORSEMENT

The statement asserted: "We refuse to endorse or lend our moral or financial support to such as the pattern of the symphony concert. We hope that, even at this late date, the whole affair will be called off or the segregated arrangements be voided."

Conforming to Birmingham's jim-crow laws and the emphasis placed on them by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor, the concert promoters worked out a scheme by which the white orchestra will play certain numbers; leave the platform and then the Parker Chorus performs.

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Woman Dies After Hospital Refuses Admittance

Birmingham — Protest against discriminatory policies of the Hillman - Jefferson hospital, operated by the Medical college and the University of Alabama, resulting last week in the death of a Negro woman who was refused admission to the hospital, was made this week to Governor Gordon Persons by the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Such an incident should have never occured nor should be allowed to ever happen again," the letter, signed by Emory O. Jackson, secretary; Rev. R. L. Alford, president; and J. E. Sanford, chairman of the executive committee of the branch, stated. It revealed that facts surrounding the refusal to admit Mrs. Emma Dangerfield to the hospital were presented in a signed editorial by Dr. Douglas Hunt in the Birmingham News.

Woman Fined For Serving White And Colored Together

For "serving white and colored patrons in the same place," a 30-year-old waitress was fined $30 in Recorder's Court last Monday before Recorder's Judge Ralph E. Parker, officials said.

Also charged with disorderly conduct, the defendant was identified as Miss Alice Kennedy, of 2220 Sayreton Road, city. She was arrested by police on both charges last September 29 night, court records showed. Both charges against her were merged into one, it was said.

On the "serving white and colored" charge, Miss Kennedy allegedly violated the Birmingham General City Code No. 369 (racial segregation ordinance).

Slug Worker In Dispute Over Water

By JOHN LeFLORE

MOBILE, Ala. — Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall was asked Friday to investigate the Brookley Air Force base here following the beating of a Negro civilian worker by whites because he used a drinking fountain at the installation.

HERBERT P. GREEN

Herbert P. Green, 27-year-old World War II Navy veteran who saw service in the Pacific theatre of war, was beaten while on duty Wednesday night. His head wounds alone required eight stitches.

Green also suffered bruises on the back and legs inflicted by the whites.

The attack upon Green was the second potential riot-inciting incident at the Brookley Air Force Base involving a drinking fountain. During late May another Negro worker was beaten by whites for drinking at a water fountain.

Segregation signs at all toilets and on all drinking fountains at the base were removed about two months ago on order of the Defense Department.

Jackson Says Jimcrow Schools Deny Democracy To Negroes

"The fight for the rights of man is more inspiring to me than to work for material riches for myself," declared Emory O. Jackson as he spelled out his civic philosophy in a speech Sunday afternoon at the installation program of the Honeysuckle Hills Civic League.

The speaker said that the home, the church and the school of America were regarded as the pillars of democracy but that "the segregated school system has meant the denial of democracy to Negro citizens." By way of example he took a look at Ullman High "which has no ROTC, auditorium, gym, athletic field but at Ramsay High are to be found all these facilities and opportunities."

J. E. Sanford, secretary of the 20-unit Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues, Inc., installed the officers and Dillard Scurlark, president, presented the unit a charter.

Prince B. Stollenwerck was inducted into office as president.

See-Code 19d- 1951
for clippings relating
to Hospital and Negro
doctors in Birmingham, Ala
"Problems of life and
Death in Birmingham.
by-Douglas L. Hunt.
Birmingham, Ala. News.
Sun. 3-25-51

"Status of Hospitals
for Negroes"
Birmingham, Ala. News
Thurs. 3-29-51

schools. And they wholeheartedly want their own churches and to worship according to the traditions of their Caddas.

I think it might be very interesting to make a widespread poll among the Negroes without any urging pro or con.

MRS. HINES COX.
Denison, Texas.

Ala. State Parks for 'White Only'

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — White Alabama citizens have 35,443 acres of state parks and recreational areas while none is provided for Negro citizens.

Records in the Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, indicate that Alabama has (for white only) ten major parks, seven minor parks, three historic sites, twenty recreational areas, two hotels (one fourteen rooms, the other thirty-six), and eighty-seven cabins.

The fourteen-room hotel is located at Cheaha State Park in Clay, Cleburne and Talladega counties. The thirty-six room hotel is situated at Fort Morgan State Park in Baldwin County.

Two parks have been suggested for Negro citizens, one to be located near Huntsville and the other close to Tuskegee Institute.

What Negroes Want

To The News:

I have always wondered, when I read high-flung and flowery writings about the virtues of non-segregation, whether the people who write them have ever asked the Negroes themselves whether they would rather attend their own schools and churches or ours.

After a little private poll of my own, among the average Negro, it is my opinion that while they certainly would like to have better schools, they still would prefer to remain segregated from white

Council of Social Forces

New Birmingham Group Called 'Buffer' on Racial Matters

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—a fifty-citizen interracial committee, half of them Negro, has been organized here as part of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces.

Negro membersare Mrs. Alice P. Allen, assistant to the president at Miles College; Mrs. Hattie Bryant, president of Club Imperial; C. L. Reeves, president of the Jefferson County Negro Teachers Association; Mrs. Lucille Douglass, teacher in the Brighton High School; R. C. Johnson, principal of Parker High School; B. M. Montgomery, principal of Rosedale High School; E. J. Oliver, principal of Fairfield Industrial High School (nine school teachers); C. J. Greene, district manager of Atlanta Life Insurance Company; W. H. Hollins, real estate broker; W. E. Shortridge, former president of National Funeral Directors Association; the Rev. H. B. Gibson, pastor St. Paul Methodist Church; the Rev. G. W. McMurray, pastor Metropolitan CME Church; the Rev. W. P. Vaughn, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church; the Rev. E. W. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church of Fairfield; Hartford Knight, representative of United Mine Workers of America; Dillard Scurlark, president of the Ensley Civic League, and Norman S. Randall, employe of American Cast Iron Pipe Company; Robert F. Coar, executive secretary Birmingham Health and Negro Tuberculosis Association; A. B. White, resident manager of Southern Housing Project; Dr. J. W. Dowdell, president of the Alabama State Dental Society; Atty. Arthur D. Shores, member of the national legal committee of the NAACP; Mrs. Myra J. Bryant, and Mrs. A. O Ward, president of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women;

White members are Atty. Douglas Arant, corporation lawyer; Joe Brady, Dr. Louise Branscomb, Dr. Harry Bryan, Dr. John A. Buchanan, who prayed at the founding session of the Dixiecrat convention in 1948; Ernest Buchi, representative of a plumbers local which bars Negroes; the Right Rev. C. C. J. Carpenter of the Episcopal Church; Mrs. Rosa Earle, A. Key Foster, banker; Mrs. Leslie Geohegan, Carey Haigler, USA-CIO organizer; Thad Holt, radio executive; Crawford Johnson Jr., soft drink executive; Henry P. Johnson, radio executive; Amos Kirby, Claude S. Lavson, Don Maring, Allen Rushton, Mrs. Herbert Ryding Jr., Bedford Beale, Mervyn Sterne, investment banker; Lester Shannon, A. V. Wiebel, president of T. C. and I. Company; Joe Woodward III, and Dr. S. O. Newfield.

The committee's function is to "improve" aspects of health, recreation, sanitation, housing, police and fire protection, cultural and recreational opportunities, education, welfare and transportation. It seeks "better racial adjustments."

Shores was named vice president of the committee with Bishop Carpenter as president and Foster as secretary.

It has been charged by Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, and Cornelius Maiden, vice president at-large of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, that the committee was conceived as "a buffer against the NAACP and as a Birmingham substitute for a unit of the National Urban League."

Alabama Ministers Ask End To Railroad Jimcrow

P. Atlanta, Ga. Record Dec. 12-25-51

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Officials of two railroads lines and a federal supervisory commission were asked December 17th in identical letters prepared by Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association to put an immediate end to Jim Crow travel practices.

The association voted to send letters to the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission; the heads of the Southern Railroad Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company after adopting a strong resolution condemning the flagrant violation of the United States Supreme Court edict which outlawed racial segregation in interstate travel.

(November 25 there were 14 Negro passengers and three white persons killed when the L. and N's Crescent Limited collided with the Southerner. Two of the three white persons killed were members of the train crew. The fourteen Negro passengers were riding in the segregated combination coach- passenger car ofThe Southerner.)

The organization took this action, with the bitter memories of the tragic wreck of the Southerner, crack Southern RR streamliner at Woodstock, Alabama, fresh in their minds. Fourteen Negroes were killed in this accident and this heavy death toll was directly due to the illegal segregation practices enforced by the Southern Railroad Company and other roads in the South. Negro passengers, although granted the right by the Supreme Court to sit anywhere on the train are forced to take seats in the leading passenger coach near the locomotive.

In the case of the Woodstock tragedy the first passenger car absorbed most of the punishment and 80 per cent of casualties were riding in that coach. Had the railroads complied with the orders of the nation's highest court, then the percentage of deaths would have been more equally divided between the two racial groups.

In their letters, the ministers pointed to the very undemocratic and unAmerican attitude of the railroads by refusing to obey the mandates of the Supreme Court. They also called attention to the fact that Americans of all races, colors and creeds were giving their lives in Korea so that all segments of the American population would always receive decent treatment.

Color Causes Riot in Baptist Revival

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) — Some 6,000 angry white Baptist attend the two-week Criswell revival meeting here last week refused to allow a colored person to sit where he wanted until two white ministers appealed to them to "be good Christians."

Joseph Harris entered the Coliseum where the revival was being sponsored by 65 Baptist churches. He saw vacant seats in the white section and decided to sit in one of them. The ushers asked Harris to move. He refused. Several persons became angry and dragged him from his seat and through the exit. The two white ministers then took Harris to a seat on the speaker's platform.

ANGRY LITTLE ROCK REVIVALISTS DRAG NEGRO FROM CHURCH WHO REFUSED TO SIT IN JIM CROW SEAT

Soul-Saving Meeting Turns Into Mob When Black Man Fails to Obey Southern Sanctions

TWO MINISTERS TRY TO RESCUE CHRISTIANITY

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Some 6,000 angry Baptist attending the two-week Criswell revival meeting here last week refused to allow a Negro to sit where he wanted until two white ministers appealed to them to "be good Christians."

Joseph Harris entered the Coliseum where the revival was being sponsored by 65 Baptist churches. He saw vacant seats in the white section, and decided to sit in one of them.

Although a section had been set aside for Negroes, the ushers had been instructed to allow colored persons to sit in the other section if they wanted.

The ushers and the crowd did not share the feeling which a revival is supposed to create. The ushers asked Harris to move. He refused. Several persons became angry and dragged him from his seat and through the exit.

Sensing that the situation was reaching a dangerous state, two white ministers, Dr. M. Ray McKay and Dr. W. O. Vaught took Harris to a seat on the speaker's platform.

"We should all pray," said Dr. McKay. "For we are all a little smaller for what has happened."

The meeting settled down to the singing of hymns in the true revival spirit.

Later a Negro minister sat in choir section ,and other Negroes sat in another section among whites.

Says It's Ethical For Medic To Refuse Negro

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Allen T. Hinman, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco County Medical Society, informed the regional office of the NAACP last week that there was no violation of medical ethics in the act of a San Francisco doctor refusing to treat a Negro child solely because of the child's color.

The Society had been requested by the regional NAACP office to advise what action should be taken upon submission of evidence of such a discriminatory practice by one of the Society's members.

Replying to the request, Dr. Hinman stated. "This Society could no more attempt to dictate to a member as to which patients he should or should not treat than it could instruct him as to which medical specialty he should confine his practice."

Josephine Baker's Charge Costs Texan $100 Fine

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—A Dallas, Tex., salesman paid a $100 fine yesterday after Negro Singer Josephine Baker arrested him on an accusation of making a slighting remark against her race.

The salesman, 43-year-old Frank Harlan, waived a jury trial and submitted his case to Municipal Judge Clifford Higgins on the arrest report, signed by Miss Baker.

Mr. Harlan, formally charged with disturbing the peace, choose to pay the fine instead of going to jail for 10 days.

Miss Baker said that after her last performance at a downtown theater she was at the Biltmore Hotel when Mr. Harlan, at the next table, announced: "I won't stay in the same room with niggers." Police said they couldn't make an arrest because they did not hear the remark, but that she could make a citizen's arrest, which she did.

Mr. Harlan refused comment on the outcome. Miss Baker was not in court for the sentence but showed up later and told reporters: "I was not acting for myself in this. I did it for all people everywhere. I hope the hours he spent in jail will teach him that all people everywhere are entitled to equal justice."

Press Hails Stand Josephine Baker

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Negro newspapers across the country are praising the uncompromising position against racial discrimination and segregation taken by Josephine Baker, world-famous Negro entertainer currently appearing in California theaters. A survey of Negro press editorial opinion revealed a widespread feeling of admiration for the star's refusal to appear where her people are barred.

Many papers singled out Miss Baker's recent refusal to appear in Atlanta under the auspices of the National conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of discrimination at white hotels there as proof of her consistent espousal of democratic principals and her determination to assist her people toward full citizenship rights.

Josephine Baker's return to the U. S. "has served as a tonic to many Americans, white and Negro," states the influential "Kansas City Call' in an aditorial.

"Instead of trying to get away from her former American Negro cousins she has endeared herself to all true Americans by demanding for them the same privileges she has received in continental Europe," the paper's editorial points out "Some of our American Negroes who have achieved success and desire to stay apart from other Negroes of lesser fame might well follow Josephine Bakers example."

In an editorial inviting Miss Baker to come and perform in her home town St. Louis, Mo., "without strings of segregation at her hotel or in the theater of her appearance."

"The St. Louis American" states: "Jo Baker is doing a solid job of extending and making a prime salute to our city's progress. But very positively Mademoiselle Baker will tolerate no form of Jim Crow if her visit to St. Louis is to be a professional one . . ."

An eloquent tribute was paid to Miss Baker in the U. S. Congress June 28 by Representative Isidore Dollinger of New York, who described the star as "one of America's greatest artists."

Dollinger told his colleagues in the House of Representatives that Miss Baker has done much to cement good will between Americans and the French people. "Since her return to this country," Dollinger said, "Miss Baker has been instrumental in helping the members of her race make many important strides toward equality. She has stipulated all of contracts specify that there will be no segregation in any of her audiences and has turned down many lucreative offers when this stpulation would not be met.

"America owes a lot to Miss Baker for her successful attempts to eliminate segregation in Miami Beach, for this is proof that what has been done there can be done in other parts of the country where this un-American practice still flourishes Miss Maker's courage, talent and sincerity, in my opinion, deserve the plaudits of this body."

Representative Dollinger's statement was reprinted in the Congressional Record.

150 Gate Crashers Cause Riot at Airmen's Dance

By the Associated Press

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 21. —Authorities used tear gas and fire hoses to break up a riot involving more than 500 persons at a suburban swimming pool and dance hall last night.

Sheriff's deputies reported from the scene at Elverta that the trouble started when an estimated 150 youths tried to crash a dance sponsored by an Air Force unit from nearb McClellan Field. Elverta is 15 miles northeast of Sacramento.

Two persons were injured seriously.

The dance floor was ripped up in the wild melee. Tables were overturned.

There were about 400 airmen and their dates at the dance.

Sheriff's Deputy A. S. Goodman said several carloads of rioters were taken to Sacramento for booking in the county jail.

Man Jailed On Ill Remarks About Negro

LOS ANGELES—(INS)— A Dallas salesman was fined $100 Tuesday after he was jailed on a citizen's arrest made by stage star Josephine Baker on charges he made derogatory remarks about the Negro race in her presence.

The Texan, Fred Harl, 45, spent several hours in jail before his wife posted $120 bond for his release.

Miss Baker said the altercation occurred in the Biltmore Hotel grill where she was dining with friends. She charged Harlan made insulting remarks, became boisterous and objected to her presence in the eating place because she is a Negro.

The international celebrity declared she was not acting for herself in bringing about Harlan's arrest. "I did it for all people everywhere," she said.

Mother Taught Children Against Bias, Loses Them

White Youngsters Admired Negroes

LOS ANGELES—"I honestly believe that my two children, whom I love more than anything in the world, were taken away from me mainly because I taught them that they should never discriminate against people because of race, creed or color."

This was the startling and challenging statement made to the Courier exclusively Monday by Mrs. Jean Field, a sincere, intelligent young white woman, whose boy and girl, May Kay, 10, and Jay, 13, were ruthlessly snatched away from her in one of the amazing decisions in the history of American courts.

Strangely, too, the court gave the custody of the children to their father, Vernon Field, who had abandoned them ten years before. On the other hand, it was established through testimony that Mrs. Field had been a devoted mother and never guilty of neglect or moral misconduct.

The children also loved their mother dearly. When Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Harold W. Schweitzer directed that Jay and Mary Kay be taken from their mother last December, tears and choking sobs shook the children.

Apparently unmoved by the obvious demonstration of a great mutual love between the mother and her girl and boy, the judge commented tersely:

"Children always cry when they leave their mother."

But what were the facts behind this strange apparent miscarriage of justice?

Mrs. Field believes the testimony of the Oklahoma grandparents of her husband's side about 13-year-old Jay was the major factor which caused the court to rule against her.

Here is a portion of the sworn statement of Grandfather J. Walker Field, who condemned the boy's behavior while he was visiting their home in Oklahoma:

"He also showed a great admiration for Jackie Robinson, Larry Doby and Luke Easter, all Negro baseball players, but seldom spoke words of praise for the other leading celebrities of the white race on the National or American League baseball teams.

"He (13-year-old Jay) spoke very critically of the laws of Oklahoma regarding the segregation of white and colored persons in their attendance in theatres and other places of amusements, and in railroad trains, street cars and in schools.

"In that connection, he said the 'Negro race was as good as the whites and entitled to the same privileges.'

"On one occasion, while riding with me in my car, he spoke very forcibly against the laws of Oklahoma in discriminating against the colored race and the requirements of the Oklahoma laws with regard to the segregation of the white and colored races . . . and stated that some of his best friends at school were colored boys."

Jay's grandmother, Mrs. Lora Field, of Oklahoma, also scored the boy's attitude while visiting Mrs. Field's home in Santa Monica, Calif., in a portion of her signed statement, which pointed out:

"When they (Jean Field and her children) moved to Santa Monica, Mrs. Field told Jay he could bring a friend home to watch a football game on the television. Jay asked if he could bring a Negro boy. She replied: 'Why, of course.'

"It is proper to teach children respect for all peoples of all nations, regardless of creed or color, but when a boy of 12 years old, just moving into a new community chooses colored boys for daily associates and companions, it is not conducive of wholesome living and shows an inferiority complex and should be corrected at once; but their mother will not correct that, for that is the result of her teaching, and she has stressed the thought that color is the only reason the two races do not mingle.

"This, according to her, is not right, and they show no discrimination in their associates."

Incidentally, testimony indicated that the children were making outstanding grades in school and were regarded by their teachers as well adjusted and happy children and leaders among their schoolmates.

The above statements of the grandparents and two letters which Mrs. Field wrote her children while they were visiting in Oklahoma—answering their question about the Korean war the way she saw it—were the grounds upon which the court deprived her of the two children whom she had loved and had provided for even when her husband left her destitute.

Mrs. Field, on the eve of a serious operation, agreed to allow her two children to visit their grandparents in Oklahoma, with the understanding that they would be sent back to California in September when school opened. But when September came, her husband's parents would not send the children back.

The mother went to Oklahoma and brought Jay and May Kay back home to California.

Prompted by the father and grandparents, officials of the State of Oklahoma attempted to extradite Jean Field on a charge of "child-stealing"—despite the fact that the custody of the children had been legally awarded to Mrs. Field ten years before.

After hearing the evidence, California's Governor Warren refused extradition and advised Oklahoma's Governor that:

As far as it appears from the facts, Mr. Field has never manifested interest in the children and has contributed very little to their support for the past ten years, except when compelled to do so by Army allotment.

"Mrs. Field and the minor children have been residents of California for the past six years. During this time the children have been supported and provided for by Mrs. Field without any assistance from Mr. Field, except as stated above.

"It does not seem that under all the circumstances the cause of justice would be advanced by extraditing Mrs. Field on the charge of child-stealing. I am accordingly withholding my issuance of the extradition warrant in view of the foregoing facts."

Despite Governor Warren's refusal to extradite Mrs. Field, the children were taken back to Oklahoma on their state law involving a "change-of-custody-to-the-father" habeas corpus.

Today, the mother is still without the children she loves so dearly. In Los Angeles, a "Jean Field Committee" is arduously working to raise funds to help Mrs. Field regain her children through legal aid.

A Mother's Anguish—Is reflected by Mrs. Jean Field after a Los Angeles Superior Court judge ordered that her two sobbing children, Mary Kay and Jay, should be taken from their mother's custody. Mrs. Field, who was a model parent, claims that the children were taken mainly because she taught them democracy.

Catholic Committee Of South To Honor 'Tar Heel Apostle'

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The mid-century award of the Catholic Committee of the South will go to Rev. Thomas F. Price, the "Tar Heel Apostle," co-founder of Maryknoll, it was announced here this week by Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O., CCS convention chairman.

The posthumous award will be accepted by a former co-worker of Father Price at the CCS convention in Columbia next week when 16 Archbishops and Bishops and about 1000 delegates and visitors will gather for the three-day meeting Jan. 22 to 24.

Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate, and other members of the heirarchy from outside the Southeastern region are expected to meet with the leading economists, sociologists, educators and other CCS members.

* * *

FATHER PRICE, to be awarded the CCS scroll for his work for the South, was born in Wilmington, N. C., and spent his early priestly years among the scattered missions of his own Tar Heel state before helping found the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America — the Maryknoll Fathers. He also established the Sacred Heart orphanage at Nazareth, N. C. He died in Hong Kong in 1919.

Previous awards have been given by CCS to a variety of those who have devoted themselves to the cause of the South, including Dr. George Washington Carver, David Lilienthtal and Archbishop Gerald P. O'Hara of Atlanta-Savannah.

"It has been most gratifying to see the response to our convention call," said Father Shean. "It seems that the nation as a whole is giving more and more attention to the South as a key region."

* * *

FATHER SHEAN announced that Frank Dutton, Sr., of Columbia would be vice chairman of the convention. Many details of the arrangements are being worked out by members of the Camillus club, Columbia Catholic Action organization of working girls with Rt. Rev. Msgr. Martin C. Murphy, V.F., as moderator.

Skeletons of the six simultaneous, all-day workshop sessions were being set up this week. One of the workshops expected to attract many Southern leaders is that on Industrial Relations on Jan. 23. Another is the Race Relations workshop.

Edward H. Weyler of Louisville, Ky., secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, will be a discussion leader of the Industrial Relations workshop. Many management figures seeking means for good labor relations in the South have indicated that they will participate in the workshop session.

John J. McCann of New Orleans, chairman of the CCS Race Relations department, and Very Rev. Clarenec Howard, S.V.D., of Bay St. Louis, Miss., his newly appointed vice chairman, are planning a workshop on racial justice with the theme: "Catholic Unity on a Diocesan Level." A color film will be shown as part of the session.

Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S.J., head of New Orleans' Institute on Industrial Relations; Mrs. Stephen P. Ryan of New Orleans, secretary of the Commission on Human Rights, and Father Howard will lead the discussion. Other participants in the workshop will include Paul Williams, K.S.G., of Richmond, Va., a co-founder of CCS; Rev. Amos F. Gaudette, S.S.J., of Natchez, Miss., and Nathanial Pitts of Shaw University.

Other workshop sessions will treat of education for social justice, leadership among youth, rural living and the lay apostolate.

South's Catholics Score Work Laws

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 25 (AP). The "right-to-work" laws of several Southern States were condemned as unrealistic yesterday by the Catholic Committee of the South.

"We recommend," declared a resolution adopted at the close of a mid-century convention, "that future State legislation strengthen rather than weaken, our worker's God-given right to organize."

"We appeal to Southern industrialists to adopt collective bargaining as the Christian and American way in laying a foundation for forceful and mutually satisfactory relations between management and labor."

Another resolution called for integration of all Catholics, white and Negro, in the "religious and cultural life of the Nation."

tion charged that "certain industrialists controlling mill towns have been able to exert economic, social, political and even religious pressure to thwart the Southern worker's right to join unions."

"Neither labor, management nor government has the right to coerce workers unjustly to join or to refrain from joining a union," the resolution said.

Catholics Hit Right-to-Work Laws in South

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Another resolution called for integration of all Catholics, white and Negro, in the "religious and cultural life of the nation."

"All, regardless of race, color or language," should be able to "enjoy their rights and privileges," the committee agreed.

The industrial relations resolu-

Racial Barriers Down In Denver

The Denver of 1951 is a far cry from the western city of four years ago when Colorado's capital city had all the earmarks of a small southern town steeped in discriminatory patterns. Job opportunities for Negroes are now wide open, Major Robinson reveals in the September issue of Our World magazine in a photo-feature titled "New Deal In Denver."

In 1947, Robinson says Negroes held menial jobs in railroading, packing houses and rubber factories. But today that picture has changed considerably with many skilled workers in all phases of this bustling town's industries.

Part of this change was due to a new city administration, liberal whites and a local branch of the National Urban League setting up shop. In the latter organization Miller Barbour and Sebastin Owens spearheaded the fight to open up formerly closed occupations to colored workers.

Owens disscovered that many whites had false ideas about Negroes. One firm decided to hire them, but wanted to build separate toilets. Jobs opened by the League included the city transit lines, luggage firms and department stores.

When Mayor Quigg Newton was elected he set about keeping some of his campaign promises, the article discloses. With the help of Dr. Clarence Holmes, outstanding Negro dentist and civic leader, he formed a Committee on Human Relations that has worked toward bettering racial conditions among the various residents.

Governor Urges Equality for All at Church Fete

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — "The brotherhood of man must be built on equality or it has no meaning at all," the new Governor of Connecticut, James D. Lodge, said last week at the Varick Memorial AME Church.

Governor Lodge made his first official visit to New Haven since his inauguration last month to speak at the 131st anniversity of the founding of the church, of which the pastor is the Rev. Richard A. G. Foster.

Declaring that "freedom and responsibility are inseparable," the Governor went on to say that "those good enough to die for this country are good enough to receive equality of treatment under the law." Any other policy, he pointed out, "is unthinkable."

Fund Campaign Resumed

The special service also marked the beginning of the second half of a special building fund campaign for Varick which grew out of a brotherhood meeting last year at Beth Hamedrosh Synagogue.

Catholic and Jewish lay leaders volunteered at that time to help raise funds needed to pay off a 40-year-old mortgage and to make general repairs on the building on Dixwell Ave. and Charles St.

Tribute Paid Pastor

Governor Lodge, during his address, paid tribute to the church, the oldest to be founded in New England by colored people, and to its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Foster, who, he said, "was a gifted man who deserves the support of the people of this community" in the present campaign for funds.

The Rev. Mr. Foster conducted the simple but impressive service, assisted by the Rev. William M. Poe, pastor of The Church on the Hill in New York City. The church choir, under the direction of Richard Pettway, presented a special musical program.

Following the service, the Governor and his wife were honored at a tea and reception in the basement of the church.

38a 1951

Connecticut

Club Ordered Closed as Whites Win Protest

Afro-American
Ind-9-29-51

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (ANP) Racism reared its head here last week when eight property owners protested the presence of a colored country club in their neighborhood. Granville T. Smith, owner of the club, said he planned action to prevent the club's expulsion from a site it has occupied for eight years.

The Bridgeport Zoning Board of Appeals ordered the Pleasant Hights Country Club to end its operations immediately because white property owners protested that its presence gave the neighborhood a bad tone.

Ruling Protested

Eight colored property owners and two interracial civic associations protested the charge at a board hearing and asked that the club be permitted to continue, but the board ruled against them.

Smith said he planned to confer with NAACP representatives prior to appealing the board's decision in court. "There is an ulterior motive in this whole movement," he said. "There is no question that the real estate interests here are trying to drive colored residents out of that neighborhood so they can put up developments for whites."

Smith said that the leader of the move to oust him was a white real estate man who testified that the club was "detrimental to the normal development of the district."

He said this man had constructed several houses near the club. Before the realty man started complaining last year, Smith said, the club had nearly 500 visitors weekly, some from as far away as New York and Boston.

Wilmington Movies End Negro Ban

Special to The Inquirer

WILMINGTON, Del., March 9.—Six motion picture theaters in this city are admitting Negro patrons to their houses, a complete reversal of their former practice.

The theaters involved are the Warner, Loew's, Towne, Grand, Queen and Arcadia.

Previously Negroes were refused admittance on the strength of a State law which gave the owner "the right to refuse admittance to any person deemed objectionable in the opinion of a majority of patrons." No announcement has been made by the owners of the theaters, but it was learned today that the ban was lifted last Monday.

DELEGATION OF 12 AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON RACIAL PROBLEMS

Leaders Confer With President on Racial Problems

Afro-American
Dat. 3-10-51
Baltimore, Md.

Delegation of 12 leaders as they conferred with President Truman Wednesday on problems concerning the race in mobilization, segregation and discrimination and the country's welfare in general. Seated at left of the President is Mrs. Mary Bethune of NACW and at extreme right, Walter White of NAACP. Standing, left to right are: Elmer Henderson, ACHR; Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse College; J. Robert Booker, NBA; A. Philip Randolph, BSCP; Bishop William Y. Bell, CME Church; Dowdal Davis, NNPA; Dr. Channing Tobias, Phelps Stokes Fund; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Lester Granger, Urban League, and Willard S. Townsend, UTSE.

Urge President to Use Power to Change Pattern

Afro American
Dat. 3-10-51

12-Man Delegation Puts Emphasis on Jobs, Ending of Discrimination in Capital

WASHINGTON

President Truman told a 12-man delegation at the White House Wednesday that he is doing what he can to bring about the end of discrimination in defense mobilization and to insure fair employment practices.

The group, through A. Philip Randolph, principal spokesman, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Walter White and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who recommended, made six requests to the president.

Asked to Change D.C. Pattern

During the meeting President Truman named David K. Niles, White House assistant, as the person with whom the group could work in seeking to have their requests implemented.

The group asked President Truman to:

1. Use his power and influence to abolish racial segregation in the nation's capital, immediately.
2. Appoint qualified colored persons on administrative and policy making levels of the Government.
3. Integrate colored people in all new agencies that are being established and will be established as a result of this emergency.
4. Appoint minority group representatives more widely in the foreign and diplomatic service of the country.

FEPC Order Wanted

5. Issue an Executive Order guarenteeing the maximum use of all manpower in all production efforts irrespective of color, race or national origin in the defense emergency and provide an adequate machinery for its enforcement.
6. Abolish once and for all racial segregation of colored soldiers in the United States Army.

The group told the President that they "did not come as colored persons defending colored persons "but as American citizens pleading for our country and concerned chiefly with advancing the cause of democracy and freedom in the United States and in the world."

They pointed out to President Truman that colored persons are incessantly embarrassed "by virtue of the fact that Washington is the most segregated national capital on earth."

Wanted on Policy Level

That consultants and advisors, noted that colored persons have been named but that there have been none who actually shared in making and determining policies in the various branches of the Government.

They also observed that new agencies and new positions are being created all the time and colored persons are usually forgotten.

They especially urged that Federal, regional and State officials be advised that colored persons are to be utilized in Government establishments that have and will be set up and that they are to be utilized on the same basis as other peoples, without regard to race, color or national origin.

12 Out of 48 Picked

The original idea behind the movement to have a conference with the president was to bring a larger group but, the AFRO learned, the White House only authorized 12 out of a list of 48.

The 12 persons who had an audience with the President, the organizations they represented are:

Dr. Mary Bethune, Washington, president emeritus, National Council of Negro Women; the Right Rev. William Y. Bell, bishop of the CME Church who resides in South Boston, Va.; J. Robert Booker, Little Rock, president, National Bar Association; Dowdal Davis, Kansas City, president, Negro Newspaper Publishers Association;

Two College Presidents

Lester Granger, New York City, executive secretary, National Urban League; Elmer Henderson, Washington, director, American Council on Human Rights; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, president, Morehouse College;

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; Willard S. Townsend, Chicago, president, United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO; Walter White, New York, executive secretary, NAACP.

Niles Is Key Man

It was felt, generally, by a number of persons present that David K. Niles was a key man in the issuance of an FEPC order.

The AFRO also learned that Mr. Niles was accused of taking some of the teeth out of a proposed order that has been laying around the White House for several weeks before it was released.

President Impressed

It was felt that he was impressed by the sober manner in which the persons represented in this conference [illegible]

Says President Truman made no commitment

"I believe that no specific commitment concerning the possibility of issuing such an order, but claimed "You don't have to sell me on this'".

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the National Council of Negro Women, said it was necessary for the issuance of such an order in the face of foreign propaganda.

What They Said About Conference

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, one of the persons attending the conference, told newsmen that the "President seemed very receptive to their plea."

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said he told the President that he was aware that President was "caught in a cross fire with Wherry and Taft on one hand and the Dixiecrats on the other."

Says Truman Winced

The President said nothing, Mr. White commented, "but merely winced."

Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, told the newsmen that

Leaders Ask For Abolition Of Jim Crow In Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON D. C.—(NNPA)—A delegation of twelve colored leaders last Wednesday called on President Truman to act to wipe out race segregation and discrimination in the Nation's Capital, Government agencies and the armed services.

The six-point program also urged employment of colored persons in administrative and policymaking positions in old-line regular Government agencies and in the key defense agencies, and to create by executive order a fair employment practice commission.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed the 12-member delegation which presented the proposals to Mr Truman.

After the conference with the President, Randolph told reports that Mr. Truman said he favored the proposals and was trying to carry them out.

In reply to a question, Randolph explained that Mr. Truman had not committed himself to the entire program, but had specifically said he was trying to carry out a program which would abolish segregation and discrimination in various Federal agencies and in the armed forces.

He said the President stated that he was doing his best, and he had not taken issue with any of the six proposals.

Randolph said spokesmen for the delegation had stressed FEPC and made an issue out of Mr. Truman's issuing an executive order setting up such an agency.

A draft of an executive order, prepared in the labor Department for Mr. Truman's signature, it was learned, is still under study in the Budget Bureau. The White House forwarded the draft to the Budget Bureau for study of the question of what funds were available for use of the President in paying salaries and expenses of an FEPC.

The problem is complicated by a legislative rider which forbids use of emergency funds at the disposal of the President for salaries and expenses to finance a function or project for which a budget estimate is submitted to the Congress and an appropriation denied.

Proponents of an emergency FEPC maintain that funds may be used to set up inter-agency committee and that an FEPC may be operated with such funds.

The delegation asked the President to designate someone with whom they could "sit down and work with a view to implementing" their proposals.

Battle Axe And Bread

Leaders Powerless Unless Supported

By LESTER B. GRANGER

Nothing happened, or is likely to happen, merely because 12 colored Americans sat down last week in discussion with the President of the United States. Such conferences are now an old story, since toward the end of the Roosevelt New Deal and especially since President Truman took over the White House spot. It is now considered good business for the Chief Executive to give audience to any group potentially able to sway an important block of votes, whether they are fair, brown or yaller colored.

Mr Granger

Yet the White House conference held by the group which A. Philip Randolph had welded together was an important step toward an end not yet attained. It was necessary to present the President and his advisors with visual evidence of the fact that the great majority of colored American do not like a great many things that are happening in connection with the defense emergency—and are unhappy about other things that have not happened. The best way to accomplish this end was by bringing a cross-sectional representation down to Washington and putting them around the President's own conference table.

Thus it was significant that the group included a thoroughly representative sprinkling of Negro organizations, so varied in their interests as to make it impossible to consider the assemblage susceptible to political or other partisan motive. There was, of course, Phil Randolph for the A. F. of L. Pullman Porters. His opposite number was Willard Townsend of the CIO's Transport Service Workers. There was Walter White for the NAACP, with myself representing the National Urban League; Elmer Henderson sat for the American Council on Human Rights and Dowdal Davis for the National Negro Publishers Association. The tried and true Channing Tobias and Mary McLeod Bethune were included, and Bishop William Y. Bell of the CME Church. Benjamin Mays came up from Morehouse College, and J. R. Booker from Little Rock to represent the National Bar Association. Bishop William Walls of Chicago and the AME Zion Church joined the group to help prepare the memorandum to the President.

Always Smiling

The President was affable, as always. He expressed sympathy with the general position and objectives of the conferees. He was skillful, as usual, in avoiding any definite committment on the specifics of the memorandum. He delegated a member of his personal staff to remain in touch with the group for further discussion. So far, all ran true to traditional form.

Then what, it might be asked, was the good of the visit? Why the investment of time and expense in gathering the group? For one reason, it was the only way to make sure that some of the points raised came to the personal attention of the President. It is the exceptional letter or document that the President can read personally. The overwhelming majority are handled by his staff, and there are too many of his staff who would subvert or dilute the intention of a communication addressed to the White House. For another reason, when the NAACP and the Urban League, the AFL and the CIO, the Church and law and the press all get mad in the same way about the same question—and show that they are mad by converging upon the White House in a body—then it's time for a vote-conscious administration to sit up and take notice.

So what has happened is that a statement of the Negro's case against his government has been made directly to the one person in America charged directly with responsibility for seeing that all the people get an even break. Now that the case has been stated, it must still be argued before the court of public opinion. While nothing has happened to change conditions, the efforts of organizations working to effect change will be a little more effective. But the whole purpose of the meeting will be lost if the Negro population in general sits back and waits for this, or any other spokesmanship group to "bring home the bacon." There isn't any bacon, except what is produced by the combined efforts of seven or eight million potential voters of the Negro race. This is an intensely political administration that is in the White House today. What we get from it will depend upon our own political action.

We Must Constantly Guard Freedom, Pearl Buck Warns

Writer Sends Message To Graduates of Cardozo High School

Pearl S. Buck, who was barred from making a Cardozo High School address, yesterday sent a message to the students.

The Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winner was prevented from talking personally at midyear graduation exercises in the Negro high school last Tuesday because District school officials found "not clear" Un-American Activities Committee references to her—references she promptly denied as false.

The message was released last night by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom with consent of the writer, who lives in Bucks County, Pa.

Feared Embarrassment

The message was not used at the exercises Tuesday, the league explained," for fear "embarrassment might result."

The text of the message follows:

Dear Friends:

It is a deep disappointment to me that I am not with you tonight. I had looked forward to the occasion as an opportunity when we might consider afresh, and together, the great ideals of our country in order that we do our share toward preserving them in a threatening world.

That I am forbidden to be with you only makes the ideals of democracy the more valuable, the more important. Ideals can be so easily lost and in such strange and unexpected ways. If anyone had told me a week ago that I could not stand before you tonight I would not have believed it. That it has happened to you and to me makes me realize as never before that as long as the enemies of human freedom rule anywhere in the world, their evil influence creeps in everywhere.

It is true indeed and we must never forget it, that when other people lose their freedom, though they seem far from us, yet our freedom, too, is endangered. The first World War was called "a war to end all wars" and "a war for democracy" and yet its influence was to destroy

PEARL S. BUCK
. . . "There is yet time"

to a certain degree freedom everywhere. In one country, Russia, then the weakest, amid the destruction and choas that war always leaves, the hungry and desperate people gave themselves over to a revolution which has ended in the frightful tyranny which today threatens the world.

A second time this happened. After the Second World War again the weakest country, the most ruined by war and oppression, this time China, fell into the hands of the tyrants. Today under Communist governments, people do not dare even to speak their thoughts to each other. If you and I were in totalitarian countries today, I would not be allowed to speak to you, either, because I stand for human freedom and equality, and these are the opposites of Communism as it appears in the world now.

In strange ways and for different reasons human freedom is lost and as we watch the process wherever it takes place, we who are still free must resolve with fresh courage to keep human freedom alive, and first of all in our own beloved country, in order that from here it may spread to a beleaguered world.

This courage may cost us much. The time may come, if we are not brave enough in the beginning, when it may cost us everything. What does courage mean? It means the determination to practice our ideals. We cannot keep our freedom unless we practice it. You and I, as individuals, must practice it, wherever we are. We cannot harbor prejudice against other persons. Race prejudice is not the only prejudice in our land. Within one group there is prejudice. We must not allow it in ourselves for any reason whatsoever, for to the degree we allow it, we deny human freedom. We must root out of ourselves the denial of freedom before we can fight for freedom in the world. Only with a pure love for humanity, only with true respect for the human individual can the struggle for human freedom be won.

Grows More Severe

The struggle grows constantly more severe. We must recognize the truth. While we try to make men free elsewhere in the world, we must be on constant guard that we do not lose our own freedom here at home. What will it benefit us, Jesus Christ once asked, if we gain the whole world and lose our own souls?

Today many peoples look to us for help. They want us to help them free themselves from one tyrant or another, always the same tyrant under different names in different countries. We must justify the faith of other peoples in us by keeping alive, in practice, the great ideals of our democracy. For if we do not practice what we preach, they will lose their faith in us, too. They will turn against us and call us their enemies.

Yes, we must show the other peoples that our ideals are living. Do not be discouraged by what has happened to you and to me. There are millions of people in our country who believe in our American ideals and practice them. Such people will be warned by what has happened to us, this incident which keeps me from speaking to you face to face, a small incident, really, affecting only one school and one person. But the news of it had already gone abroad. It is an incident tremendous in its significance, not that we are important, but it is important that such a thing could have happened here. That it did happen is a fact that we must use, too, in our own lives. Let us make it work for our ideals and not against them. Those who lose even a little freedom must be the ones to work with complete courage and all their strength for freedom, while there is yet time.

And We Can Laugh

Let us thank God that ours is a country where there is yet time. We can still speak, if not in one place then in another. We can still communicate with each other. We need not fear secret police—not yet. We can still trust family and friends. We do not walk solitary and in terror. We have courts of law which are still just, still ready to protect the individual and his rights. We have people brave enough to say what they think. We can still criticize our Government and each other—we can still make a little fun of each other's failings, and thank God for that, too. We still have freedom to laugh.

Already in totalitarian countries a man faces death if he criticizes his government. Yet how can a government remain free from the corruption of tyranny, that creeping paralysis which threatens all men in power, unless the citizens are free to speak and to laugh?

Yes, we are still free, you and I. Above all else we must fight to keep that freedom, fight to keep it here and dedicate ourselves to bringing it back to humanity wherever we go.

You will find, as you go out into the world, that the great difference between the Communist and the democratic forms of government is that the Communist, like the Fascist, believes that any means are justified by the end. We know that this is false. The end itself, the good result for which we struggle, is lost if the means we use to attain it are unworthy. We cannot use oppression to gain freedom. Freedom is lost on the way.

Vigilant Comparison

We must, therefore, check our every act by the great ideals we hope to achieve. Only by the constant and vigilant comparison between what we do and what we want can we keep our country a democracy.

What is America? What makes our country more than any other piece of land and water on the globe? Nothing—except our ideal of human freedom, freedom for the individual. Because we have this ideal we, almost alone among the peoples today, have hope. We still dare to hope.

You can easily see that ideals are the most important things in the world. Indeed they are. They are the food of the soul, which nourishes the spirit with faith and with hope. When hope and faith are gone, when we say, "ideals are only talk," the soul dies and the spirit grows weak and then the tyrants take over. We must keep our ideals alive, we cannot let them die, for they alone give us the strength to keep our own freedom and spread the strength of hope and faith to other peoples.

And how shall we keep our ideals alive?

Practice them—practice them! There is no other way. Practice them whether others do or not. Practice them the more earnestly because others do not. If one person fails, another must stand the more strong. Freedom is our birthright. Never forget that!

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

DELEGATION OF 12 AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON RACIAL PROBLEMS

Foto by INS

NEGRO LEADERS VISIT WHITE HOUSE . . . President Truman is shown as he received a delegation at the White House Thursday. The group called to present the President with a petition calling for the appointment of Negroes to high government posts in the defense mobilization program. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, seated with the President, is president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women. Others in the group represented the Negro Bar Association; Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association; American Council on Human Rights; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League. The delegation was headed by William Y. Bell, bishop, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of Virginia.

12 Negro Leaders Have 30-Min. Talk With Him

WASHINGTON—(Special)—Declaring that the sixteen million Negroes in the United States were solidly behind the country in this crucial emergency, 12 of the nation's top Negro leaders met for a half-hour with President Truman Wednesday to urge him to do six things "to make possible the fullest use of the services of the Negro citizen in this hour of national emergency and to halt the spread of world Communism."

Specifically, the leaders urged the President:

1. To use the power of his office and influence to immediately abolish racial segregation in the nation's capital, which they termed "the most segregated national capital on the earth."

2. To appoint qualified Negroes on the administrative and policy-making levels of our government.

3. To integrate Negroes in all agencies that are being established and will be established as a result of this emergency. They also cited that the federal authorities in Washington should make this a policy to the regional and state offices which will be set up with federal money.

4. To appoint Negroes more widely in the foreign and diplomatic services of our country.

5. To issue an executive order guaranteeing the maximum use of all manpower in the defense emergency and provide adequate machinery for its enforcement.

6. To abolish once and for all, racial segregation of Negro soldiers in the United States Army.

Members of the special committee, which has been seeking the conference with the President for some months, said that Mr. Truman was "friendly and generally favorable" with the suggestions and assigned his administrative assistant, David Niles, to work with the group in developing ways to implement the suggestions in the federal government through the various government departments.

Comprised Group

Meeting with the President in the conference were: William Y. Bell, Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women; J. Robert Booker, president of Fisk University; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Dr. Marshall, National Urban League; and Elmer Henderson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees of America; and Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP executive also expressed the displeasure of the Association and of Negroes generally at the President's appointment of Millard F. Caldwell, former Governor of Florida, as chief of civil-

cumstances surrounding the convictions of Negro GIs. These investigations, Mr. White said, revealed that the convicted GIs, all members of segregated units, had been victims of racial bias.

ian defense. The organization, in a telegram to the President last week, urged the immediate dismissal of the defense chief.

Meanwhile, A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the committee, is currently seeking meetings with Secretary of State Acheson, Defense Mobilization Director Wilson, and Secretary of Defense Marshall in an effort to work out understandings on the six points.

report covers the first six months of a campaign being handled by the Werner public relations agency for the company.

According to the report, a direct result of the campaign has been the addition of 85 new retail outlets for the company's products between June 14 and December 31, 1950.

The report stated: "There has not been one reported instance of antagonism to a representative because of his race or color. Where any reaction stemming from racial feeling was noted at all, it has been overwhelmingly favorable both to the salesman and the company."

Tear Gas, Fire Hoses Break Up Riot of 700 At Chickland Club

Motorists Attacked, One Thrown in Front of Car At Maryland Night Spot

Prince Georges County police had to resort to tear gas and streams of water from a fire hose early today to break up a crowd of about 700 persons massed in front of the Chickland Club in Capitol Heights, Md.

It was the second attempt of the club owner, James M. Harrigan, to open his establishment on an inter-racial basis. On the previous Friday police also were called to control a noisy crowd of demonstrators.

The disorder last night and early this morning took a serious turn as the nightclub was smashed up, colored citizens beaten in the streets and passing motorists were stoned. Police had to escort four mixed couples, who were in the club, to safety.

No arrests were made.

Traffic Detoured From Scene.

At the height of the melee, which began about 8 p.m. and did not end until nearly 3 a.m., Prince Georges County Police Chief F. Allen Richards detoured all traffic away from the area of the club, which is located at 4908 Central avenue.

The Forestville Volunteer Fire Department rescue squad set up a first-aid station in the Capitol Heights firehouse and treated dozens of persons for minor injuries.

The trouble began when the lights of the club went on, signifying it was open for business. People began to gather immediately outside the club which is in the business district of the town.

Town police, assisted by county police, immediately began trying to move the citizens away from the establishment.

Inside, four racially mixed couples were sitting at tables while a crowd of about 40 young men crowded around the bar. There was much noise and firecrackers were thrown every few minutes accompanied by loud screaming.

Police Ignore Complaint.

At one point, a white man and girl came in and ordered beer. After they were served, the crowd began shouting the girl was under 21 and asked police to lock up the owner. Police ignored the complaint.

Around 11:15 p.m., Mayor Harvey Ennis of Capitol Heights went into the club with two town policemen. He stood at the end of the bar and pleaded with the people there to leave. Apparently his plea was successful, as most of the drinkers started for the door.

Then everything went wrong. A glass was smashed on the floor, loud cursing and name calling began, the customers began pushing and shoving each other, a booth was smashed, two pinball machines were smashed and the glass in the front door kicked in.

A flying beer bottle narrowly missed Mayor Ennis as he ducked out into the street.

Lights Cut Off During Fight.

Some one pulled the light switch, also, leaving the fighting crowd in the darkness.

Police rushed into the club with flashlights until the switch was located. They found most of the customers in the kitchen trying to get out of the way of the fighters. They escorted the mixed couples out to scout cars.

Chief Richards was hit as the crowd swarmed over one of the men being escorted to safety. The man was slugged several times before police managed to get him away.

Tear gas was turned on the crowd at this point. They scattered but resumed milling around out of range of the fumes.

Passerby Attacked.

A colored man and woman, apparently driving through, stopped to see what was going on. A group grabbed the man, beat him and ripped his clothes. The woman fled and was hidden in an alley by a white woman.

The colored man was thrown into the path of an approaching automobile, which just missed him. Police rescued him and escorted the couple to safety.

In another incident, a car of five colored persons from New York was stoned. The windows were broken out of the right side and the windshield smashed. The driver crashed into another automobile. A woman passenger in the stoned car was struck on the head with a rock. Police rescued them also.

Harrigan Called to Hearing.

An amplifier was set up in the street and police pleaded for every one to go home. Tear gas was thrown and the fire hoses brought into action.

By 2 a.m. the crowd started to disperse but did not clear out completely until about 3 a.m.

Meanwhile, Mr. Harrigan, the club owner, has been notified to appear before the Prince Georges County Liquor Board next Thursday. He will be questioned about an alleged liquor law violation and a report that ownership of the place has been changed without approval of the license board, according to Ernest A. Loveless, Liquor Board attorney.

Mr. Harrigan also is scheduled to appear with his bartender, Roger Proudy, colored, in Upper Marlboro Police Court July 23 for trial on the alleged violation—the sale of beer to a minor.

BEFORE THE FIGHT STARTED—Everything was peaceful when Chickland, a non-segregated night spot in Capitol Heights, Md. reopened last night. But by I a.m. youthful rodies were breaking glass and the crowd had grown to 700. —Star Staff Photo

Whites, Negroes Clash In Washington Suburb

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Police quelled an unruly mob of whites and Negroes in front of a suburban night club early today by tossing three volleys of tear-gas bombs.

The disturbance got under way after the Chickland Night Club in suburban Capital Heights, Md., opened its doors for the second time in a week to Negroes. The club is in the heart of the white business district. One Negro woman, in a car passing by, was hurt slightly when whites stoned the car.

The club closed for a few days a week ago following the first riot, which came on the heels of a club announcement it would not discriminate against patrons on racial grounds.

Another Fire Found At Chickland Club; Police Start Inquiry

Police Chief F. Allen Richards of Prince Georges County last night launched an investigation into a second fire in two days at the Chickland Night Club of Capitol Heights, Md., which he believes was set deliberately.

Discovered about 3 p.m., yesterday's blaze was in the same wooden trash box in the rear of the club at 4908 Central avenue, when a fire occurred Thursday night. Since then the box had been piled high with cardboard cartons and other refuse material, Chief Richards said.

The building is one and one-half stories high in front and one story in the rear. Yesterday's blaze burned part of the roof of the lower section, which already had suffered damage in the earlier fire. A television aerial on the higher roof was went downward, the result of prolonged rowdyism in the area Friday night and early yesterday.

Following a preliminary inspection o fthe second fire, Chief Richards declared: "I think it was deliberate. There is going to be an

investigation. "We can't go for arson here. A fight is one thing, but arson is another."

Club Ordered Closed.

The club remained closed last night, in conformance with an order by Chief Richards. Inspector Robert L. Bell, an investigator for the Prince Georges County Liquor Board, said he had talked with James M. Harrigan, the club owner, and quoted Mr. Harrigan as saying he does not intend to open the tavern again.

Mr. Bell quoted Mr. Harrigan as declaring if it did open again, Mr. Harrigan would surrender his liquor license.

Mr. Harrigan has been ordered to appear before the Liquor Board next Thursday. He will be questioned about an alleged liquor law violation, and a report that ownership of the tavern has been changed without approval of the board, according to Ernest A. Loveless, Liquor Board attorney. On July 23, Mr. Harrigan and his bartender, Roger Proudy, colored, are scheduled to appear in Upper Marlboro Police Court for trial on the alleged violation which concerns sale of beer to a minor.

Interior Still Cluttered.

Its doors boarded, the club's interior still showed signs of damage last night. There were two tables overturned, two pinball machines with their glass surfaces broken, and some broken glass on the floor.

The trouble began about 10 p.m. Friday night and lasted until 3 a.m. yesterday. Four racially mixed couples were sitting at tables when about 40 young men crowded around the bar. There was considerable noise and the explosion of firecrackers for a time. When a white man and a girl came in and ordered beer, the youths shouted that she was under 21, but police ignored the complaint.

Finally with about 700 people milling outside, Mayor Harvey Ennis of Capitol Heights successfully pleaded with the crowd to leave. But then a glass was smashed on the floor, loud name calling began, a booth was damaged, and the melee commenced. Police finally had to use tear gas to quell it, but not until an out-of-town car carrying colored people was stopped by the crowd, and a man passenger beaten.

Drew Pearson Attacks D. C. Hotel On Bias

WASHINGTON -(ANP) Drew Pearson, commentator, radio personality, columnist etc., recently called upon the white Mayflower hotel here prepared to "give 'em hell" about a traditional policy of refusing Negroes accommodations because of their race. But his planned "raking over the coals" fizzled out quickly when he learned, much to his surprise, that the hotel management had dropped the policy several months ago.

The incident, as related by Pearson, occurred in connection with the scheduled meeting of the International Platform association at the hotel Sunday and Monday. The association is composed of professional concert artists, lecturers and entertainers, and is one of the important organizations in its field.

Its executive offices are at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Pearson the 1951 president, and officials of the association felt that the meeting in the nation's capital was extremely important because of the great crisis currently facing the country and the belief that people who appear on platforms before large audiences can do a great deal to carry messages directly to the public affecting morale

One of the members of the association is Etta Moten, a leading concert artist of stage, screen, radio and television fame. She had written Pearson that she would like to attend the meeting. However, she noted that sessions were to be held at the Mayflower, and that most of the delegates were expected to stop there. Her letter said she was certain she would not be welcomed as a guest, so she decided to forego the meeting.

In answer to Miss Moten's letter Pearson said he was delighted to hear that she was interested in coming but "very much distressed" by her views on certain un-American attitudes of Washington hotels.

He related that he called at the Mayflower immediately and prepared to take them to task about their racial bias policy. However, he said, the hotel management blocked his "boiling over" by informing him that it would be delighted to have Miss Moten as a guest.

The management added that it had revised the racial policy three months earlier and no longer practiced the limiting of guests on the basis of race or nationality. It had not advertised the fact, but simply hoped to move quietly into the new policy.

Tallulah Takes Maid To Congressional Dining Hall

WASHINGTON — (ANP)- Fiery Tallulah Bankhead, independent thinking actress daughter of the late Rep. William B. Bankhead of Alabama, caused an uproar in a private congressional dining hall last week when she brought her maid and her manager in for a cup of coffee.

When Miss Bankhead entered the dining hall, the official hostess, Mrs. Edith Ridgely, asked her for her card of admission which she did not have.

A number of words passed between the two, with the hoarse-voiced actress winning out. Not only were she and her manager, Harold Mantell, served, but her personal maid, Rose Riley, also drank a cup of coffee.

Mrs. Ridgely is reported to have told Miss Bankhead:

"Your father made the rules and I'm just trying to enforce them."

Southern newspapers quoted Mrs. Ridgely as saying the actress' father "would have turned over in his grave" if he had sen her in the congressional dining room with the maid.

Latest in a press conference when asked whether or not there was objection to her maid Miss Bankhead told newsmen:

"No. If there had been I would have walked out."

Miss Bankhead is well known for her startling statements in public. She is regarded as a person who speaks her mind. She was in Washington to testify before the house appropriations committee in behalf of more funds for the National Institute of Health to fight heart disease, cancer, and arthritis.

The popular actress described the cafeteria incident as follows:

"It was rather funny, dahlings. We had about 15 minutes and I decided I'd like to have a cup of coffee. I didn't have a card and apparently that is the rule.

"Mrs. Ridgely told me my father made up the rules and she was trying to enforce them. That's all there was to it."

Negro Singer OKd by DAR

WASHINGTN, April 21 (UP).— The Daughters of the American Revolution have decided to let Dorothy Maynor, noted Negro soprano, sing at their Constitution Hall for pay, it was disclosed today.

DAR and Constitution Hall officials said they believed this would be the first commercial performance for a Negro artist at the hall since some time before 1939 when another famous singer, Marion Anderson, was refused permission.

RACIAL BIAS CHARGED

The DAR refused to let Miss Anderson sing in 1939 on grounds the hall schedule was filled up. A storm of protest and charges of racial discrimination arose. Harold Maynard, Constitution Hall manager, said the DAR was so "irritated" by people telling them how to run the hall that they wrote a "white only" provision in all their contract forms.

The DAR confirmed today that its board of management voted last Saturday to authorize the Maynor appearance, despite the contract provision.

WITH NATIONAL SYMPHONY

Miss Maynor will appear with the National Symphony Orchestra during its 1951-52 season, which begins next fall. This also will mark the first time a Negro singer has appeared with the symphony at the hall, although both Miss Maynor and Marion Anderson have sung with the orchestra before.

Prior to the Anderson incident in 1939, Maynard said, Negro artists performed at the hall on a commercial basis. And after the incident, the DAR invited Miss Anderson to sing for a benefit performance there, he said. Other negroes also have appeared at the hall since 1939, he said, but he believed each case was a benefit show.

Citizens Continue Protest Against Color Bar in Washington Restaurants

Hechts and Murphys Reported to Be Denying Equal Service While Awaiting Court Ruling

WASHINGTON

While the Municipal Court of Appeals jurists are weighing the arguments in the Thompson Restaurant "test" case, the committee for the enforcement of the District's anti-discrimination laws is continuing its campaign to smash the racial barriers at the downtown restaurants.

The committee's latest operation is against the Hecht Department Store, whose management has a policy of "whites served only" at its dining facilities.

Attempt to Persuade

Last week, a group from the anti-discrimination committee met with Harry Schwartz, personnel manager of Hecht's, in an effort to persuade the management change its racial policy.

The committee delegation included Dr. John O. O'Connor, of the Catholic Interracial Council; Mrs. Josephine H. Kyels, Washington Federation of Churches; Dr. Mary Church Terrell, chairman; Mrs. Annie Stein, secretary; Walter Williams and Alice Trigg of St. Luke P.E. Church.

According to Mrs. Stein, Mr. Schwartz was "rather rude" to the delegation and told them flatly that there would be no change of policy unless "pressure is exerted."

Whites Objected

He was reported to have told the committee, that at one time Hecht's served colored patrons at its lunch counter, but the whites objected. Upon questioning by the delegates, the Hecht officials said three white persons registered their objection to eating at the same counter with colored.

He conceded, however, that if the committee could prove that Hecht's would not lose any business by lowering the racial barriers a change might be considered.

It was pointed to Mr. Schwartz that Goldenberg's and Kann's were two stores that had a non-discriminatory policy at its dining facilities and were not suffering from lack of business.

Will Apply "Pressure"

The committee is attempting to put the "pressure" on Hecht's, which Mr. Schwartz says must be applied, by asking holders of charge plates to write the management of Hecht's and tell them their opposition to such a racial practice.

Charge plate holders in the various churches, fraternal groups and civic organizations are urged by Dr. Terrell to write the officials of Hecht's.

It was learned also that the committee has been informed that Murphy's Five and Ten Cent store on F St., between 12th and 13th Sts., is refusing to serve colored patrons at its sit down counter.

On Tuesday morning, the AFRO was told, four Miner Teachers College students were denied service at the F Street outlets of Murphys. They were Miriam Butler, Anita Butler, Laverne Clarke and Lois Browne.

Mrs. Stein told the AFRO that a meeting has been sought with C. T. Cody, district manager of Murphy's, to see if the F Street outlet will not conform with the non-discriminatory policy of its Seventh Street and 14th Street stores.

Prosecutions Delayed Under Cafe Race Law

Corporation Counsel To Await Ruling of Higher Court on Act

District Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West today declared he will not prosecute restaurants refusing to serve colored persons unless the "lost law" of 1873 is upheld by a higher court than the Municipal Court of Appeals.

The three judges of the Municipal Court of Appeals late yesterday afternoon ruled the 1873 law forbidding segregation in restaurants here was still in force. The court split, 2 to 1, on the decision.

The next court before which the present case can go is the United States Court of Appeals.

Yesterday's decision means that restaurants in the District now refusing to serve colored persons will be in violation of the law.

However, as a practical method of handling the situation, Mr. West declared:

"I'm not going to start prosecuting people when I don't know the eventual outcome of the case. It's a test case. We would be loaded up."

Case Began in Early 1950.

The case started in February, 1950, when Thompson's Restaurant, at Fourteenth street and New York avenue N.W., refused to serve three colored persons. The three based their demand on long neglected statutes passed in 1872 and 1873, forbidding racial discrimination in eating places and barrooms.

The acts were passed by the short-lived Legislative Assembly of the District.

The District Government decided to make a test case of the issue after Mr. West informed the Commissioners he could find no evidence that the laws had been repealed. The District filed the case against Thompson's Restaurant, accordingly.

Municipal Court Judge Frank H. Myers ruled last July that the old laws had been repealed by implication. At that time, he dismissed the charges filed against the restaurant.

29-Page Decision.

The Municipal Court of Appeals decided, 2 to 1, that the 1873 law was still in effect in a complicated 29-page decision which contained opinions from each of the three judges.

Chief Judge Nathan Cayton held that both the act of 1872 and 1873 were still valid. Judge Brice Clagett said the 1873 act had repealed the 1872 act but the 1873 statue was valid still. Both agreed that the Legislative Assembly had the right to pass the acts and that they were valid when passed.

Judge Andrew Hood said both the act of 1872 and 1873 were invalid when enacted, since the assembly did not have that much power delegated to it from Congress.

Attorney Ringgold Hart, representing Thompson's Restaurant, declared immediately that an appeal would be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

"No one here will be satisfied until the court of highest jurisdiction rules," he declared.

Would Go to Supreme Court.

Mr. Hart said the restaurant will take the case to the Supreme Court if necessary but that hopes the United States Court of Appeals will overrule the Municipal Court of Appeals.

The pertinent section of the lost law of 1873 reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the proprietor or proprietors, keeper or keepers, of any licensed restaurant, eating-house, bar-room, sample-room, ice-cream saloon, or soda-fountain room shall sell at and for the usual or common prices charged by him, her, or them, as contained in said printed cards or papers, any article or thing kept for sale by him, or her, or them, to any well-behaved and respectable person or persons who may desire the same, or any part or parts thereof, and serve the same to such person or persons in the same room or rooms in which any other well-behaved person or persons may be served or allowed to eat or drink in said place or establishment. . . ."

The penalty set forth in another section for violation of this law was a fine of $100 and a forfeiture of the license for one year.

No Record of Prosecution.

There are no records of any prosecutions under the 1873 act. Several cases were prosecuted under the act of 1872.

The Municipal Court of Appeals decision actually sent the case against Thompson's Restaurant back to the Municipal Court for trial.

However, the case will not go to trial until after the higher courts rule on the validity of the lost act. Mr. Hart had the choice of seeking a rehearing from the Municipal appellate court or going straight to the United States Court of Appeals.

The United States Court of Appeals incidentally, does not have to hear the case. It hears cases from the Municipal Court of Appeals only if a new question of law is raised, if the case is not in accord with its own decisions in other cases or if it is contrary to Supreme Court decisions. If it refuses to hear the Thompson case, the mandate of the Municipal appellate court ruling restaurant segregation out will stand as law.

Other Places Specified.

Judge Cayton, in his opinion, pointed out that Congress, in 1871, set up the Legislative Assembly as the governing body of the District. In 1872, the assembly enacted a law stating that restaurants, hotels, ice cream parlors, barber shops and bathing houses could not refuse service to persons because of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

In 1873, further legislation was enacted with lengthier sections dealing with the conduct of restaurants, eating houses and similar establishments. This law made it a violation of law to refuse to serve "any well-behaved and respectable person or persons who may desire the same."

Judge Cayton said that nothing in subsequent legislation showed that the two acts had been repealed by implication or otherwise. He also rebutted the argument that, even if the acts were valid in their inception, they are no longer valid because they have become obsolete and have not been enforced.

Failure Doesn't Change Law.

"A failure to enforce the law does not and cannot change it," he declared.

Judge Clagett, in his decision, said that, "until and unless Congress acts specifically, I believe the 1873 act of the Legislative Assembly must stand."

He said he felt the 1873 act definitely repealed the 1872 act because, although they were generally similar, they differed in "material respects."

He pointed out that the 1873 act made no reference to barber shops or bathing houses, as did the 1872 act; that the 1873 act required service to any "respectable, well-behaved person," whereas the older act referred to race and color.

Judge Hood, in his dissent, said he felt the "legislative power of the Legislative Assembly was limited to the passage of police regulations and municipal ordinances." The law against segregation, he continued, is "civil rights legislation, rising to a higher plane of dignity than mere regulation of restaurants and other places of public entertainment."

Cases Based on Two Laws.

One of the four parts of the complaint the District government filed against Thompson's Restaurant in the test case was based on the 1872 law. Three were based on the 1873 law.

The Appellate Court upheld Judge Myers in quashing the count brought under the 1872 law, since two judges agreed that legislation was dead. Judge Myers was reversed on the other three, however, since two judges held the 1873 law was still valid.

The three colored citizens who started the case by trying to get served in Thompson's Restaurant were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, former member of the Board of Education; the Rev. Arthur Elmes, pastor of the People's Congregational Church, and Miss Essie Thompson, of the 1800 block of T street N.W., an employe of Government Services, Inc.

They abandoned their suit after the District government agreed to make a test case.

Segregation Ruled Out by Capital Judge

WASHINGTON, May 24—(AP)—The Municipal Court of Appeals Thursday outlawed racial segregation in Washington restaurants.

The court, in a split decision, reversed a ruling last July by Municipal Judge Frank Myers that a "forgotten" 1873 anti-segregation law had been "repealed by implication."

In the majority opinion, Judges Nathan Cayton and Brice Clagett held the 1873 law was still valid although district authorities have failed to enforce it. The law, passed by a district legislative assembly which has since been ablolished, provided a $100 fine and a one-year license forfeiture for restaurant owners who refuse to serve "to any well-behaved and respectable person."

The ruling came in a test involving refusal by a John R. Thompson Co., restaurant to serve three Negroes.

The company was expected to take the case to the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Segregated restaurants in Washington, D. C. are finally outlawed by courts, thus upholding "forgotten" 1873 anti-bias law. It's good to know that our nation's capital has progressed to 1873. . . Southern Education Foundation granted $102,000 to Southern Negro private and public schools for county supervisors, workshops and special projects.

Truman Aid Sought To Enforce Restauran Anti-Segregation Law

A group of Negro leaders today is seeking a conference with President Truman to urge him to use his executive authority to prosecute restaurants refusing to serve colored citizens here.

This plan was outlined in a resolution adopted last night at a meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the District's Anti-Discriminating Laws. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell is chairman. The group held a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 R street N.W.

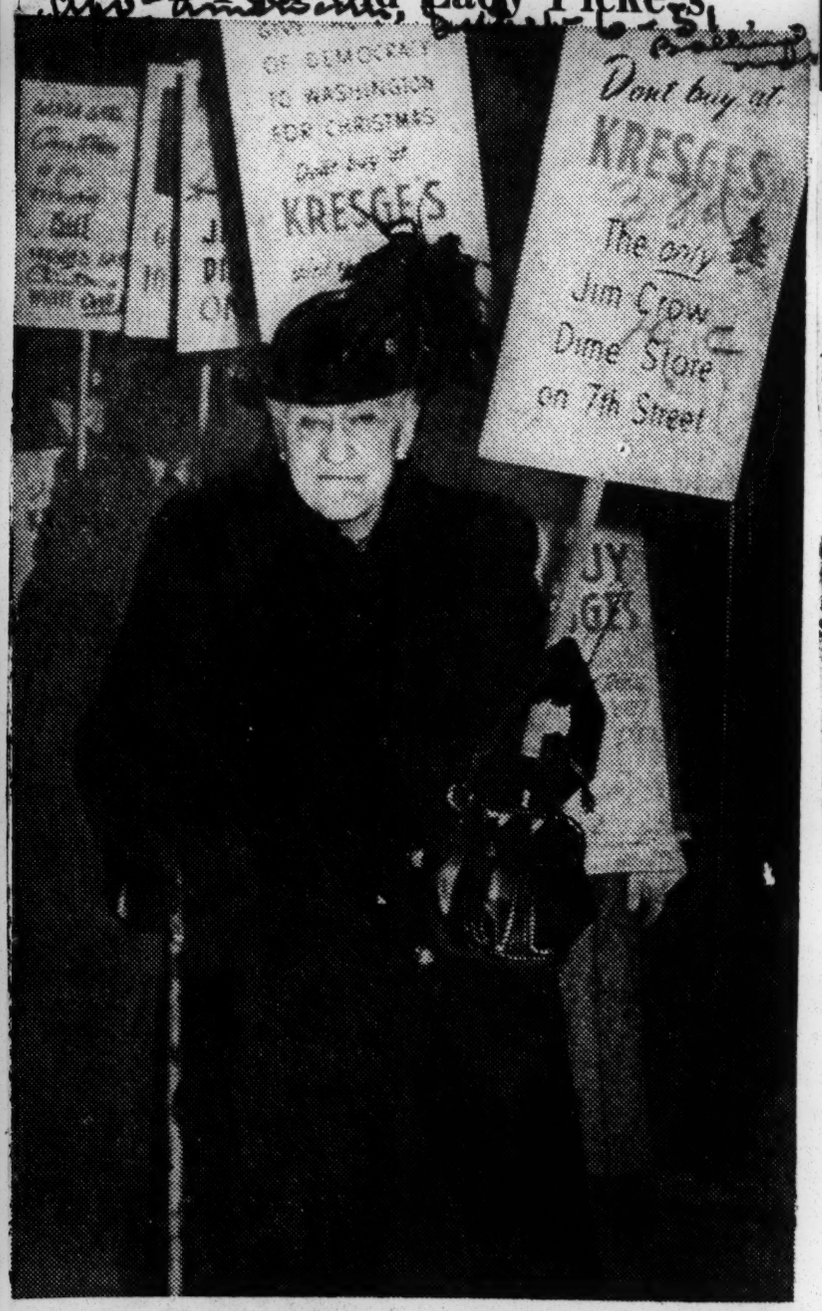
The resolution followed a general discussion of the recent Municipal Court of Appeals ruling that a "lost" law of 1873 forbidding segregation in eating places, still is valid. Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West has said he would not prosecute any cases until higher courts had ruled.

Decrying this delay, the resolution stated that the committee expected the Commissioners "to see to it that we are fully protected in the exercise of our rights" in the matter.

Those at the meeting, sponsored by 24 ministers, heard Mrs Terrell express her disappointment and concern over the refusal of Mr. West to enforce the old law, pending higher court review.

The resolution also called for another conference with the Commissioners to advise them of the action taken at the meeting. Members of the committee met with Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue recently on the matter.

82-Year-Old Lady Pickets



Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 82-year-old civil rights crusader, led the line of pickets in front of Kresge's five and ten cent store at 7th and B Sts., Northwest, last Thursday. They were protesting the refusal of the management to serve colored patrons at its stand up counter.

Racial Amity Gift House Stuns U. S.

WASHINGTON

The director of General Services Administration, the agency that acts as custodian of Federal property, on Wednesday was faced with the problem of what to do with the house and lot of an Arlington white woman that was to be a "memorial to justice."

The woman, Miss Margaret E. Gruver, 51, mailed the deed to the lot and the key to her house at 922 South 22 St., Arlington, to Sen. Edwin Johnson (Dem., Colo.) for the purpose of turning it over to the United States Govern-

The transfer was subject to the provision in the deed that the "United States agree to let a colored person or persons" live rent free as caretakers in the house, which is in an all-white neighborhood.

Miss Gruver stated in the deed that she made the offer in return "for the privilege of being a citizen of the United States and for the purpose of creating a living memorial to racial equality."

Senator Johnson in a telephone conversation with an AFRO reporter said that he had turned over the key to Jesse Larson, director of GSA, for whatever disposition the government wished to make of the property.

AFRO reporters, examining the house, found it to be an unpretentious frame dwelling, located between S. Ives and S. Jay Sts.

The bungalow was empty; and a note was on the door advising the postman to deliver Miss Gruver's mail to the post office.

A neighbor revealed that Miss Gruver had left the premises about a week ago and refused to comment any further about her action.

The deed to the house was filed in the Arlington Circuit Court.

School Speakers

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, having been beaten off in an attempt a couple of years ago to censor school textbooks, is now established as an official censor of school speakers—at least in the District of Columbia. It should be said, in justice to the committee, that it has not laid claim to any such authority. The authority was conferred on it by the timorousness of the local school board and school superintendent. A more unsatisfactory way of selecting speakers for the public schools could scarcely be devised.

Apparently it is routine practice on the superintendent's part to check with the Un-American Activities Committee before permitting anybody to be invited to speak at a public school in Washington. The practice spares the superintendent from having any questions raised concerning the 100 percent Americanism of speakers. But it also tends to keep students from hearing any challenges to strict orthodoxy. In the lamentable incident of last week, for example, it kept the students of Cardozo High School from hearing Mrs. Pearl Buck, a noted writer, a winner of Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, who had been invited to speak at the midyear graduation exercises. The invitation was canceled, according to the school superintendent, because her "record proved not to be clear."

Whether Mrs. Buck was barred, as she supposes, because of her resolute opposition to racial discrimination is necessarily a matter of conjecture. This would, of course, be more than enough to have produced derogatory references to her in the catch-all files of the Un-American Activities Committee. The committee's dossier on Mrs. Buck included a number of allegations which she has denounced as wholly false. In view of the committee's known avidity for collecting groundless gossip, it seems an act of the grossest irresponsibility to allow its unchecked files to serve as a standard of judgment. Nothing that any speaker might say could undermine student faith in the democratic process as gravely as this kind of silencing of all criticism.

Says 'Lost' Law Of 1873 Still Legal

WASHINGTON — The Municipal Court of Appeals in a split decision last week ruled that the "lost" 1873 statute forbidding racial segregation in District restaurants is still legal and that the practice of denying service to Negro customers is against the law.

Despite the courts ruling, however, Washington restaurants are maintaining their traditional policy of excluding Negroes.

Ringgold Hart, attorney for Thompson restaurant, against whom the decision was returned, said he will appeal the court's ruling to the U. S. Court of Appeals within 30 days. Pending a ruling by that court, Thompson's will continue to deny service to Negroes. The case is expected to go all the way to the U. S. Supreme court.

Corp. Counsel Vernon West announced that he will not prosecute violations of the 78-year-old law until the U. S. Court of Appeals decision is rendered.

The court's ruling came on four counts against Thompson Restaurant for its refusal last July to serve Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the Rev. Arthur E. Elmes and Miss Jean J. Williams, an interracial group.

PROTEST OPERATION OF CAPITOL HEIGHTS TAVERN—About 200 persons crowded into the Capitol Heights fire department hall last night to protest the opening of Chickenland, a non-segregated tavern which was the scene of a disturbance Friday night. In the center, gesturing with his hands as he talks, is Albert Goldstein, owner of the building in which the tavern is located. Chairman George Nairn of the Town Council stands at left with other members of the council seated around the table.

—Star Staff Photo.

200 at Capitol Heights Meet for Protest on Non-Segregated Bar

More than 200 townspeople of Capitol Heights, Md., in an orderly mass meeting last night, protested further operation of a liquor license at the Chickland tavern, which last week opened for business on a non-segregated basis.

The citizens gathered in the fire department hall on a call by their Mayor, Harvey Ennis, and the Town Council.

Although town police periodically had to quiet down a few raucous-voiced participants, the two-hour meeting was kept in line by Council Chairman George Nairn.

Brick Smashes Window.

Last Friday, about 1,500 of the townspeople gathered threateningly in front of the Chickland, at Fiftieth, Fifty-seventh and Central avenues. A brick was hurled through a plate-glass window, and 10 county police cars were summoned to the scene to keep order.

After exhortations last night against "mob psychology," the citizens decided to bombard the county liquor board with letters and phone calls to keep the tavern closed as a "public nuisance."

Capitol Heights, an almost entirely white community of 2,800, lies just across the District line from Capitol View, a predominantly Negro subdivision.

The tavern was reopened by its license-holder, James M. Harrigan of Seat Pleasant, for non-segregated trade apparently to draw customers from the areas surrounding Capitol Heights.

Mr. Harrigan has held the liquor license for the place for about 18 months, after its transfer by the former operator, Albert Goldstein. Until last Friday, the tavern catered only to white people.

Warns Against Mob Tactics.

Mr. Goldstein, who has owned a drugstore in the town for 16 years, appeared personally before the meeting last night, urged the assembly to be patient and await developments "in the next couple of weeks."

Meantime, he said, "mob psychology will only defeat your own purposes." Heckled when he first stood up, Mr. Goldstein was applauded when he finished.

Robert Ennis, attorney for the town, explained that while all Capitol Heights liquor licenses must be approved by the town, such approval is "routine" if the county or State has okayed the license.

This brought demands from the floor that the town be given greater authority to pass judgment on licenses. Councilman Nair gave assurances that the council will seek a speedy hearing before the County Liquor Board to reconsider the license issuance to Mr. Harrigan.

The tavern operator at present awaits court action July 23, along with his bartender, William R. Croudy, on a charge of selling beer to a minor last Friday.

Laxity at Chickland Club Laid to Police by NAACP

Delegates from the Washington and Maryland branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday requested Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin to provide State police protection to owners of businesses operating on a non-segregated basis.

Their request, following recent violence at the Chickland Club in Capitol Heights, was presented in Baltimore at a meeting originally called to discuss alleged "brutality" against Negroes by Baltimore police.

At the meeting, headed by Carl Murphy, editor and publisher of the Afro-American, a Negro newspaper of Baltimore, delegates reviewed the violence at the Chickland Club since it opened under its non-segregation policy on July 6 and charged that:

1. Capitol Heights and Prince Georges County police did nothing to disperse the crowd on one rioting occasion until after midnight, when the patrons had been escorted from the club.

2. Police made no arrests and did nothing to prevent insults to patrons.

3. There was only "token" protection of Negro patrons.

4. Pressure was used by police and the County Alcoholics Beverage Control Commission to close the cafe.

5. Negroes from Washington en route to the beach have been set upon by persons in the Chickland Club area with no intervention from police.

The delegation reminded McKeldin that similar violence in Cicero recently prompted the Governor of Illinois to call out State police.

McKeldin called for complete documentation by the NAACP of the history of the case, which includes three fires, noisy demonstrations by milling crowds and violence toward bi-racial groups within the club. He promised careful consideration of the problem, it was said.

Alexandria Asks Bids On Negro Swim Pool

Alexandria officials expect to sign a contract within a week for construction of the city's first municipal Negro swimming pool.

The pool was authorized yesterday by the Appeals Board of the National Production Authority, which reversed an earlier denial by the NPA construction division.

City Manager W. Guy Ancell said contract details must be settled before work can start.

The Paddock Pool Construction Co. of Washington submitted a bid of about $58,000 for the pool several months ago. The same firm built the new Army-Navy Country Club pool. Alexandria Recreation Director Eugene Barnwell said the new Negro pool will be similar.

The pool is to be built on property adjoining the new Parker Grey High School for colored. Mr. Barnwell said Alexandria Schools Supt. T. C. Williams has agreed to allow use of the high school's locker rooms so that it will not be necessary to build separate ones for the pool while materials are on NPA's critical list.

Dimensions of the new pool will be 50 by 100 feet. It will take about 2½ months to complete, according to the construction schedule submitted by the bidders. Funds for its construction are included in the city's annual capital improvements budget.

The city has had a swimming pool for white residents for more than 20 years.

Metro Opera May Play D.C.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—(MN)—A possibility is seen that the Metropolitan Opera Company might still play in Washington for its October engagement, according to the Metropolitan News Service. It is pointed out that the opera company is negotiating to rent the DAR-owned Constitution Hall for the week's schedule.

Earlier it was announced that the opera would not come off because of an Actor's Equity ruling forbiding its members to play before audiences in theatres where racial segregation was enforced. Metropolitan had engaged the Capital Theatre in Washington for its one-week performance in October.

NAACP Asks McKeldin For State Protection Of Chickland Club

A request by Washington representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that State police be called in to protect patrons and the owner of the Chickland Club, Capitol Heights, Md., was being studied today by Gov. McKeldin.

The club has been the scene of several disorders and fires as a result of attempts by its owner to open it on a non-segregation basis.

It is now closed, under an order by Prince Georges County Police Chief F. Allen Richards. And Robert L. Bell, an inspector for the county Liquor Board, has quoted James M. Harrigan, the club owner, as saying he does not intend to open the tavern again.

Mr. Bell said Mr. Harrigan told him that if the club did reopen, Mr. Harrigan would surrender his liquor license.

Protest Made at Meeting.

The request for State action was presented to the Governor in Baltimore yesterday at a meeting called originally by the Baltimore branch of the NAACP to protest alleged police brutality against Negroes in that city.

Those attending the session included Frank D. Reeves, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the District branch and Washington legal representative of the organization's national office in New York, and J. Franklyn Bourne, a member of the local Redress Committee.

They told the Governor that:

1. Capitol Heights and Prince Georges County police failed to disperse a crowd outside the club on one occasion until after midnight.

2. Police made no arrests and did nothing to prevent insults to patrons.

"Token" Protection Charged.

3. There was only "token" protection of Negro patrons.

4. Pressure was used by police and the county Liquor Board to close the club.

5. Negroes driving to Chesapeake Bay beaches have been attacked by persons in the vicinity of the club with no intervention by police.

The delegation reminded Gov. McKeldin that similar violence in Cicero, Ill., recently prompted the Governor of that State to call out State police.

McKeldin Asks Full Details.

Gov. McKeldin asked the group for complete documentation of the complaints and promised careful consideration of the case.

Meanwhile, Mr. Harrigan has been ordered to appear before the Liquor Board Thursday. He will be questioned about a police charge of selling beer to a minor and a report that ownership of the tavern has been changed without board approval.

On July 23, Mr. Harrigan and his bartender, Roger Proudy, colored, are scheduled to appear in Upper Marlboro Police Court for trial on the beer sale charge.

Owner of Chickland To Testify Today on Liquor Law Charge

A capacity crowd was expected in the Upper Marlboro Courthouse today, with the Prince Georges County Liquor Board scheduled to question the owner of the Chickland Club, Capitol Heights, about a reported liquor law violation.

The club, at 4908 Central avenue, has been closed under police orders since last Friday after it had been the scene of two race disturbances and three fires within the last two weeks.

Another close-down order was placed on the building Tuesday by building inspectors for the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. Chief Inspector Berce Wolfe explained an inspection of the tavern had disclosed fire damage had made it unsafe for public use.

The owner, James M. Harrigan, 41, of Suitland, was to be asked about a report that ownership of the tavern has been changed without board approval.

Next Monday, he and his bartender, Roger Proudy, colored, are to be tried in Upper Marlboro Police Court on charges of selling beer to a minor.

Meanwhile, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday sent to Gov. McKeldin their documented version of the disorders. They had complained that local police failed to provide proper protection for patrons of the club, which Mr. Harrigan had attempted to open on a non-segregated basis, and asked for State Police protection.

Interracial Club Ruined In Capital

WASHINGTON—Only hours after police had dispersed a howling mob of 400 whites with tear gas Friday night, firemen sped to the interracial Chickland club, just outside Washington, to battle a fire that "looked deliberate" to police officials. It was the second fire in three days.

The club is located in a predominantly white district in Prince George county, Md., and is owned by a Negro, James M. Harrigan. It has been the object of mob attacks since it opened to an interracial patronage 10 days ago.

The outbreak Friday night started when 30 hoodlums began using profanity towards several mixed couples.

A mob of 400 whites surrounded the club and it took tear gas to break up the rioting.

Prince George Police Chief F. Allen Richard said "if necessary" he would close the club permanently on a "public nuisance" charge "to prevent the doors of the place from being thrown open again to non-segregated patrons."

Rankin Files Bill to Repeal 2 'Lost Laws' on Segregation

Representative John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) yesterday filed a bill to repeal the "lost" laws of 1872 and 1873 banning segregation in District restaurants.

Both laws were enacted by the District Legislative Assembly, a "city council" set up by Congress in 1871 to run Washington. This assembly was abolished two years later. Neither law has been enforced.

The 1872 law specifically bars discrimination against restaurant patrons because of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." The companion 1873 statute forbids discrimination against any "well-behaved or respectable person."

1873 Law Upheld

The validity of the 1873 law was upheld last spring in a split decision of the Municipal Court of Appeals.

In his written opinion, Judge Nathan Clayton—with Judge Brice Claggett agreeing—said that "Congress has consistently recognized the validity and binding force of acts of the Leislative Assgembly," including the 1873 act.

The decision was on a test suit against Thompson's Restaurant here for refusing to serve two Negroes. The case is pending before the United States Court of Appeals.

"Never Were Enforced"

Upon filing the repeal legislation, Representative Rankin said, "The laws never were enforced for 75 years. Why should they break the custom now?"

Leaving the laws on the books "will only mean race trouble here," Rankin commented.

District officials have announced they will not attempt to enforce the old measure until a decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court.

The Rankin repealer was referred to the House District Committee for study.

Chickland Club Loses License, Won't Reopen

Keeper 'Had Enough' Of Fires and Riots, Liquor Board Told

By Gene Goodwin

The short but stormy history of James M. Harrigan's attempt to operate an interracial tavern at Capitol Heights, Md., was ended today.

The Prince Georges County Liquor Board yesterday revoked Harrigan's license, after the 37-year-old tavern-keeper told the agency he "has had enough."

Harrigan's tavern, the Chickland Club, 4908 Central avenue, has been the scene of two race disturbances and three fires since he tried to open on a non-segregated basis July 6.

The board based its revocation decision on the alleged transfer of a financial interest in the tavern to another person without prior approval of the board. The board threw out a second charge of selling beer to minors because of insufficient evidence.

Harrigan's lawyer, Robert W. McCullough, told the board earlier that Harrigan "will not reopen the club, no matter what the board decides about the license." However, he said he would appeal to Circuit Court.

200 at Hearing.

Almost 200 persons jammed Police Court in Upper Marlboro to witness the hearing in the Chickland case. Virtually all of them were white, and most were residents of Capitol Heights. The crowd was orderly, except for occasional applause when the board overruled Mr. McCullough's objections to hearsay testimony.

Detective Richard A. Pearson introduced a statement signed by Harrigan's father, his brother-in-law and some of his brothers and sisters to the effect that Harrigan sold 51 per cent of the business to James M. Raskin, a Washington contractor who lives in Upper Marlboro and maintains offices at 1319 F street N.W.

Harrigan, who lives in Seat Pleasant, denied that he had relinquished control of the club to Mr. Raskin. He said he has borrowed "quite a bit of money" from Mr. Raskin, and he has signed notes for the debt but not a hopes of paying off his debts and getting his money back on his investment.

Many persons, including county police officers, have unofficially charged that Communists were behind Harrigan's venture, but there was no evidence at yesterday's hearing to substantiate that. Some one has painted the word "Communists" in 15-inch high, red letters on the front of the

Profit Motive for Policy.

Harrigan's testimony indicated that his motive for attempting to serve both Negro and white persons in the same club was chiefly monetary. He said he had never made any money off the place in the 18 months he has leased it, and so he decided this, he said, because he was afraid and "wanted to build a screen around myself and my family."

He described Mr. Raskin as an old friend for whom he has worked, off and on, as a plumbing subcontractor during the past eight to 10 years.

Harrigan testified that, after the first disturbance at his club, he falsely told Liquor Board Inspector Robert L. Beall and others that he did not have controlling interest in Chickland. He did so only to open up to Negro customers in

Harrigan said he closed the tavern after the first disturbance on opening night July 6 because he "was afraid of a race riot." About 400 people gathered in front of the place that night and a brick was thrown through the plate glass window.

He tried to open again a week later, Harrigan added, because he understood he was to get police protection. That second Friday night, about 700 persons collected around the tavern.

They stormed the club, chasing out all the patrons and inflicting some damage to the furnishings. Then they turned their wrath on a car full of colored persons who were driving through the town. The car was stopped and one of the passengers was beaten. Police finally had to use tear gas to disperse the crowd.

Arson Possibility Probed.

Three fires also have broken out at the tavern in the last 10 days and county police said they are investigating the possibility of arson. The third blaze, last Sunday, ruined the interior of the club, causing damages of more than $3,000.

After the third fire, firemen found a pyre of tables and chairs in the center of the club's main room and a quantity of cotton batting apparently soaked in kerosene.

The charge against Harrigan of selling beer to minors stemmed from his arrest on the night of the July 6 disturbance. Police charged Harrigan and his bartender, William Roger Crowdy, 35, colored, of the 1100 block of Columbia road N.W., with the illegal sale to two 19-year-old soldiers.

Neither of the soldiers was present for yesterday's hearing, and that was seen as the chief reason the Liquor Board dismissed the charge for insufficient evidence.

Harrigan and Crowdy still face Police Court trial on the charge, however. The case is scheduled to come up in Upper Marlboro Trial Magistrate's Court Monday, but Mr. McCullough indicated he will seek a continuance.

CHICKLAND HEARING—James M. Harrigan, 37 (left), of Seat Pleasant is sworn in before the Prince Georges County Liquor Board yesterday at a hearing on charges resulting from his attempt to open an interracial tavern in Capitol Heights. Also sworn in are (left to right) Detective Richard Pearson and Sergt. Richard J. Earnshaw of the county police department. Robert Beall, liquor board investigator, takes the oath with his back to the camera.

—Star Staff Photo.

Discrimination Suit Filed Against Civil Service Body

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)— Charges of racial discrimination were levelled last Thursday at the United States Civil Service Commission, the three commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the District Fire Department.

The charges were based on an alleged change of rules, which Raphael A. Smith asserts prevents his promotion from lieutenant to captain in the Fire Department.

Smith made his charges in a suit filed in the District of Columbia to enjoin the enforcement of an order, issued by the three agencies, which has the effect of denying him promotion. He asserts that the order violates the Federal Constitution and existing Federal civil rights statutes.

Ramspeck, who served for a number of years as a Representative in Congress from Georgia, has been under attack since his appointment by President Truman as chairman of the Civil Service Commission on the ground thaat he is prejudiced against colored people.

* * *

SMITH HAS BEEN a member of the Fire Department for eighteen years. He has served more than five years as a lieutenant having been promoted non-competitively to that rank, May 9 1945.

In his complaint, filed in the District Court here last Thursday through Lawson, McKenzie and Robinson, attorneys, Smith alleges that on July 12, 1950, the defendants retroactively changed the requirements and qualifications for taking a competitive examination for captain.

His lawyers say Smith is the only fireman adversely affected by the order.

He asks that a three-judge District Court be convened and that his case be advanced for a speedy hearing.

He also asks that the defendants be enjoined from enforcing the order against him and that they be required to promote him. He also seeks the accrued salary of the higher position.

D. C. Wants No Confederate Flag-Waving

WASHINGTON, D. C.—You can sing "Dixie," all you want to . . . you can wear a ten gallon hat if you are from Texas. . .you can even talk with a Southern drawl. . . .but don't wave or display from automobiles, the confederate flag around the Capitol grounds. If you do, you may run into trouble with the law.

That's what a southern 'gentleman' found out as he attempted to park in the Capitol Plaza the other day. A brisk confederate flag was streaming from the radio aerial of his car; as he pulled up to the curb a vigilant cop edged up and told him that only one flag "flies on these grounds," and pointed to Old Glory on the dome of the Capitol building.

There is an ordinance forbidding the display of any flag or banner on the Capitol grounds. It was used to break up and discourage demonstration of various groups around the Capitol.

The recent fad of using the confederate flag on neck ties, for car decorations and other forms of display is causing many and varied comments. Southerners claim that it only shows a pride of being a southerner. They say it does not signify a recall of the Civil War feud between the states.

Some politicians in Washington have a new angle on the wide display of the confederate flag. They say the movement started to make southerners "south" conscious.

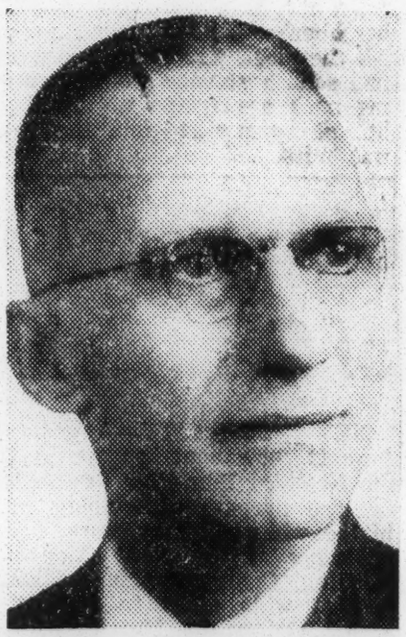
An old timer from South Carolina remembered that in 1948 when former governor of South Carolina, J. Strom Thurmond breezes into New York to deliver a Dixiecrat campaign before the Over Seas Press Club at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, he wore a special made lapel pin bearing the confederate flag emblem. When asked why he wore such emblem, the Dixiecrater replied, "this stands for 'dixiecrat.'

Principals in School Controversy

PEARL BUCK
. . . . *her talk was canceled*

DR. CHARLES H. THOMPSON
. . . . *denied speaker's platform*

DR. GARNET C. WILKINSON
. . . . *recommended cancellation*



HOBART M. CORNING
. . . . *"Her record not clear"*

Cancellation of Buck Speech Stirs Capital

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)—Pearl S. Buck, noted author, charged Friday that a scheduled talk she was to give to mid-term graduates at Cardozo High School here on Jan. 23 was canceled by school officials because of her stand against racial segregation.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning, who insists upon racial separation to the point of banning any integrated activities in the local public school system, denied her charge last Saturday. He said he acted because the writer's record was found "not to be clear" when her name was checked with the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Material in the file, it was learned, indicated that during the period from 1937 to 1942 articles by Mrs. Buck had appeared twice in New Masses, once in Champion and once in Soviet Russia Today. All three periodicals are listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as "Communist" or "Communist front."

Why Wait So Long?

At her farm home in Bucks County, Pa., Mrs. Buck denied that she had ever written for New Masses or Soviet Russia Today. She said she had never heard of the magazine called Champion.

Puzzled by the action of the school authorities, Mrs. Buck said she could not understand why they waited until a few days before the speaking engagement to act. She said the date had been made several weeks ago.

Almost simultaneously with the commotion over the barring of Mrs. Buck from speaking at Cardozo High School, NNPA learned that an invitation to Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, to speak during the centennial celebration of the founding of Miner Teachers' College had been withdraw for some undisclosed reason.

Accepted Then Rejected

After he had accepted an invitation from the program committee for the celebration, Dr. Thompson was advised by Dr. Eugene Clark, president of Miner, that the program had been canceled. Max Lerner, author and editor, also had been scheduled to speak on the program with Dr. Thompson.

The Howard University dean was informed that matters beyond the control of the program committee were responsible for the cancellation of the invitation to speak.

"It is a pity in such a time of national danger that the school authorities in our capital should stir up such a commotion," Mrs. Buck said.

Will Not Change Stand

"It is my opinion that all this is a trumped-up excuse and that the real reason the engagement was broken is because of my private, public and steadfast stand against racial discrimination in our nation's capital, which has done the cause of American democracy throughout the world untold damage.

"I shall not change my position as long as I live."

Dr. Corning said Cardozo violated school rules by not seeking permission in advance to invite Mrs. Buck to its mid-year commencement.

Wilkinson Made Recommendation

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools, said he recommended that the invitation to Mrs. Buck be cancelled. The decision, he said, was confirmed by Dr. Corning and C. Melvin Sharpe, president of the school board, was informed about the move.

He seconded his boss in declaring that racial segregation was not an issue in the matter.

Ironically, Dr. Wilkinson received an honorary degree from Howard in June 1942 at the same time a similar degree was bestowed upon Mrs. Buck.

Corning has carried the policy of separatism in the local public schools, backed by the Board of Education, to the point of denying, last fall, a mixed group from the cast of "Faith of Our Fathers," a drama celebrating the sesquicentennial of the founding of Washington, an appearance at Dunbar High School.

Dr. Wilkinson, who has been a staunch advocate of the "status quo" in the school system, now insists he is against racial segregation.

No Comment From Principal

Robert Mattingly, principal of Cardozo, had "no comment" to make and said that all information about the Buck cancellation would have to come from Dr. Wilkinson.

Mrs. Jennie A. Mustapha, assistant principal of Cardozo, who the AFRO learned handled the details for Mrs. Buck's appearance at the graduation ceremonies, as she is charge of the graduation program, also refused to comment by suggesting that all questions would have to be directed to the principal and the assistant superintendant.

Same Procedure Reported

The AFRO was told by a source at the school that a request for clearance of Miss Buck as a speaker had been made on Dec. 29.

It was stated that the school officials had followed the same procedure with the 1951 mid-term graduation exercises as in past years. This was neither affirmed or denied by the Cardozo officials.

Dr. Phillip T. Johnson, a member of the school board, said that he was asking for a full report on the statement issued by the superintendent's office.

Something Wrong, He Knows

"When that report is in my hands I will be able to comment intelligently," he said. "There must be something very seriously wrong in this case," he added.

Mrs. Velma G. Williams, another minority member of the board, commented: "It is rather unfortunate that this incident had to occur. However, I can not say anything about it, because all I know is what has been in the paper."

Woolsey W. Hall, the third colored member of the board, refused to comment.

Donohue Proposes Inter-Racial Council On Segregation Here

District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue yesterday suggested that an inter-racial council to consider the racial picture in Washington might do a lot toward settling problems caused by segregation here.

Mr. Donohue made the suggestion in an interview on the "Americans All" program over Radio Station WOOK. The interview was conducted by Dr. Tomlinson D. Todd, derictor of the program.

Asked how public-spirited citizens could help solve civil rights problems in Washington, Mr. Donohue said:

"I think the only way to meet the problem, in the American way, is by setting up in Washington at a very high level an inter-racial council composed of clear thinking leaders of both races in the city. I know countless numbers of both races who would be willing to serve on such a council with great distinction. Out of such a council could come a real solution."

Concerning school segreation, the Commissioner said that integration, "if you consider it from a long range point of view," would help solve the racial question. However, he added that to impose it at once would create problems and that the change must be made cautiously.

He commended the District Recreation Board for a "realistic approach" to the racial problem and pointed out that the board was progressing toward eliminating segregation.

Commissioner Donohue also said that there should be no segregation in hospitals here as "pain and sickness come without regard to race."

Blood Segregation And The Bailey Case

Now that the Dorothy Bailey case no longer is pending in the courts, it is permissible that I comment upon an incident referred to in Judge Edgerton's dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals decision in that case, and the subject of an editorial in *The Washington Post* ("Blood and Loyalty") on December 12, 1948. The incident was a matter of comment in subsequent letters to you published on your editorial page.

Judge Edgerton refers to and correctly quotes from the exact record the following interrogation of Miss Bailey by me as a member of the Fourth Loyalty Board:

Mr. Blair: Did you ever write a letter to the Red Cross about the segregation of blood?

Answer: I do not recall.

Mr. Blair: What was your personal position about that?

Answer: Well, the medical—

Mr. Blair: I am asking yours.

Answer: I have no personal opinion.

This excerpt from the record has been editorially and elsewhere incorrectly quoted.

My purpose in asking the questions was to bring to light all factors in the Bailey case which would enable the board to reach a correct decision as to her loyalty. I, like other board members, am as opposed as *The Washington Post* to a narrow and bigoted inquisition. My record as a liberal in thought and in politics is well known. Certainly at this time I am not less mellow and broad-minded than I was in my earlier days.

One of the principal projects of the Communist Party has been to inveigle Negroes into joining the party. All "front" and Communist-dominated organizations play up and emphasize all the wrongs with regard to discrimination, segregation, etc., of which the Negro race so justly complains. This is done to lure Negroes into the various organizations and then into the party. This attempt to deceive and delude members of the Negro race has been signally unsuccessful because of the intelligence and loyalty of the overwhelming majority of Negroes.

Objection to blood segregation is a recognized "party line" technic. The alert officers of the Metropolitan Police Department who were in charge of subversive record files made a record of this particular letter signed by Miss Bailey. It is reasonable that many persons and organizations having no connection whatever with communism protested against blood segregation from conviction and without any ulterior motive. But the organization of which Miss Bailey was president was at that time suspect and the United Public Workers was afterward thrown out by the CIO because of its alleged Communist domination.

Loyalty boards have no jurisdiction over organizations, but are authorized to inquire into what may appear to be subversive activities of Government employes, whether such activities are in or out of organizations. With this background the preliminary question whether or not she had written such a letter was a natural and proper inquiry. Miss Bailey said she could not recall writing the letter and I then asked her for her personal position on the matter.

Miss Bailey's personal view upon the subject was pertinent and material for this reason:

She had been president of her departmental union for five consecutive years and was president of Local 10 of the United Public Workers up to the spring of 1948, in which year the hearing was held. That organization had been frequently characterized by Washington newspapers as "left wing."

As above stated, it was one of the unions thrown out of the CIO in that organization's purge of Communists.

The United Public Workers at its Atlantic City convention in 1946 passed the notorious resolution admonishing the United States Government to cooperate with Russia. In the controversy as to the right of Government-employe unions to strike against the Government, the United Public Workers reportedly favored the right to strike. Miss Bailey testified that she personally was opposed to the Atlantic City resolution and was personally opposed to Government-employe unions having the right to strike. Further, that she was personally opposed to picketing of the White House, as was done by another organization.

It thus appeared that while she was president of Local 10 through those years, was a delegate to the Atlantic City convention, and a member of the international executive committee of the United Public Workers, there was union activity (following the "party line") of which she did not personally approve. The question I asked was directed to finding out if the blood segregation protest was another "party line" activity of which Miss Bailey personally disapproved.

It was a pertinent question, because if she apparently participated or cooperated in "party line" activities, but at the same time in her own heart and mind was personally opposed to those activities, then it seemed to me the Loyalty Board should take that fact, if a fact, into consideration along with all the other facts and circumstances in the case.

My personal views regarding segregation of blood were in no way involved.

HARRY W. BLAIR.
Washington.

7 Parents Sue To End Playground Jim Crow

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A $100,000 damage suit was filed by parents of seven Negro children against the Recreation board, the District Commissioners, the Board of Education and the Interior department.

The suit demanded the end of the recreation board's Jim Crow playground policy.

The complaint charged that Negro children are deprived of their constitutional rights by being denied access to recreational facilities provided at the Wheatley school and the Trinidad playgrounds.

Because of the segregation policy practiced by the recreation board, Negro children from the Trinidad subdivision must walk five blocks to reach their playground, according to the statement. It branded the board's policy as being "unconstitutional" and an "arbitrary, unreasonable and unlawful example of police powers."

In the meantime, Judge Burnita S. Matthews was petitioned for a temporary restraining order to free non-segregated operation of the playgrounds until a final court adjudication.

Children represented in the suit are Earl O. Camp, James Byrd, Melvin Johnson, Raymond Jackson and Daleala, Donald and Robert Harris.

38a 1951 D.C.

Dixiecrats Brand D. C. Integration As "Pandering To Negro Citizens"

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)— A southern congressman charged Commissioners of the District of Columbia with political "pandering to Negroes" by ordering segregation abolished in the District's fire department.

Rep. James C. Davis, a Democrat from Georgia, made the charge as he introduced a bill in congress to revoke the Commissioners' order. Not only would the Davis bill halt present moves to assign Negro firemen to all-white companies, but it also would ban similar action in the future.

Another Davis-sponsored bill involving civil service appointments would in effect demote all but five of the present Negro officers of the department.

Davis' charge that the D. C. three-member governing board had ordered segregation abolished as "part of the pattern of pandering to Negroes for political purposes," was immediately hit as an "emotional" statement by one of the Commissioners. F. Joseph Donohue said the issue "is a matter to be decided by intelligence, not emotion." Donohue called Davis "emotionally upset."

The move ordered by the D. C. officials was made to increase the strength of undermanned white fire companies in the Nation's Capital. Only 14 Negroes are involved in the initial breakdown of the segregation issue. Two will be assigned to each of seven present white fire companies. The Washington police force has operated on an integrated basis for some time.

After the order was issued to transfer the Negroes, several members of the southern delegation in congress attacked the action. This was followed by an appeal by white firemen's union officials that the order be withdrawn. The District Commissioners answered both moves by re-affirming their earlier action to abolish segregation.

The segregation would normally be only a local issue but Washington's position as the capital city of the nation and the fact that the United States congress serves the city as city councils do other cities, makes the issue assume nationwide importance. This point is stressed in numerous editorials and letters-to-the-editor sections of local newspapers. Most of the writers are in favor of making full use of the trained members of the fire department.

Rep. Davis said he expects his bills stopping the Commissioners' action will be referred to the House District of Columbia committee's fire department subcommittee — which he heads. He said he expects to call an immediate hearing. Any congressional action on the bills appears unlikely since Congress is hurrying to adjourn and has time only for the most important issues like taxation.

Twenty-five hundred persons turned out for a "Freedom Rally" yesterday evening at Uline's Arena. The raly opened a drive to raise $40,000 for a cuort battle against racial segregation and discrimination in the District.

The drive, which will continue until the end of September, according to its coordinator, John B. Duncan, got off to a good start financially. Duncan reported last night that about $3400 in cash and $3600 in pledges had been raised.

Lillian Smith, Georgia writer on racial problems, in the principal address at the rally predicted that "10 years from today legal segregation will be gone from Dixie."

She also predicted that in 10 years "segregation will be gone from Washington, D. C.

To support her assertion that "the 'Jim Crow' walls are falling," she pointed out that in the District and every State except Georgia, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia "Negro graduate nurses are fully integrated into State branches of the American Nurses Association."

She added that public libaries in several southern cities, including Louisville, Ky., "are now open to citizens regardless of color"; that "there are now Negro members of a number of civic boards in various southern cities"; and that in the last national elections "about 750,000 Negroes voted" and an estimated million and a half will vote in 1952.

Hammerstein Joins Stars Disapproving Ford Policy

Afro American

Sat. 9-29-51

BALTIMORE

Oscar Hammerstein II, leading Broadway composer and producer, expressed in a personal letter to the Committee for Non-Segregation in Baltimore Theatres, his disapproval of segregation in the theatre.

Baltimore, Md

His answer was in reply to a letter sent by the Committee informing him of the continuance of racial discrimination at Ford's Theatre.

Mr. Hammerstein stated: "I am of course, against segregation in the theatre, or anywhere else, and in answer to your question, you may count on me taking a firm stand of disapproval on this 'un American practice.' All my good wishes."

Mr. Hammerstein recently received an award from the Association of Broadway Producers. Among the artists who participated in the celebration were Lena Horne and Muriel Rahn.

One Play Booked

Although the Theatre Guild has announced five plays for the 1951-'52 season at Ford's, to date, only one has been booked. Many of the best productions are by-passing Ford's and playing the unsegregated Gayety Theatre in Washington, which has engagements for 20 weeks already.

Among the plays reported not to appear here are : "Member of the wedding," with Ethel Waters; "Rose Tattoo," "Romeo and Juliet, and "St. Joan."

The Committee received communications from Uta Hagen, Olivia de Haviland and Eli Wallach, all stars of these productions. They deplored the policy now in force at Ford's and pledged their support to the cause of a non-segregated house.

Wallach Deplores Policy

Mr. Wallach, who was interviewed personally by Mrs. Adah K. Jenkins, chairman of the Committee, stated:

"I and my co-workers want you cancerous growths that go toward strangling the true meaning od democracy."

Afro American

9-29-51

Miss Hagen, who has just returned from a summer abroad, wrote:

"If I should hear that we are to play Baltimore in 1952 I will make the proper protest at that time. Thank you for bringing this matter to my attention."

Miss deHaviland also thanked the Committee for informing her of the policy at Ford's and stated: "I did not know that a segregation policy existed at this theatre and although I am not sure that it is actually on my schedule, I shall certainly take up the matter with my attorney."

"Peter Pan," starring Veronica Lake and Lawrence Tibbett, is booked to play at the Lyric Theatre this fall. This house has been declared open to all, officially. "Fledermaus" also will play the Lyric.

The Committee for Non-Segregation in Baltimore Theaters cooperates actively with the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP on the effort to open the Ford Theatre to all citizens.

The NAACP has maintained a picket line at the theatre for the past five years in protest of the discriminatory practices in seating of the audience.

to know that we applaud your gallant struggle against the nefarious practice of Jim Crow and segregation. As an active union (Actors Equity) member I shall do my utmost to see that the ban on theatre segregation grows — I will post your letter on our theatre bulletin board and I do take an unequivocal stand against discrimination, segregation, Jim Crow and all such

Racial Picture Improving In Washington, Writer Finds

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Segregation is slowly but gradually crumbling in the Nation's Capital according to a recent survey made by the F ederal Recreation Committee.

Findings of this survey revealed that many community recreational educational, social and religious activities and facilities are provided in the District of Columbia for interracial groups as well as for individuals, irrespective of race.

The report states that there are at least four motion picture houses opened to all races. There are also ix auditoriums in Washington and one in nearby Maryland where all races may attend legitimate stage plays.

Commercial musical concerts can be heard in three music halls by all groups, and non-commercial concerts are frequently presented at the various government auditoriums under the auspices of the Federal Recreation committee.

All professional sports are exbited on a non-segregated basis. These include baseball, football, boxing, wrestling, ice hockey, ice capades and the roller derby.

Most of the larger hotels and restaurants provide accommodations for such social events as private dinners, banquets and dances for predominantly white interracial social affairs in addition to six other social centers.

The report states that there may be other places not listed which will provide accommodations for mixed groups, if arrangements are made in advance.

A number of the restaurants included on the list serve all races on an individual basis as well as in interracial groups.

Educational facilities for all groups are provided at American university, Catholic university, Georgetown university, Howard university, and the U. S. department of agriculture. An off campus adult study program is conducted in government buildings by George Washington university.

There are other sources of unbiased education-the National Institute of Practical Nursing, Washington Workshop, YWCA, and the Institute of Contemporary Art.

No survey was made of church activities, but it is known that a few churches in the city open all activities to all races. Most of the churches will accept interracial groups for dinners and other activities when facilities are available for public groups.

The D. C. recreation department has opened a number of activities to include all races. This department in conjunction with the Federal Recreation committee sponsored interracial leagues in baseball, softball, and hobby shows. A number of picnic areas and tennis courts are opened for all.

Ballroom dance instruction, folk dancing, square dancing, choral clubs, civic orchestras, pingpong, badminton, and volley ball are a few of the activities available at Cardozo center under the auspices of the District and F ederal Recreation departments.

All six of the Washington swimming pools, operated by Government Services, Inc., are opened to everybody.

The National Capital Parks provide such outdoor programs as historical tours, Sylvan theatre lectures, all day caravans, nature strolls, bicycle riding and sightseeing.

Five golf courses are opened to all groups, and picnic areas in Maryland and Virginia are available providing arrangements are made for mixed groups in advance.

This report was compiled and edited by Miss DeWitt Plummer,, Associate Federal recreation committee member from the employee relations branch, Departmental Civilian Personnel Division of the Navy Department, in cooperation with Mrs. Rosamond Goodman, Federal Recreation Committee representative from the D. C. Recreation department.

Segregation Crumbling In Nation's Capital Survey Shows

By Alice A. Dunnigan

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Hotels Loosening

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Won't Serve D. C. Negroes; Dark-Skinned Foreigners Suffer Insults

Cafe Bias Hits International Snag

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The refusal of the Hecht Company to serve Negroes at its basement lunch counter is now running into international implications.

Two incidents involving foreigners occurred recently which perhaps made the food manager turn "red in the face."

One happened when a dark-skinned foreign woman took her place at the lunch counter to be served. The Negro waitresses, who have been instructed not to serve colored people, refused to take her order.

Finally the manager appeared on the scene and politely informed the foreigner that it was the policy of the store not to serve Negroes.

When the customer told the manager that she was not a Negro, he asked, "How should I know that?"

By this time the enraged foreigner, who apparently resented being called a Negro, produced credentials to prove her nationality.

With this, the manager made all sorts of apologies and offered to serve her.

She refused to be served.

Not many minutes later, an Indian woman, dressed in her native costume, took her place at the lunch counter. Although it was obvious that she was a foreigner, still she was colored and the waitress, who had been instructed not to serve colored people, also refused to serve the Indian woman.

When the manager went to the waitress and demanded that she serve the Indian woman, the waitress said before she would serve her she would quit.

The manager is reported to have talked very confidentially to the Indian woman and served her, himself.

Files Brief In Court To Revive 'Lost Laws'

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — The Federal Government has thrown its weight against racial discrimination in the nation's capital, declaring that the "lost" District of Columbia anti-segregation laws of 1872 and 1873 are valid and have not been repealed.

The Justice department this week filed a brief with the United States Court of Appeals supporting the two laws which prohibit Washington restaurants and hotels from excluding Negroes. Both acts require well-behaved and respectable persons to be served without discrimination regardless of race.

The Government filed the brief as a "friend of the court" in a case which challenges the right of a Washington restaurant to refuse service to Negro patrons. The case arose after two colored persons were denied service in a Thompson restaurant here which they claimed was in violation of the 'Equal Service Acts" passed by the old Legislative assembly of the District of Columbia, but have not been enforced for more than 50 years.

The case was thrown out by the Municipal court, but the Municipal Court of Appeals last May upheld the 1873 act dealing solely with restaurant discrimination against Negroes. The appellate court failed to rule on the 1872 law. The case is now pending in the United States Court. of Appeals.

The Goverment in its brief, filed through Solicitor General Philip Perlman and Attys. Philip Elman and T. S. L. Perlman, said it wanted to enter the case because "the problem of racial discrimination in the District of Columbia is a matter of serious concern to the people of the entire country and not merely those who live in this area.

The brief contends that the acts of 1872 and 1873 "represent a valid exercise of governmental power by the then duly constitutional authority of the District of Columbia." The Government argues that, if Municipal Court lacks power to order licenses forfeited for violations of the anti-segregation laws it could enforce the two acts by "fine alone."

Segregation in Play Areas Hit by NAACP

'Gradual Integration Too Slow for Group in Trinidad Area

BULLETIN

A hearing on a motion seeking a preliminary injunction against racial discriminating in the use of Wheatley and Trinidad playgrounds has been set for September 6, at 10 a.m., by Judge Burnita M. Matthews.

WASHINGTON

A suit was filed in the District Court, Tuesday, seeking an end to segregation in recreation in the District of Columbia.

The legal action was taken on behalf of citizens in the Trinidad Northeast section of the city by the District branch of the NAACP.

"Although this suit is on behalf of the Trinidad area citizens," Dr. Stephen G. Spottswood, president of the NAACP unit, remarked, "a favorable decision will put non-segregation into effect on all District recreation facilities.

"Whites Only" Challenged

The suit involves the recreation department's policy of designating the playgrounds and recreational facilities at Wheatley School, Montello Ave. and Neal St., N.W. and at Trinidad playground, Trinidad Ave. and Meigs St., N.E. for "whites only."

It was pointed out in the petition that the Trinidad playground is located on a parcel of land purchased during 1938 by the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission for the District park system.

On June 1, 1942, the complaint states, the commission purportedly assigned the playground to the District for recreation department use.

Interior Control

Despite the purported assignment, the complainants contend, the Trinidad playground is still under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior. The parks under Department of Interior control are operated on a non-discriminatory basis.

Because the Trinidad playground is being operated by the recreation board for "whites only" the suit has named Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, and Arthur E. Demaray, director of the NCPS, among the list of defendants.

The complaint also states that white and colored residents had jointly used the Wheatley and Trinidad playgrounds "harmoniously and without incident" from 1941 until July, 1949, when the recreation board assigned "two of its employees" to supervise recreation and "effectuate its policies there."

The petition says that on July 21, 1949, the recreation supervisor assigned to Trinidad playground called the police to order the colored youngsters, who had previously used the playground, off. They complied to avoid arrest.

They contend that there is no playground for colored residents of the area within from 5 to 12 blocks.

The plaintiffs seek a court decree that the Department of the Interior has jurisdiction over Trinidad playground.

They seek a court ruling that the policy, practice, designations, and used virguls signs here or rules and regulations promulgated by the recreation board designating certain playgrounds, including Trinidad playground and Wheatly playground, for use of "white only" be declared unconsitutional, invalid and unenforceable.

$10,000 Damages Sought

Damages for the sum of $10,000 is sought from each of the defendants.

Names as the plaintiffs in the action are:

Earl O. Camp, an infant by Louise Camp, his mother and next friend, 1273 Simms Pl., N.E.; James Byrd, son of Georgia Byrd, 1238 Owen Pl., N.E.; Melvin Jackson, son of Louise Jackson, 1146 16t St., N.E.;

Daleta Y. Harris, Donald L. Harris, and Robert R. Harris, children of Adele Harris, 1453 Montello Ave., N.E.; Raymond Johnson, son of Olive P. Johnson, 1636 Montello Ave., N.E.

Defendants

Defendants are the individual members of the recreation board, members of the board of commissioners for the District of Columbia, and members of the board of education.

The Secretary of the Interior and the director of the National Capital Park Service are also named in the action.

Comments

"The recreation board, in preventing colored children for using the Trinidad and Wheatley School playgrounds," according to Frank Reeves, attorney for the NAACP in the suit, "is acting in derogation of the public policy of the United States."

"The NAACP would have preferred to see the recreation board put its policy of 'gradual elimination of segregation' into effect by opening the Trinidad playgrounds to all children," declared Dr. Paul Cooke, chairman of the NAACP's recreation committee, "but after two years of petitioning by the Trinidad citizens and the NAACP the board failed to act.

George Parks and Leroy McKinney are associate lawyers in the legal action.

SEGREGATION BEING GRADUALLY OVERCOME IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beach Dispatch

In Schools and Housing Fight Goes On For Equality in Citizenship Despite Opposition From Within

Oklahoma City Oklahoman

JIM CROW SURRENDERS ON YOU ST.

Date 10-13-5

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Here under the shadow of the Capitol dome, an earth shaking revolution is taking place. Bloodless and without scare heads in newspapers, it is a fight to the finish with the abolition of jim crow the goal. Scattered throughout the capital are embatled groups, each battering away at some phase of the nasty situation which developed in Washington while complacent Negro leaders accept it.

Now the housing situation, education, and other civil rights so long proscribed to by Negroes are feeling the impact of an aroused citizenry. Now 300,000 in the capital, Negroes are strong enough to make their demands felt.

In housing, Negroes now live in areas where once they dared not walk. Further and further they are pushing right into the best sections where houses are more modern and streets are cleaner. A system of "blockbusting' has been devised, it is laughingly reported, which chases white tenants out, although many prefer to remain and do remain.

When a Negro moves in, the race haters flee. That simple method has opened up some choice areas to Negro tenants, and it is still effective.

In the school situation, there's a rub. For years, Washington teachers formed a hierachy of untouchables. They were the creme de la creme of the capital's society—next to the town's doctors. And the separate school system boasted a Negro superintendent. assistant and a lot of fol-de-rol. There was even Negro membership, acquiescent at times, on the Board of Education.

Following a division of funds into one-third for Negroes and two-thirds for whites, Negroes accepted the jimcrow—until the burgeoning population put a pincher movement on fine white schools. Reluctanly, whites gave up their choice schools. Negroes moved into them triumphantly and then demanded more new buildings.

They are getting them too. But what's best, the real explosion is in the offing when the carefully documented and prepared case against segregated schools in the District of Columbia goes to court. Some of the finest legal brains in the capital—and Washington is really loaded there—is working on the briefs.

White Washington is alarmed—they have no defense against this assault—the matter of local usage and custom is not going to prevail when the courts get this case. This looks like a sure winner and will destroy one of the rottenest systems ever devised.

In Washington, it is common talk that it isn't what you know, but who you know that gets you places in the school system. Charges of favoritism are rife. All this will vanish when the new regime of non-segregated schools comes into being

Some Now Accept Non-Segregation

Catholic institutions recognized this long ago and opened the doors of their big schools to graduate students. American university, a protestant school, has done the same thing. Meanwhile, there are trends against private schools barring Negroes, too.

In the religious field, the Catholic churches are accepting the fact that they must cater to poorer people rather than to the rich. For them, the problem is the same as with the schools. As whites move out of areas they leave their churches.

Once, it was utterly impossible for a Negro to say his prayers in the church at 15th and W streets. That's the Catholic church where it is alleged, Negroes entered by a side door and when too many came in, they were told to go to another Catholic church in a Negro locale! But no more. That area is almost solidly Negro—with the Dunbar hotel hard by.

And the Dunbar hotel is another story. Once the famous old Portner Apartment building, its owner was rabid anti-Negro. The Portner estate also owned a group of buildings on You street and W street in which employees of the old apartment house lived. It is reported that Portner's will decreed that no Negro should ever occupy his property.

For years, the little six-room houses remained vacant while housing shortages strangled Negro progress in Washington. Then the old lust for the dollar caught up with the estate and Negroes were rented the houses. Now Negroes have taken over the apartment house converting it into a hotel.

In fact, all along You street in this neighborhood, there has been a change. The drug store at the corner of 13th and New Hampshire where once the druggist took a sick Negro woman outside to give her a dose of medicine now has more Negro customers than whites!

Other changes too are coming over the town. In politics segregation is getting a kicking, and there are no more separate inaugural balls like the big blowouts the boys used to have.

Theaters are different. An octopus like organization has a strangle-hold on Washington and is coining dough from those theaters. The little Negro owned house at 7th and T street, the Dunbar, struggles along as a reminder of the days when Negroes controlled the Howard and other theaters in the District. But they will never have that chance again. The Lichtman interests sewed up the entertainment business and made millions.

Date 10-13-5

Downtown houses frequently are challenged, but they take refuge in the old "local usage" gag. That's going to pass pretty soon and the old custom (as reported) of theaters hiring Negroes to stand in their lobbies to spot other Negroes who could pass for white, will get a spot in Smithsonian museum.

Beach Dispatch

More Negroes In Government

In those days, Negro clerks were rarities in government. Now they are not only accepted but sought.

There are other government employees with important posts who are serving well and getting excellent salaries.

Hotels, too, are breaking the color line and advertising that they accept Negroes. It isn't like the days when a noted Negro propagandist would visit Washington and stay down at a white hotel until the hotel recognized the fact he was a Negro and invited him to not return. That happened, too.

Washington is undergoing a change. It's slow, but sure. The biggest revolution since the Civil war is taking place there right under the Capitol dome.

High Tribunal Agrees to Hear Plea for Segregation 'Court'

A legal move to end segregation in the public schools here was advanced a step yesterday by a ruling of the Supreme Court.

The high court gave District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire, 30 days in which to defend his action in turning down a request for a three-judge court to consider the segregation issue. McGuire had refused on the ground that no substantial constitutional question was involved.

Washington

The case began when a group of Negro students unsuccessfully sought admission in the fall of 1950 to Sousa Junior High, a white school. They did not contend that Negro schools were inferior but that segregation itself was unconstitutional. The suit then was initiated by the students, their parents and Parent Group, Inc., set up to promote an end to educational segregation.

Last April District Judge Walter M. Bastian formally dismissed the suit with the remark that the case "will make history." This litigation is now pending in the Court of Appeals. The three-judge issue is a separate proceeding.

McGuire will not defend his position though technically he is the defendant. Vernon West, the corporation counsel, who represents the Board of Education in legal matters, will argue the case before the Supreme Court.

Should the high court agree that a substantial constitutional question is involved, it could order the lower court to set up the specail three-judge bench to hear the merits of the segregation argument. That bench's decision, in turn, would be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Similar three-judge courts in South Carolina and Kansas recently have ruled that segregation in public schools is not, in itself, unconstitutional. The South Carolina case has been appealed to the Supreme Court but not acted on. The Kanses case has just been appealed.

The high court yesterday turned down two other appeals involving Negro schooling. No reasons were given.

In one, a Negro school teacher in Mississippi had sued for pay equal to that paid white teachers for the same type of position. In the other a group of Negroes sought to force the Pleasant Grove Independent School District of Dallas County, Tex., to provide a grade school for Negroes who now must attend school at some distance from their homes.

Ban on R[illegible]staurant Discrimi[illegible]tion Valid

passage of such ordinances, therefore the 1873 law is invalid, he held.

In a different combination, two of the three judges ruled out a second "lost law"—passed in 1872—which says restaurants cannot discriminate against patrons because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Only Judge Cayton found the earlier law "valid." Judge Clagett ruled the law was repealed by the 1873 statute, and Judge Hood said the assembly was not authorized by Congress to pass such legislation.

Story of Action

Yesterday's decision upheld three of four counts of a criminal suit filed against Thompson's Restaurant. In August 1, 1950, Judge Frank H. Myers quashed the entire suit.

The original case was filed by the District. It claimed that on July 27, 1950, the Thompson's Restaurant at 725 14th st. nw. refused to serve Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the Rev. Arthur E. Elmes and Miss Jean J. Williams.

Mrs. Terrell and the Rev. Mr. Elmes are Negroes.

Ringgold Hart, attorney for Thompson's, said he will appeal yesterday's ruling to the U. S. Court of Appeals within 30 days.

Ruling Awaited

Pending a ruling by that court, he said, the restaurant will continue its present policy of declining to serve Negroes.

Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West announced yesterday he will not prosecute violations of the 1873 law until the U. S. Court of Appeals decision is handed down.

Alfred A. McGarraghy, president of the Washington Restaurant Association, commented:

"If the higher courts decide it (yesterday's ruling) is the law, we'll comply with it.

"If we're told we should serve colored, we'll serve colored, but our people in Washington have not been educated in this respect yet . . . perhaps in another year."

'Not Up to Hotels'

Frank Weakley, president of the District Hoetl Association, felt that "this is not up to the hotels—it's up to our customers. The courts can't make the world over. Court decisions don't solve all the problems of the world. People are still people."

The District Corporation Counsel's office based the first of its four counts against Thompson's on the 1872 law which specifically bars discrimination against restaurant patrons because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The remaining three counts were grounded on the 1873 law, which prohibits discrimination but makes no mention of race, creed or color.

Thus, yesterday's appeals court decision upheld Municipal Court Judge Myers in quashing the first count, but reversed his action on the other three counts.

Analogy Pointed Out

In his written opinion, Chief Judge Cayton pointed to the "obvious analogy" between an 1871 legislative assembly act prohibiting cruelty to animals and the 1872 and 1873 acts.

He cited an opinion in a court test of the cruelty law in which the court stated:

"Cruel treatment of helpless animals at once arouses the sympathy and indignation of every person possessed of human instincts—smpathy for the helpless creature abused, and indignation towards the perpetrator of the act."

And Judge Cayton wrote yesterday: "I shall not labor the obvious analogy betwen that enactment and the ones now before us.

'Reasonable And Proper

"I think the interest of good government, public peace and order, morals, and the general welfare of the community require the courts to hold that this was a reasonable and proper exercise of . . . power."

Judge Cayton said both the 1872 and 1873 acts—only recently discovered on the books—were not wiped out by the Organic Act of 1878, as claimed by Judge Myers in the lower court.

On the contrary, Judge Cayton said, the Organic Act setting up a permanent form of government for the District stated that "all laws now in force . . . not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall remain in full force and effect."

Thus, Cayton said, "the trial judge was in error in this ruling."

No Conflict Seen

He also saw "no reason why the two laws (1872 and 1873) cannot exist side by side without conflict."

In writing his views, Judge Clagett first traced the history of legislation for the District. He pointed out that Congress could delegate to the assembly only the power to make "municipal" and "police regulations."

The "true test of what is a police regulation in the municipal sense is not whether it creates a right or changes the mores of a community," Clagett wrote.

"The true test, I believe, is whether the act or regulation is really local . . . and judging by this test I am forced to the conclusion that these acts were truly municipal."

Both "Constitutional"

Thus, he added, both acts were "constitutional and valid," and neither is discriminatory, since "at the present time . . . all races are served in most busness establshments in the District."

But, he added, "it seems clear that the effect of the 1873 act was to repeal the 1872 act, at least so far as restaurants are concerned."

Judge Hood, in brief dissent, said that "it seems rather obvious to me that the legislation here in question was civil rights legislation, rising to a higher plane or dignity than mere regulation of restaurants . . ."

He said no cases had been cited by the District "upholding the enactment of civil rights legislation by municipal ordinance."

Court Holds 1873 Ban on Restaurant Bias Valid

Thompson's Case Under 'Lost' Law On Discrimination To Be Appealed

Washington.
By Don Oles[illegible]
Post Reporter

By a split decision, the Municipal Court of Appeals yesterday upheld validity of a "lost" 1873 law banning discrimination by restaurants against "any well-behaved or respectable person."

The majority decision of Chief Judge Nathan Cayton and Judge Brice Clagett revolved around a suit against Thompsons Restaurand for refusing to serve two Negroes. Judge Andrew M. Hood had dissented. The "lost law' was enacted by the District Legislative Assembly, a "city council" set up by Congress in 1871 to run Washtington, and abolished three years later. Neither law can be found in any official or unofficial District code book published since 1901.

In his written opinion, Judge Cayton wrote—and Judge Clagett in a separate opinion agreed—that "Congress has consistently recognizing the validity and binding force of Acts of the Legislative Asembly," including the 1873 law.

Judge Cayton continued: "I think that Congress clearly had the power under the Federal Constitution to delegate to the local Assembly the right to promulgate regulations of this type."

Section of 1873 Law On Which Court Ruled

The key section of the 1873 law on which the Municipal Court of Appeals ruled yesterday follows:

Act of June 26, 1873, Section 3—"That the proprietor or proprietors, keeper or keepers, of any licensed restaurant, eating house, bar-room, sample-room, ice cream saloon, or soda fountain room shall sell at and for the usual or common prices charged by him, her, or them, as contained in said printed cards or papers, any article or thing kept for sale by him, her, or them to any well-behaved and respectable person or persons who may desire the same, or any part or parts thereof, and serve the same to such person or persons in the same room or rooms in which any other well-behaved person or persons may be served or allowed to eat or drink in said place or establishment . . . "

Service to All Upheld by D.C. Appelate Court

Law Passed in 1873 Held Still in Effect

OWNERS DEFIANT

Mrs. M. C. Terrell Jubilant Over Victory

The Municipal Court of Appeals, in a historic 2-1 decision, Thursday held that Washington restaurants, could not deny service to any "well-behaved" person solely on the grounds of color.

The decision was based on the civil rights laws enacted in 1873 by the Legislative Assembly. The laws have been ignored by law enforcement officials in the nation's capital for a half a century.

What Does It Mean:

The decision of the Municipal Court of Appeals Thursday holds that the 1873 civil rights law of Washington is still legal and can be enforced.

The law, enacted by the Legislative Council, held that no public place could deny service to any "well-behaved" citizen solely on grounds of his color.

While the ruling specifically deals with restaurants, the law also affects the present discriminatory policy of hotels, bathing beaches, theatres and other businesses open to the public.

What Does It Mean

The court held that these laws are still in effect thus making the present discriminatory practices of a majority of cafes in Washington illegal.

Covers All Places

Legal observers expressed the opinion that the decision in effect covered all public service businesses, although the ruling dealt specifically with a restaurant.

The law holds that no hotel, Union Station restaurant, lunch counters of one or two department and 5 and 10 cent stores and the YWCA cafeterias.

Can Lose License

Under the ancient law, any public place which denies service to any person solely because of his color is liable to a $100 fine and

[illegible] Court of Appeals [illegible] case to the U.S. Court [illegible] within ten days.

"We'll appeal all the way to the Supreme Court if we have to," he said.

Despite the decision, it is still virtually impossible for a colored person to get service in any places, except those neighborhoods.

Exceptions to this unwritten rule are the Government cafeterias, the Restaurant Company, defendant in the test case, said he will take the

Restaurants Raise Funds

Meanwhile, the restaurant group was busy raising money to appeal [illegible] refusing to serve colored persons unless the 1873 law is upheld by a higher court than the Municipal Court of Appeals.

ficer, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of the municipal judge, who is leading the fight against Washington discrimination, was jubilant.

She initiated the test case on July 27, 1950, by demanding service at Thompson's 14th St. restaurant. She was accompanied by the Rev. Arthur Elmes, pastor of the People's Congregational Church; and Miss Joan Williams of the Washington Fellowship.

Chairman of Drive

Mrs. Terrell serves as chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws, the agency which has been pushing the legal fight. She told the AFRO Monday:

"This decision is a climax in our long hard fight to eliminate jim crow from Washington restaurants. Of course, I am overjoyed.

"The court's action sustains the opinions of the overwhelming majority of the residents of the District of Columbia, that discrimination has no place in the capital city of our democracy.

"Great credit for this victory goes to those persons and organizations who have unstintingly worked on and with the coordinating committee to resurrect the "lost law of 1873."

Reversed Judge Myers

The Municipal Court of Appeals verdict reversed Municipal Court Judge Frank H. Myers, who had ruled last July that the law was repealed by "implication" when Congress set up the present form of government for the District of Columbia in 1878.

The majority opinion of Chief Judge Nathan Cayton and Judge Brice Clagett held that the statute was still valid.

Judge Cayton said "Congress has consistently recognized the validity and binding force of Acts of the Legislative Assembly," including the 1873 civil rights law. Judge Clagett, in a separate opinion, agreed with him. Judge Andrew M. Hood dissented.

The test case was brought by Mr. West. The petition stated that on July 27, 1950, the Thompson's Restaurant at 724 Fourteenth St., N.W., refused to serve Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the Rev. Arthur E. Elmes and Miss Jean J. Williams. Mrs. Terrell and the Rev. Mr. Elmes are colored.

He Won't Change

Alfred A. McGarraghy, head of the Washington Restaurant Association, which claims a member of some 500, said lily-white eating places "won't change" their racial policies until the test case "is settled by the higher courts."

McGarraghy said members of the restaurant association were contributing to the court fight on a "voluntary" basis. He said most members of the association were behind Thompson's, though "some are already serving colored people."

McGarraghy argued that many restaurants "would be put out of business" if they were compelled to serve colored persons. "We would lose 25 per cent of our patrons," he said. "People would just eat at home. And we'd lose a lot of our employees."

This contention is not supported by the experience of eating places where both colored and white people are served. The restaurant at Union Station and the YWCA cafeterias, which serve colored people, do thriving business, and no incident has happened at either place.

Wants More Time

McGarraghy reasoned that if the case is decided in an "orderly" fashion, and the "lost" law becomes operative "in a year or eighteen months—after the case goes all the way to the Supreme Court—the effect will not be as great.

The United States Court of Appeals, incidentally, does not have to hear the case. It takes cases from the Municipal Court of Appeals only if a new question of law is raised, if the case is not in accord with its own decisions in other cases, or if it is contrary to Supreme Court decisions. If it refuses to hear the Thompson case, the mandate of the Municipal Court of Appeals making it an offense for a restaurant to refuse service to a colored person will become effective.

NEEDS $17,000

NEW YORK — (..ANP)—Stuyvesant Community Center may have to close unless $17,000 is raised to complete its $80,000 budget. Albert E. Edwards, executive director, stated that the funds are needed to provide the five per cent of its operating cost for which it is responsible.

That Lost Law

DR. Joseph Lohman of the University of Chicago did some research on segregation in Washington, D. C. a couple of years ago and discovered that a law forbidding racial segregation was put on the statute books of the District of Columbia in 1873. It provided penalties for public establishments that refused to serve and accommodate all citizens regardless of color.

Last week this so-called lost law was tested in the Municipal Court of Appeals and it was declared perfectly valid. For the last fifty years the white bigots in Washington have been worried stiff over the prospect of having to extend civil rights to Negroes. Now it turns out that their worst fears have become a living reality and they must either obey this anti-Jim Crow law or face punishment.

DC Soda Fountain Refuses Service To Mlle Baker

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(A N F)—Josephine Baker, world famous singer and dancing star, was refused service at the soda fountain in the Hect department store last Monday during her one day stay in the nation's capital. She appeared at the National Guard Armory, Monday night.

After being welcomed at the National airport by a reception committee of 200 prominent citizens Miss Baker apparently learned the hard way that a Negro, no matter how prominent, is not so welcome in the city of Washington, when he wants to buy a cold soda at a department store.

At the airport, Miss Baker was welcomed by Perry Howard who spoke in behalf of the citizens of Washington; Gabriel Van Laethem, first secretary of the French Embassy, welcomed her on behalf of the French Ambassador, and Dorothy Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, on behalf of her organization which sponsored the affair. A bouquet of red roses was presented her by Mrs. Jean Clore, chairman of the reception committee.

A motorcade of 50 cars escorted the exotic toast of Paris to the Council house where she met the press and was served refreshments by the Metropolitan Council of Negro Women.

Miss Baker expressed quite frankly her disapproval of Negroes who come to Europe as "good-will" ambassadors of the U. S. Government and attempt to sell the European people on the idea that all is well for Negro citizens in America.

"Europeans are not ignorant," she said. "They read, and they visit America. They are quite familiar with the race situation in this country."

She also rapped Negro artists who agree to play caricature roles on the screen, radio and television. After being reminded that Negroes accept such roles for monetary gains Josephine emphasized the fact that "honor comes first."

"Before I'd accept such roles, I'd walk the streets, she said. "It makes me sick."

Asked what she missed most after leaving the United States, Miss Baker answered with a smirk, "Missed most? Why I haven't missed anything—I did miss my mother, but now that she is with me, I don't miss her any more."

When asked why she had refused to appear in Atlanta for the NAACP annual convention there, Miss Baker replied:

"It's not the question of mixed audiences, it the question of segregation in the hotels."

She then cited the fact that hotel managers met to discuss her appearance there, and one was quoted as saying, 'a nigg-er has never entered the front door of my hotel and never will."

Discrimination Law

Democracy, as practiced in the Nation's Capital, took a step backward when the District Commissioners supported Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West in his decision not to enforce the anti-discrimination law of 1873.

Not only is this a case uniquely defiant of a court decision, but if the logic of the Commissioners is carried to its ultimate conclusion, it is perfectly all right when crime is rampant, not to prosecute, because it would clutter the court calendar."

Although the law forbids discrimination against Negroes, the majority of Washington's restaurants and eating places prohibit Negroes. The Commissioners' action, flimsily hiding behind silly excuses, puts democracy back to pre-Civil War days.

Most people know that restaurant owners and proprietors are interested primarily in profit and maintaining the good will of their patrons. If the 1873 law, forbidding discrimination, were enforced, restaurant owners would readily comply. There would actually be very little "cluttering" of the court calendar due to enforcement of this law.

ADOLPH SCHALK

W shington.

Florida Shuns High Court Order In Golf Bias Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)—The Florida Supreme has figuratively thumbed its nose at the United States Supreme Court which ordered it to decide a golf discrimination case in line with the high court's decisions in Oklahoma and Texas school segregation cases.

Rejection by the Florida court of the decision of the high tribunal was revealed in a petition for review of the case filed in the Supreme Court last Thursday.

The case was brought back to the Supreme Court by Joseph Rice of Miami, who sued to compel the City of Miami to permit colored golfers to use the Miami Springs Country Club golf course more than on one day a week.

The City of Miami owns and operates the golf course known as the Miami Springs Country Club. It is the only publicly-owned and operated golf course in Miami.

Prior to April 27, 1949, H. H. Arnold, superintendent of the Miami Springs Country Club, had issued a rule permitting colored golfers to use the golf course only on Monday of each week. The other six days were reserved exclusively for the use of white golfers.

Arnold has authority to make and enforce rules governing the use of the course by the general public.

A colored person sought permission from Arnold on Wednesday, April 27, 1949, to play on the golf course. Permission was refused.

Rice brought suit in the Dade County Circuit June 3, 1949, for a writ of mandamus to require Arnold to permit him to use the golf course at any time the course was open and subject only to such rules as applied to all persons. In his answer to the suit, Arnold said:

1. The State of Florida and the City of Miami require racial segregation in the use of public facilities.

2. For a period of six days in April (1949) colored persons were permitted to use the golf course without restriction.

3. The golf course is self-sustaining, depending upon the fees paid by golfers and an average of 200 players a day is necessary to sustain it on a paying basis.

4. Following the admission of colored players, white players announced their intention of stopping their patronage if forced to share the course with colored players.

5. In view of the small number of colored golfers who used the course, it would be necessary for Miami to abandon the golf course unless an alternative regulation for its use was adopted.

6 The policy was adopted of limiting colored players to the use of the course on one day a week.

7. Since the issuance of this rule, the number of colored golfers has not increased sufficiently to warrant increasing the time alloted for their use of the course.

Rice asked the court on July 18, 1949, for a summary judgment on the ground that the answer, if proved, was no legal defense. The Circuit Court denied his motion and dismissed his suit.

On appeal, the Florida Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court, holding that it did not appear that "the one day allotment of the facilities of the course" to colored players discriminated against colored people.

Rice then brought the case to the United States Supreme Court. The high tribunal on October 16, 1950, granted the petition for a review and in the same order remanded the case for reconsideration in the light of its decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

(In the Sweatt case, the Supreme Court ruled that the University of Texas had to admit Herman Marion Sweat to its law school because legal education equal to that offered white students was not available to him in a separate law school.

(In the McLaurin case, the high court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, having been admitted to the University of Oklahoma Graduate School, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as students of other races.)

On remand, the Florida Supreme Court refused to permit either Rice or Arnold to rifle briefs or to hear oral arguments as to the effect of the McLaurin and Sweatt decisions.

Without any new hearing or the filing of new briefs, the Florida court ruled that the Sweatt and McLaurin cases were not applicable to the golf course controversy. It held that there was "no question of the equal of the physical facilities suffered petitioner with which he may enjoy his constitutional right to engage in the game of golf upon public property," and again affirmed the judgment of the Dade County Circuit Court.

Rice now contends the Florida Supreme Court erred in refusing to hold:

1. That the rule prohibiting colored persons from using the golf course except on Mondays violates his constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. That he was entitled to unrestricted use of the course, subject only to the same rules and regulations which apply to all other persons.

3 That the rule limiting colored golfers to use of the course only on Mondays is a denial of the equal protection of the laws as denied by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

U. S. Supreme Court Defied By Fla. Court In Golf Suit

Journal and guide, Sat. 12-15-51 P. 1

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Journal and Guide

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(In the McLaurin case, the high court ruled that G. W. McLaurin, having been admitted to the University of Oklahoma Graduate School, must receive the same treatment at the hands of the state as students of other races.)

ON REMAND, the Florida Supreme Court refused to permit either Rice or Arnold to file briefs or to hear oral arguments as to the effect of the McLaurin and Sweatt decisions.

Without any new hearing or the filing of new briefs, the Florida court ruled that the Sweatt and McLaurin cases were not applicable to the golf course controversy. It held that there was "no question of the equality of the physical facilities offered petitioner with which he may enjoy his constitutional right to engage in the game of golf upon public property," and again affirmed the judgment of the Dade County Circuit Court.

Rice now contends that the Florida Supreme Court erred in refusing to hold:

1. That the rule prohibiting colored persons from using the golf course except on Mondays violates his constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

2. That he was entitled to unrestricted use of the course, subject only to the same rules and regulations which apply to all other persons.

3. That the rule limiting colored golfers to use of the course only on Mondays is a denial of the equal protection of the laws as defined by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Billy Rowe's NOTEBOOK

Miami Musing

MIAMI—Things have really changed down here on the orange side of the world. In a very quiet manner jim crow is taking a daily beating and the way this place is moving into the spotlight of democracy is something to write home about. Many sun followers down here are doing just that, including small one Frankie Dee. Peepin' over his shoulders the other noon as he wrote his favorite girl, Margie Rowe, these lines pleased eyes and touched hands with a reporter's imagination: Courier

"Miami is jumping 'cause the liberals have started something. Through their efforts Eastern beige talent has established a beachhead. Master "Charles" is helpless to combat the rising tide and ole Man Mose is bewildered. But progressive Pete is on the march. The management of some of the bigger beach nite clubs have rescinded their policy of discrimination against us and are not only hiring sepia talent, but are happy to have us march right down front to enjoy and applaud same. The great Josephine Baker, the Parisian pet, kicked the lid off when she refused to carry the ball at Copa City unless her folks were allowed to watch the game from any part of the sidelines. Dat. 3-24-51

"Then Winchell stepped in. To show his appreciation to and his admiration for Sugar Ray Robinson and his contribution to the Cancer Fund, he did wonders. As host and sidekick, the number-one scribe has been piloting the champ and his little dream of a wife all over the millionaire's playground, that's Miami Beach. Nobody has said a mumbling word, but necks are craning and straining and eyes are poppin' at the antics of the "New Day." Peace, it's truly wonderful. Billy Rowe, your scribe and mine, is here; and like Winchell, is lowering the boom and raising the boot to all things improper socially. He, Winchell, Ray and entourage are covering the magic city's race tracks, nite clubs, golf links and the so forth, doing feats of social magic, with nary a word said . . . but there are plenty confused thoughts, I betcha! Went to the AKA's Fashionetta the other nite. They had fifty lovely gals and handsome men modeling. However, beautiful Edna Mae Robinson was the blinking, twinkling guest star. She really turned 'em on. She knocked the local gentry for a loop with her fabulous Parisian frocks draped on the body beautiful. Yep, she unveiled some superb creations and gleeful "ohs" and "ahs" of admiration filled the balmy nite. With all my love . . Frankie Dee." Pittsburgh, Pa.

Accompanied by Dr. I. P. Davis, the town's outstanding surgeon dentist, this reporter was the guest of Mayor William Wolfarth, chief executive of Miami. He's an alright guy, too, and graciously gave this scribe the key to the city. Understand it was another first and despite the fact that your beige lad isn't sure what doors it will open, it's a nice thing to have. With Winchell pointing them out, however, the use of said key will be an easy pleasure. But back to the Mayor who himself is an expression of the new order of things hereabouts. Unlike the Rankins and the Talmadges of the South, he isn't bogged down by petty hates and biases. His fairness is rooted in the true facts that a man is a man, the color of his skin, the God he believes in and the manner in which he marks his ballot notwithstanding. With a man like Mayor Wolfarth in office, a Negro has a right to renew his hopes for democracy. Of course, it isn't going to be an overnight thing, but the seed is being planted by men like the Mayor and some day the flower of the American dream will bloom all over the country. Because of its attraction of people from all over the world, Miami just might be the river from which the ideals of complete freedom will engulf the country. It's fast growing into a city where the dollar sign is replacing the division between white and colored and people of different races are fast being moulded into customers. However, the diehards are still holding the line and are set on keeping the fear of God in the hearts of those who would see the light and be so governed by its glow.

Democracy took another jump here last week when members of Cab Calloway's band were given living space at the white Alcazar Hotel on Biscayne Boulevard. The unbelievable first is a feather in the cap of Pan-American Airlines, whose executives secured the reservations for the beige musicians when their South America to New York plane was grounded here . . . Billie Holiday's request to allow several of her friends to sit in on her final performance at Mother Kelly's, the jernt next to Copa City on Miami Beach, was nixed by the management, which isn't ready for democracy yet. His charge that the City Council, of that city within a city, was going to stop all Negroes from visiting beach nite clubs was denied by Burnett Roth, one of the finer Americans elected to that body . . . Howard (Sandman) Simms, Ray Robinson's man about chores, is winning all the amateur contests and skinning the pool sharks . . . Boxing czar Al Weill is down here trying to make peace with the Robinson camp through the "Large One"—George Gainford. However, he nixed George's request that he tell the Boxing Manager's Guild that he's sorry. In fact he all but snapped his lid when the big fella told him what to do.

The basketball fix scandal, which has since been removed from the headlines by the bigger pots, that's been calling the kettle names, is supposed to have been spotlighted by Max Kase of the Journal-American when he saw Sherman White sporting double blondes in a '49 Cadillac . . . Herbert Douglas, the former track star and current Dixie man for Pabst, answers Bunny Evans when he's asked, "What'll you have?" His heart stayed on tiptoe expecting a visit from her over the week-end . . . The critics are all racing to rave about Bill Smith whose honied handling of **"Ol Man River" is such sweet music to those who are eyeing and earing the local presentation of "Show Boat." He shares important spotlight with Cherrye Mills. Sugar Ray's internationally famed barber, Roger Simons, is opening the eyes of natives with his artistic handling of the "gas" and clippers . . . Earl (Fatha) Hines is telling friends that his longing for the role of bandleader is about to get the best of him and he just might soon front a crew of his own again . . . Tom Bledsoe is playing it hard and fast on his winter vacation in Los Angeles. He's wondering, however, how Freddie Parsons come by the playboy tag when the farthest he ever gets from Jock's Place in New York is Dee Cee . . . Elaine Graham has bought a home in the fashionable sector of L. A. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Major of the big town is taking in all of Florida on a belated honeymoon. Roy Mitchell and his daughter Alvanor are keeping them company.**

Nat (King) Cole flew to the coast Monday to try and buy off the sale of his beautiful home. What's happening to him could break down his faith in our Government. Most folks believe that the measure was taken to get him out of

section and not to collect back tax money. He is willing to pay them as much as could be obtained from the sale of the house, but his offer is being ignored, so it can't be money they want. It's all a big mystery to Billy Rowe, who will soon be back of his desk at 2091 Seventh Avenue, NYC (27).

38a 1951

Freedom Rally, Inc.

New Group Seeking $40,000 for Fight On Discrimination

Freedom Rally, Inc., an organization seeking means of implementing Supreme Court decisions against racial discrimination, last night disclosed it is starting a drive to raise about $40,000.

John B. Duncan, vice president of the Federation of Civic Associations, gave out a statement during a press conference in the Willard Hotel which said:

"Several months ago the United States Supreme Court held, among other things, that the 'separate but equal' doctrine required real equalization where separation of races was in effect, and that racial restrictive covenants were unenforceable in courts of law.

D. C. Unorganized.

"While many States have gone forward under the theory of those and other previous decisions, the District of Columbia has not organized its citizens to implement such Supreme Court decisions."

Mr. Duncan said a survey of organizational facilities reveals that no one organization can undertake the task of eliminating segregation and discrimination here.

"It is estimated that we will need a legal defense fund of about $40,000 to provide financed assistance to organization and individuals in need of funds for legal defense purposes," Mr. Duncan declared. "Individual community leaders have therefore organized Freedom Rally for the purpose of raising funds."

Names Sponsors.

The group's offices are located at 1532 You street N.W. He named the following citizens as sponsors of the movement:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of the National Council of Negro Women; James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, chairman of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA; Mrs. Alice C. Hunter, member of the District Recreation Board; Mrs Mary D. Janney, civic worker; Dr. Frank Jones, physician; Col Campbell C. Johnson, an assistant to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey director of selective service; Mrs Josephine Kyles of the Washington Federation of Churches; Jesse H. Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington; G. Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a founder of the National Association of Colored Women.

38a 1951

General

FOREIGN STUDENTS QUERY RACIAL BIAS

Negro Leaders Here Concede Weakness in Democracy, but Stress Progress

Racial discrimination in the United States is one of "the weakest spots in democracy's armor" and is being exploited by Communist propagandists, it was asserted yesterday in a discussion of race problems among a group of eighty European teen-agers and leaders in the New York Negro community.

The youths, who range in age from 16 to 18 and are spending the year at American secondary schools on scholarships provided by the American Field Service, heard informal reports on various phases of Negro life in New York and in this country. The reports, telling of continued discrimination and gradual progress, prompted many questions.

Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York, explained that the purpose of the program was to correct any stereotyped impressions among the visitors.

"We have pulled no punches," he said. "We have not tried to sugar-coat the problem. We want them to see the situation as it is, to know the causes and reasons and to know what is being done."

Communism Here Minimized

Some students said they had heard Communist propaganda in their own countries point up the discriminatory treatment of Negroes as proof that democracy was not parcticed in the United States. Mr. Lewis conceded this "weak point in democracy's armor."

One German youth then asked whehter there was a movement toward communism among the American Negroes.

Mr. Lewis and Thomas Watkins, editor of The Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper, said that only a minority of the Negro population were Communists, although the Negro Communists "make a lot of noise." As bad as conditions may be in some parts of this country, Mr. Lewis added, the overwhelming majority of Negroes realize their lot would be still worse under communism.

Another youth asked whether Negro teachers were employed in American schools and whether they taught white pupils.

It was brought out that many Negroes were employed by this city's Board of Education, although the number was not proportionate to the Negro population. There is a Negro on the Board of Education, a nine-member body, it was noted, and recently the first Negro was made assistant superintendent of schools.

Some teachers, the discussion leaders said, teach classes that are composed largely or entirely of white pupils. However, it was agreed that further progress was needed both in this city and in the South, where "jim-crow" schooling is enforced.

Directing their questions to two officers of the Harlem Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association branches, the youths asked whether there was an integration of white people and Negroes in these centers.

In Harlem, they were told, the membership is naturally made up mostly of Negroes, but many white persons are members and serve on the staff and executive boards.

"Why doesn't the United States help its own people first, rather than worry about the rest of the world?" a youth inquired.

After noting that efforts are being made to improve the status of Negroes in this country, Mr. Lewis declared:

"Americans realize that what is happening in the rest of the world is just as important as what is happening in this country. We know that our survival as a nation depends upon what happens elsewhere."

In the last fifty years, he said, much progress has been recorded, "although not as fast as some persons have liked."

The conference was held in the little theatre of the Harlem Y. M. C. A., at 135th Street and Seventh Avenue. The students are part of a group of 206 from fourteen countries who are obtaining first-hand knowledge of this country.

Those who participated in yesterday's session, which ended a three-day visit to this city, came from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, France, Finland, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

Visiting Germans Can't Understand South's Double Pattern Citizenship

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

B'HAM, Ala. — (SNS) — A group of German labor affairs experts and trade union leaders, currently visiting in Birmingham, interviewed Tuesday by this reporter in "Room 319" of Hillman Hotel, could not understand the South's double citizenship.

To see these distingulshed foreign visitors who came to America for an object lesson in democracy, the representative of the Negro Press was required to use the freight elevator of Hillman Hotel. So these guests had the opportunity to see first-hand the racial discriminations, though not typical of the whole United States, over which the Communist propaganda machines have made much.

Josef Stiel, 37-year old English-speaking member of the touring party wanted to know about housing, voting, equal citizenship treatment and of the opportunity to meet with Negro leaders and hear their side of the story of the South's treatment of the Negro group.

Other members of the visiting group included Heinz Bielcke, of Berlin, who speaks English well; Paul Doebbeling, 62; Wilhelm Groppe, 32; Felix Kempf, 26; Friedrich, 26; Eduard Liedtke, 52; Mrs. Else Matysik, 42.

Alexander Wilde of the field service affairs, U. S. Department of Labor, office of International Labor Affairs, accompanied the team as chaperon and interpreter. Harry Griffin of the Birmingham office of the Department of Labor was serving as host. This team is the guest of the Alabama State Federation of Labor headed by Sam Douglass.

One member of the team continously hammered on his conception of democracy as "giving to all, Negro and white, the same privileges" In Germany, he said, there were no Negroes but that in France a Negro citizen is accorded the treatment of any other citizen.

"How can you have poll tax in which people have to pay to vote when you say voting is so important to democracy?, one querried. They had seen the Southtown housing project and asked many questions about it.

This was a friendly, eager visiting group that knew a great deal about the South; its discriminations and backwardness in human relations. "Birmingham," I told them, is not a typical Southern city. Nashville, Atlanta, Little Rock and Durham, are far ahead of Birmingham in human relations." Then I told them that was evidence and a favorable changing view toward the Negro group."

"Do Negroes seek to return to some colony, say in Africa where they can build their own homeland," I was asked. My answer was that America is the Negro's home and he intends to stay here and fight until he enjoys every right that any other citizen or individual has.

THE WEEK

AEC SHIFTS GATES

The Atomic Energy Commission has yielded to the Southern tradition of segregation at its new installations now under construction in South Carolina and Kentucky. The result: increasing friction between white and Negro residents of the communities and wasted manpower in the defense program.

The 250,000-acre area acquired by the government in South Carolina is located in Aiken and Barnwell counties. Since virtually half the population in those counties is Negro, many are sacrificing property and homes to make way for the project. Construction of the plant will require at least 30,000 workers, and skilled Negroes should make up a large part of the labor force. However, when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee held hearings in Aiken last February, witness after witness proposed segregated playgrounds, schools and even jail cells for the anticipated influx of workers assigned to the project.

In Kentucky, the new plant will be located near Paducah. Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who recently visited both Aiken and Paducah, found cases of rank discrimination in the local employment service. Over 400 persons had been referred by the employment offices to specialized jobs on the plant site in Paducah. Not one was a Negro. When skilled Negro electricians tried to see hiring officials at the plant, guards informed them that jobs were open only to members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). When they tried to join the union, they were turned down. Negro bricklayers were given similar treatment.

The AEC says that segregation practices differ considerably at the three government-owned atomic energy communities. At Los Alamos, N. Mex., there is an announced non-segregation policy. At Richland, Washington, there is non-segregation among government employees; however, separate barracks are maintained for white and Negro construction workers. At Oak Ridge, Tenn., segregation is practised to a considerable extent. The pattern of segregation has been in effect in that community since it was established by the Army Engineers. The AEC administration building at Oak Ridge is operated on a completely integrated basis, but the plants operated by private contractors there are segregated. The AEC points out that although the land at Oak Ridge is owned by the federal government, applicable state and local laws are enforced by the regular state and local authorities.

The Atomic Energy Commission has followed a policy of integrating the life of its project towns into the pattern of surrounding communities. In the case of these new installations in Southern towns, the AEC has an obligation as an agency of the federal government to do much more. The AEC has an opportunity in these communities to improve conditions for Negroes and reverse local attitude and custom.

The Voice Of A Southerner

It requires a tremendous show of courage to speak boldly and unequivocally as did Howard W. Odum, professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina, in Atlanta Friday night before the Southern Sociological Society's annual meeting.

He asks the South to bring about a speedy end to racial barriers as an investment that would bring the South increased prosperity. He advocated a practical operation of "equal opportunity for the South, immediate provisions for non-segregation in all universities on the graduate and professional levels, and to move swiftly toward specific steps for the solutions of inter-racial frictions.

"I am fully aware of the hazards in such a course," he told the conferees, "but the South should listen before protesting." To achieve this highly desirable goal, Dr. Odom suggests formation of a commission of southerners to "work out agenda" for negotiations and specifications. "In the field of equalizing educational facilities," Dr. Odum warned, "there is a challenge of monumental proportions." But he says, if this is done it will not only make the South prosperous beyond previous measures, but will enable it through increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute powerfully to the national wealth.

Such are the tenets of a great, southern born scholar, and the world's noted southern sociologist.

They are not the words of any starry-eyed dreamer from the East, nor the advocacy of some Communist group. Hence, as Dr. Odum so wisely pleads, the South should at least listen first, before any howl is raised. For there is much food for thought in his proposal. Who can deny the frightful truth in his warning that the South should take immediate steps to end "an inexcusable situation with reference to brutalities, injustices, inequalities and discrimination?" And as sad as are the known brutalities visited upon the Negro, there are unspeakable brutalities in many of our prisons and jails about which the public knows so little. We say this out of a background of deep concern for the hapless and helpless Negro prisoner, caught in the net of the law for minor offenses.

The South has so much to gain by following out a voluntary course, such as Mr. Odum outlines, rather than leaving it to the Federal Courts to pass down laws which can have the effect of slowing down some of the progress that can be mutually helpful to both groups. Moreover, these things will eventually come through legislation, but they will be more genuine if we will to bring it about.

U.S. Loses 6 Billion Dollars A Year Because Of Bias, Savs Thomas

NCU Professor Hits Bias In Atlanta Speech

NORFOLK, Va. — (ANP) — How the United States is losing billions of dollars in national income by discriminatory policies in the hiring of Negroes at the highest level of their skill was brought out in an address here June 24 by an official of the National Urban League.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored at First Baptist church, Bute St., Julius A. Thomas, director of the league's department of industrial relations, asserted "the business of cheating people out of an education is coming to an end." On the issue of failure to use more skilled Negro labor at top levels, he said the U. S. would increase its national income by $6,000,000,000 annually if Negroes were employed at the highest level of their skills.

The meeting was sponsored by the Norfolk Council of the National Council of Negro Women, the PTA Council, YWCA, YMCA, NAACP and Frontiers of America. It was held to discuss the problem of extending on a broader scale the technical and vocational trades now available to Negro youth in junior and senior high schools.

To illustrate the lack of job opportunities for Negroes on the professional and technical levels, Mr. Thomas told his audience that whereas 450,000 white women were employed in America at bookkeeping and similar jobs, only 2,127 Negro women hold such jobs and 80 percent of them worked for Negro-owned business firms.

"Nobody is giving you anything because you're black," Mr. Thomas said, adding "the need is to remove the road blocks for those who can do something as well as some one else."

Calling attention to America's current defense needs and the increasing technical cast of American society, Thomas stressed the need for better educational and job opportunities for Negroes. He said this opportunity should be extended to Negro youth in high schools because many of them will never get any formal training beyond the secondary level.

Mrs. Margaret Barfield and Mrs. Roberta Robertson were co-chairmen of the meeting. Mrs. W. T. Mason is president of the Norfolk Council.

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — A distinguished southern sociologist challenged the south Friday to end segregation and racial discrimination as an investment that would bring the region prosperity "beyond previous measures."

Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, delivered his strong address, "The Mid-Century South; Looking Both Ways," before the 14th annual meeting of the Southern Sociological society at the Biltmore hotel here.

He called for the region to drop its "inexcusable" brutalities, injustices, and discriminations against the Negro and convert to an "integrated, multiple-cultured American democracy."

The renowned sociologist, long known as a liberal thinker, proposed as far reaching social changes in a speech that his fellow sociologist said was the strongest statement he had ever made on the subject. The noted student of southen attitudes and problems, urged that Dixie provide "equal opportunity" for Negroes in public education and that it begin immediately non-segregation in all university education on the graduate and professional level, and urged further that the region move swiftly toward specific and workable solutions to inter-racial friction.

He warned, "We know that our current dilemmas are such that without wisdom, devotion, co-operation, compromise and courage, we might lose this America of ours."

Noting that he was fully aware of the complexities and hazards of his proposals, Dr. Odum suggested that a commission of southerners and a President-appointed national body be established" to work out agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement."

In urging his native section to drop racial barriers, Dr. Odum cautioned the south to "listen before protesting." He said the south must cease to regard itself as "exclusive," and that it should "return to the mainstream of American democracy as it was conceived and as it has prevailed from the beginning in spite of roadblocks."

The major task facing southern leaders said Dr. Odum, is the development of programs that will strike a balance between the "voluntary" efforts of southerners and the "coercive" efforts of the federal government.

Dr. Odum was born in Monroe, Ga., site of the infamous Walton County lynchings. He received his A. B. degree from Emery university in Atlanta. Author of several books, he has gained nation-wide recognition as an authority on Negro and southern problems.

Ephasizing throughout his talk that "working specifications" rather than "mere ideologies" are needed, Dr. Odum said that his proposed cultural conversion would "provide for the integrity, rights, participation, opportunity and cultural autonomy of both white and Negro people in the framework of the American dream and in the regional setting of a southern people more prosperous and happy.

"I propose that we underwrite and covenant together, in unity and integrity with courage and faith, and without fear and favor to insure the conversion of our southern bi-racial civilization into an integrated multiple-cultured American democracy.

"To this end, we want the south to listen before protesting; we want the nation to listen before attacking; we want the world to listen before generalizing."

"This (integration) done adequately," he predicted, "will not only make the south prosperous beyond previous measures, but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute, in turn, to the national wealth."

6 he asserted that he would make a public statement calling for the establishment by executive order of an FEPC, provided President Truman had no objection.

Meanwhile, on January 15, the President, in his budget message to Congress, repeated his request for enactment of the FEPC bill by Congress. The following day, the President issued a memorandum on National Manpower Mobilization Policy asserting that government controls would be used "to the extent needed" in obtaining "full use of women, handicapped workers and minority groups." And on February 2, the President issued Executive Order 10210 calling for non-discrimination clauses in all government contracts.

Committee Calls on President

And finally, on February 28, the President received a delegation of 12 Negro leaders who urged him to take affirmative steps immediately. Mr. Truman assured the delegation of his continuing efforts on behalf of FEPC and the entire civil rights porgarm.

While the President was vacationing at Key West, Florida, Mr. White, on March 20, wired him asking that he "let us know when Executive Order for FEPC will be signed by you (the President)."

On March 23, the Council again wired the President citing "increasing apprehension throughout the country" over the stalemate on FEPC and urging issuance of the order.

Again, on April 4, Mr. White and A. Philip Randolph sent a letter to the President reviewing the whole situation and asking when they could expect the President to act.

On April 23, the CIO sent a similar letter to the White House urging the President to "issue without further delay an Executive Order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission to insure that all of our citizens can participate in the defense program without regard to prejudices which might exist anywhere in our country."

SEGREGATION

TO THE EDITOR:

In his letter published in your column Aug. 26 criticizing Gertrude Samuels' article, "Can German Youth Teach Its Elders?" (July 22), Mayor Green of Birmingham appears to be concerned mainly about the "vicious attack" on a young German schoolboy and expresses his hope that the boy will not suffer a "lifelong effect" of thus being held up to "scorn."

Here is hoping that Mr. Green is just as humanely concerned about the "lifelong" effects segregation, discrimination and degradation may wreak upon some young Negro schoolboys of his own city, state and country.

It seems to me that our Negro citizens would hardly ever feel hurt or complain if no worse scorn or vicious attacks than contained in the article were directed at them.

FRANK CHERNIAK.
Trenton, N. J.

Segregation and State Police Powers

To The News:

"Yesterday this day's madness did prepare." The bombings in Dallas and the riots in Chicago and the racial tensions in a dozen other cities are the harvest from the planting made by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1917, in the case of Buchanan vs. Worley, reported with briefs in Volume 62 of the Lawyers Edition of Supreme Court Reports on page 149.

Before that decision no lawyer of standing, no judge, no court had dreamed that the Fourteenth Amendment impaired, abridged or in anywise affected the police power of the states, a power inherent in sovereignty, inalienable and older than constitutions. A power to legislate generally and without restraint to secure the welfare of the state and to compel peace and order.

The Buchanan case, contrary to the holdings of the highest courts in many states and contrary to their own decisions (Plessy vs. Ferguson, 41 Lawyers Edition, United States Supreme Court Reports, page 256; Barbier vs. Connolly, 28 Lawyers Edition, 923, to mention but two) held that the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, in effect, nullified the police power of the states and reduced them to mere provinces, where the question involved racial relations, in particular the relations between the white and Negro races.

The Plessy case upheld a statute separating the two races in railroad cars in intrastate transportation. Scores of cases before that had recognized the qualities of human nature and the probability of violence where the two races are brought into intimate contact, and held that segregating them by law was within the police power of the state.

There was implicit in the Buchanan decision the assumption that segregation stamped the colored race as inferior, and that voice has run through all of their decisions since.

As was said in the Plessy case: "A statute which implies merely a legal distinction between the white and colored races—a distinction which is founded in the color of the two races and which must always exist so long as white men are distinguished from the other race by color—has no tendency to destroy the legal quality of the two races, or re-establishing a state of involuntary servitude."

No one will contend that an ordinance or a law defining districts for the residences of white people and a like district for the residences of Negroes; or apartment houses for the exclusive occupancy of white people and others for the exclusive occupancy of Negroes would not avoid such things as the bombings in Dallas and the riots in Chicago.

These will occur and recur so long as the courts refuse to give countenance to the laws of human nature.

It is reported that a colored preacher, speaking to a mass meeting of Negroes here, declared that "God is tired of this mess." One does not know whether he was speaking of the God in heaven or the god with an estate on the Hudson River maintained by his dupes, but whatever the reference, it was provocative, and almost an invitation to a riot, which, once it starts, will leave a hundred Negro homes in ashes and, perhaps, as many Negroes under the ground. The fault is not with the white people or with the Negro people. It is with the courts and it has become worse as the judges have yielded more and more to politics.

J. W. HASSELL.
Magnolia Building, Dallas.

Steady Improvement of Race Relations Shown in 17 Cities

Jobs, Housing Still Serious Problems

EDITOR'S NOTE: (This is the first of a series of three articles detailing the results of a survey of civil liberties in 17 key cities, recently conducted in celebration of Bill of Rights Day. The survey was conducted by leading newspapers in co-operation with the American Civil Liberties Union. They were: Chicago Sun-Times; San Francisco Chronicle; Philadelphia Bulletin; Christian Science Monitor (Boston); Pittsburgh Louis Post-Dispatch; Denver Post; Minneapolis Tribune; Des Moines Journal; Providence Journal-Bulletin Register and Tribune; Akron Beacon-tin; Miami Herald; Hertford Courant; Columbus (Ohio) Citizen; Trenton Times, and Burlington, Vt. Free Press.)

NEW YORK—Minority races and religions are meeting with steadily better treatment in 17 major American cities, especially in education, in police handling of prisoners and in employment of skilled and unskilled workers—partly as a result of expanding defense production.

But prejudice and discrimination are still serious problems, particularly in housing, in job opportunities for white collar and professional workers and in recreation.

These were some of the results of a survey of the state of civil liberties conducted by leading newspapers in conjunction with the American Civil Liberties Union, a non-Communist organization dedicated to the upholding of the Bill of Rights and the extension of civil liberties.

Chief Aims of Laws

Chief among efforts to reduce discrimination, according to the survey, have been laws aimed at equality in employment, housing, education and recreation as well as semi-official bodies appointed by mayors for the promotion of interfaith and interracial goodwill.

Seven cities — Philadelphia Providence, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Boston Hartford and Trenton —were found to have either state or local laws for the upholding of equality in job opportunity.

Nine cities—Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Denver, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis and Trenton—reported the existence of appointed bodies close to the municipal government for work in intergroup harmony.

In six cities—Des Moines, Chicago, Hartford, Boston, Providence and Trenton—state or local laws forbid discrimination in such areas as public housing, public education or recreations and amusements.

Long-Term Study

How well these laws work, according to Patrick M. Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, is a matter for "long-term" study.

"Nevertheless," he declared, in reviewing the results of the survey, "they point the way to the kind of joing legislative-educational action which can ultimately down discrimination.

"Laws alone and education alone may not end it," Malin went on, "but together they can. Education will make people understand and obey the law, while the law will put meaning into the education."

With or without anti-discrimination laws, however, all 17 cities in the survey reported increased public interest in racial and religious equality.

Explore Intergroup Relations

In Hartford, for example, "all kinds of organizations hold countless meetings through the year in which intergroup relations are earnestly explored."

Additional evidence of a growing public acceptance of racial and religious equality was seen in the election of a colored minister, the Rev. Stanley Lynton, to the presidency of the Akron Ministerial Association.

Similarly, Des Moines saw the local telephone company, insurance companies, savings and loan firm and the city's largest department store employ colored workers.

In Providence, too, "employment of colored workers has jumped to a new postwar high," a circumstance which "partially reflects the Korean situation."

On the Dark Side

Not all parts of the race relations picture, however, were as bright.

Marked discrimination against white collar and professional workers who are colored, Jews, Spanish-Americans and Japanese-Americans was found in Denver.

Non-defense workers in Providence also encountered discriminatory practices. The Journal-Bulletin cited cases of a colored lawyer, doctor and a brickmason unable to practice their skills freely.

Colored persons and Jews generally were the most frequent victims of job discrimination in nearly all of the cities surveyed. But labor unions as well as employers sometimes shared the responsibility for exclusion of minorities from work.

In Philadelphia and Chicago, for instance, charges were made that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and American Federation of Labor building trades unions denied membership to colored workers.

Brutality Lessens

Police brutality toward minorities, mainly colored citizens, was seen to be on the downgrade. Minneapolis' findings in this area were typical.

Although "there have been isolated cases of police brutality toward colored prisoners," this situation has improved greatly in the past few years," the Minneapolis survey revealed.

Housing, both public and private, was found to be a sphere in which discrimination was prevalent.

In Trenton, Providence, Denver, Boston and San Francisco, for example, segregation in public housing was the general rule.

Hartford, however, reported public housing operated on both segregated and non-segregated bases, with progress being made toward full integration.

In Chicago, all new housing projects are integrated, but "because of this policy, the Chicago Housing Authority has suffered greatly in winning approval for subsequent projects."

Jim Crow Brings Discrimination, Says Granger In Crisis Article

New York, Jan. 25.—"Our fatal insistence upon race as a dividing factor has produced a disintegrated society," writes Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, in his article "Does the Negro Want Integration?" in the February issue of **The Crisis**, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Our job today," Mr. Granger states,—"for Negro and white Americans alike—is to prevent further disintegration and promote a positive integration. . . The future of America as a nation depends upon our increasing and supporting" those who are dedicated to this promotion of integration. Negro and white citizens who may not see the damaging implications of segregation, Mr. Granger asserts, "have no role to play in producing the democratic Negro citizen in the American democracy of tomorrow."

The author emphasizes that mere breaking down of physical barriers imposing segregation is not in itself the accomplishment of integration, but merely the opening of doors to that end. The spiritual nature of integration, he states, requires that after physical barriers are removed, "those who have previously been debarred shall move forward freely to take advantage of their new opportunities. . (and) new responsibilities."

Also features in the February **Crisis** are "Books by Negro Authors 1950," an annual bibliography by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; "Prelude to Our Age," a Negro history poem by Langston Hughes; "The Chico Story: Black and White Harvest, "by C. Wilson Record, and "Dixie Without Magnolias," excerpts from a series of articles written by Daniel Guerin for the Paris newspaper **Combat**.

CAROLINA NAACP SETS GOV. BYRNES STRAIGHT

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 25.—Gov. James F. Byrnes, who in his inaugural address disavowed the "interference" of the NAACP, has been informed that "the National Association for the Advanvement of Colored People does not consider it interference in resorting to due process of law (through the courts.)

In a letter addressed to the recently-inaugurated governor, James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina Conference of NAACP branches, reminded Mr. Byrnes that "you were a most distinguished member of the highest court in our judicial system and we do not believe that you considered it interference on the part of an individual, organization or racial group if they sought relief through due process of law."

The NAACP, Mr. Hinton continued, "is neither subversive nor does it seek other than to correct existing evils within the framework of the Constitution of the United States."

ARCHBISHOP DENOUNCES SEGREGATION

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—The Most Rev. Joseph Francis Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, in the strongest directive ever issued by a Catholic Church official in the 101-year history of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, last week called upon all Catholics to accord "Christian charity and justice" to Negroes and to "cooperate in breaking down painful lines of segregation in the ordinary relations of human life and in the fields of education, industry and opportunity."

The directive, contained in the archbishop's appeal for funds to carry on missionary work for the Indians and Negroes, was sent out to every church in the archdiocese and was read to the congregations. The pastoral letter said, in part:

"Venerable is the tradition, which through several generations, has dedicated the first Sunday in Lent in our Catholic churches throughout the United States to an annual appeal in behalf of the missionary work which is still so urgently necessary for the religious welfare of our fellow-Americans, the Indians and the Negroes.

"Zealous Catholic missionaries, priests, sisters and not a few members of the laity, dedicate themselves most generously to the work of organizing chapels and churches, religious instruction centers and schools for the spiritual welfare of our Negroes.

"Under God's blessing their work thrives and prospers progressively, so that the number of Negro converts to the Catholic faith grows from year to year.

"Of its very nature, this work cannot go on without the financial assistance of our Catholic people at large, who in turn have an obligation in charity to extend the Kingdom of Christ everywhere.

"Money is indeed an important and necessary factor in this work of bringing the message of Christian truth and the life of grace to the members of the Indian and Negro races, and therefore we appeal most earnestly for your generous contributions to the collection on Sunday (Feb. 11). Nevertheless, there are other factors which deserve our generous and sympathetic consideration in connection with our relations to the Negro race.

BREAK SEGREGATION

"The principles of Christian charity and justice should prompt us to recognize the Negro as the creature of God, made like ourselves after the Divine image and likeness and destined for happiness in this life and in the next. These same principles of Christian charity and justice should prompt us to cooperate in breaking down painful lines of segregation in the ordinary relations of human life and in the fields of education, industry and opportunity.

"According to the regulations of Canon Law, all workers, and this must include Negroes, should receive fair compensation for their labor, compensation which offers them the guarantee of living conditions in conformity with present-day standards, security for their families and adequate provision for periods of illness and old age. Too often is the Negro, just because he is a Negro, deprived of these considerations.

"In social and civic relationships there should be a constant endeavor towards breaking down customs of segregation which contribute so much to the embarrassment, the unhappiness and the discontent of our Negro fellow citizens. Negro children and youth should have equal educational opportunities with white children, that will enable them to aspire to vocations in life that are honorable as well as useful, vocations through which they can in turn contribute towards the stability and progress of their group.

"Certainly, in our church life, we should extend to Negroes, non-Catholics as well as Catholics, the charity which is truly after the Heart of Christ, who is the Savior of all men regardless of race or color. The line of segregation must disappear in our churches, not only physically, but in the true spirit of Christian brotherhood, in the seating accommodations, at the confessional, at the communion rail and in general in the reception of sacraments and sacramentals of the Church.

"All should be made to feel that the charity of Christ animates our hearts and that the spirit of Christ dominates our conduct towards our fellow Catholics, who share membership with us in the Mystical Body of Christ . . ."

ARCHBISHOP RUMMEL

Racial Bars Seen No Longer Main Negro Concern

HAMPTON, Va., Feb. 16 (AP).—Prof. Herman H. Long says discrimination is no longer the main concern of Negro leadership.

The Fiske University educator said in a talk at Hampton Institute marking the observance of Negro History Week that discrimination as such is no longer defended even in the South.

Dr. Long said Negroes are winning new rights to the extent they must now think in terms of all-inclusive human problems and not merely those of their race.

Segregation In North Hit In Survey

Many Northern cities enforce segregation of racial and national minorities more rigorously than the South does, according to a survey released yesterday by the nonprofit educational Public Affairs Committee.

"Segregation is too often identified with the South," said Alexander L. Crosby in the study. "The Nation's largest ghettos, for example, are not in New Orleans or Atlanta, but in Chicago and New York."

A spot check was made of 10 cities, selected for importance, size, location and special interest. They were New York City, Charlottesville, Va., Sledge, Miss., Phoenix, Ariz., Los Angeles, Denver, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Detroit and Waterbury, Conn.

The report, entitled, "In These Ten Cities," was prepared for the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing. It noted that "Washington was omitted because its story has been fully told in the severely critical pamphlet, "Segregation in the Nation's Capital," in December, 1948.

Findings for the current report were checked with local and national authorities, it was stated, but the survey "is not meant to be a scientific study of racial discrimination."

"Progress" in obtaining a "good interracial policy" was found in New York City, but by contrast, Detroit and Chicago were termed "powder kegs" where racial tensions are mounting as housing congestion increases.

In Denver and Los Angeles the survey cited officials "for their efforts to improve housing and to end segregation."

Los Angeles, said the report, "has quietly made all of its (low-rent housing) projects interracial without provoking any protests," and there is also "less restriction in private housing."

Charlottesville, the report states, "pays no homage" to Thomas Jefferson's "belief in racial equality . . . The Negroes are trapped. They cannot buy land elsewhere and their present living space is threatened."

The first step in redevelopment of the many "blighted" areas across the country, "is to recognize the right of minorities to live anywhere they choose."

"Federal funds," it declares, which are employed in many of the new low-cost projects, "must not be used to build new ghettos."

"It makes no sense to argue, as some will," stated the report, "that action against segregation should be postponed until peace is restored. We cannot postpone the need for a united Nation."

38a 1951

General

AMERICANS AND RACIAL JUSTICE

In the fight against segregation in the United States of America several organizations and labour unions are playing a distinctive role in helping to curb this stigma which makes a farce of American democracy. Negro voters co-operating actively with the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples have found lawyers and eminent citizens champions of equality within the borders of the United States.

TWO recent news items illustrated vividly both the need for greater racial tolerance in the United States on the one hand, and the progress that has been made and is being made to overcome it on the other.

One is the story of a mob which burned the furniture of a Negro who had hired an apartment in a hitherto all-white district in one of Chicago's suburbs, the notorious town of Cicero, where Al Capone formerly made his headquarters.

The other item was the news of the Army order to end the segregated Negro regiment in Korea.

In the Cicero case, when the local police officials failed to give adequate protection, the governor of the State of Illinois sent in a National Guard unit which quelled the mob.

One hundred and seventeen young hoodlums have been arrested.

MOB ACTION

Protests against the mob action have been nation-wide, and included a denunciation from the editor of "America," the leading Catholic weekly, and from Walter Winchell, the popular broadcaster.

Also, the Negro who tried to move in with his family, a motorman for the Chicago Transit Authority, will suffer no loss.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples (NAACP) is raising the money to pay for his furniture, and will also bring on his behalf a civil suit for substantial damages against the town for the failure of its officials to protect his property.

SEGREGATION

While it is true that racial segregation and discrimination is certainly the weakest link in American democracy, the NAACP has made truly remarkable strides in its struggle for fully equal rights for Negroes.

This organisation is the leading group fighting for Negroes.

It has over 250,000 dues-paying members.

Its membership is inter-racial, and its National Board includes a number of prominent white persons such as Mrs Roosevelt, Senator Lehman, and Philip Murray, President of the CIO.

THE NAACP

Before the NAACP was started forty-one years ago, lynchings used to average over 200 a year.

Now there are only one or two a year.

That is still one or two too many, but it does mean that 200 men and women are walking the streets and fields who would have been killed horribly some years ago.

It also means that the fight against lynching has been won in the forum of public opinion.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

The order of President Truman to abolish segregation in the armed forces was won largely by the political power and pressure of the NAACP.

The Navy and Air Force have already carried out this order to the letter.

But the Army, though it allowed Negroes who had special skills to be assigned to hitherto all-white army units, and has started racially mixed (called integrated) units for the new draftees and volunteers, but has not yet broken up the established Negro uni of the Army.

But experience in the fighting in Korea showed that the Negro soldier fought much better when integrated into other units, and so the Army now is following more wholeheartedly the policy against segregation laid down in President Truman's executive order.

FIGHT BIAS

The armed forces are not the only places where the NAACP is making a successful attack on the principle of segregation.

Their lawyers have won a series of legal decisions requiring colleges and graduate schools of the Southern States, where racial segregation in education is the law, to admit Negro students.

Consequently, there are over a thousand Negro students now in institutions of higher education in the South which only a few years ago barred Negroes.

The lawyers for the association have now brought a suit to end segregation in the grade and high schools.

This attempt, made first in a suit by the parents of Negro students in Clarendon County, South Carolina, has resulted in a two to one split decision by a special Federal Court against ending segregation, although the court gave orders to the school authorities to equalise the Negro and white schools in that area.

VOTING RIGHT

The NAACP is appealing against the decision, which it regards as a defeat because it does not destroy the principle of segregation completely, to the US Supreme Court.

In voting by Negroes too, substantial progress has been made.

Seven years ago, the NAACP won a Supreme Court decision to the effect that Negroes could not be barred from the primaries of the Democratic Party whose candidates in the South, where the practice of barring Negroes from the Democratic primaries was general, were certain to win.

Since then the number of Negroes registered to vote in the Southern states has increased from about 200,000 to over one million, and it is expected that the number will be raised to two million by the 1952 presidential election.

EVEN WASHINGTON

The fight to abolish segregation in Washington, the nation's capital, has made some progress.

Segregation has been abolished in places of recreation, like swimming pools, maintained by the Federal Department of the Interior.

A number of other cities such as St. Louis and Baltimore, have abolished segregation in public recreational facilities maintained by the municipal authorities.

The NAACP has been able to defeat several attacks on its policy in Congress.

One of these included a proposed amendment to the draft act allowing draftees and volunteers to choose whether or not they wanted to serve in segregated or racially mixed units of the armed forces.

LABOUR SUPPORT

The proposed Fair Employment Practice Law, which is now the number one legislative objective of the NAACP, has not been enacted by Congress, although it was a part of the platform of both the Republican and Democratic parties in the last presidential election.

The reason is that the senators from the Southern states, where slavery once was legal, have combined to filibuster against this proposed law, by carrying on unlimited debate; and the Senate rules require a two-thirds vote of all the senators to stop a filibuster by applying "cloture" to limit debate.

But eleven states have adopted Fair Employment Practice legislation on the state level.

LYNCH BILL

The federal anti-lynching bill to make lynching a federal crime has not been enacted for the same reason of filibusters.

But the largest and most populous of the Southern states, Texas, has adopted a state anti-lynching law.

The federal anti-poll tax law, to outlaw requiring the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting has not been enacted.

But in the last few years, five of the states which had such poll taxes have abolished them, leaving only seven where they still exist.

The able legal staff of the NAACP has been highly successful in defending Negroes and in striking down as unconstitutional certain practices by the states trying to establish discriminatory legislation.

For example, they just won freedom for four of the six defendants tried for a murder in Trenton, New Jersey, and are appealing against the convictions of the other two.

The convicted defendants in a rape case in Groveland, Florida, have been granted a new trial by the US Supreme Court in an appeal conducted by the legal staff of the NAACP

An attempt by the city of Birmingham, Alabama, to establish racial segregation by municipal ordinance has been declared unconstitutional by the efforts of the NAACP's lawyers.

An important piece of social legislation which went into effect this year, a new and improved federal old-age pension law, greatly benefits Negroes as well as others.

LAW GRANTS

The law increases substantially the amount of the old-age benefits, and adds to the list of beneficiaries about ten million people who have not heretofore been included, particularly farm workers, domestic workers, employees of non-profit institutions like colleges, hospitals and charities, and a substantial number of self-employed people as well.

NAACP has taken the lead.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

This growing co-operation between organised labour and Negro voters is clear in the voting records of the two Negro congressmen, Mr Dawson of Chicago, and Mr Powell of New York.

It was given recognition in the resolutions of the NAACP at their annual conference, which support the principles and main legislative demands of organised labour.

The NAACP, like other liberal and progressive organisations, has been plagued by attempts of the Communists to infiltrate and dominate it.

The delegates to the last two annual conventions, by an overwhelming vote, repudiated and denounced this infiltration attempt, pointing out that the cardinal principle of the Communist Party and its fellow travellers and dupes is to serve the interests of Russia, a foreign totalitarian dictatorship; while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is to win full democratic rights for all Americans, regardless of race or colour.

A Lesson for America

Many of us may be inclined to believe that American minorities are the only ones which have known the embarrassment of discrimination on account of race, color or creed, but this is not so.

In a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor, Seyd M. Sarodjo, a Java student who has been in this country six years attending school, shows he's had a dose of U.S. democracy. He writes:—

'I do not like the United States at all, and I am going home. You (Americans) do not like people of different color. This prejudice is so deep and pervasive that it expresses itself in your business, in your schools, in your social parties, in your politics, in your industrial and labor life. Even your churches are not free of this evil.

In some other sections of the world, native-born residents, who may constitute not the minority but the majority of the population, have known what it means to be stigmatized by jim crow.

Natives of the Panama Canal Zone, for example, have expressed long and bitter opposition to the American practice of labeling certain public facilities "gold" and "silver" terms used to designate white and colored.

In the Union of South Africa it is well known that the nearly 12 million natives find many public facilities, living areas and jobs closed to them but open to the British and other Europeans in their midst who constitute only about one-sixth of the population.

When Americans took over occupation of Japan after World War II, restrictive signs promptly informed natives that certain restaurants, hotels and other public areas were "off limits." Railroad stations in Tokyo and Yokohama designated platform and passageway areas for occupation use only. Japanese were barred from certain trains and other vehicles.

AFRO war correspondents, who have visited in the Far East in recent years, have recounted for our readers how these signs struck them with the realization that colored Americans are not the only ones who have learned what it is to be humiliated by commands to 'keep out.'

But after the recent signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco, a remarkable thing has happened in Japan. AFRO writer Ralph Matthews cables that the "Off Limits to Japanese Personnel" signs are being removed from buildings, hotels, trains, toilets and other public facilities.

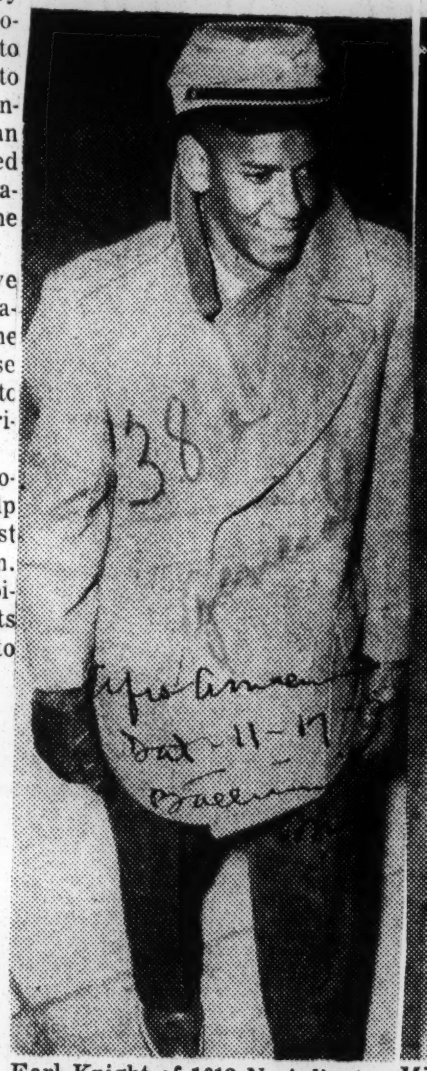
Supreme Commander Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway has ordered all military units to do away with designations which might be offensive to the Japanese.

Under these new orders, for example, the sign outside of the Army commissary which now reads "Japanese nationals prohibited from entering," has been changed to read, 'Only authorized persons permitted to enter." And the Ridgway announcement indicates that only those restricted American Army areas which are prohibited to United Nations personnel will be closed to the Japanese. In other aeas they will have the same privileges as other residents.

Mr. Matthews explains that this move is designed to win the support of free Japan against Communist alliance. And, he adds, if the UN can do this for Japanese nationals in Japan, it ought to be able to remove jim crow signs for colored American heroes when they return home.

We agree. If Uncle Sam can help promote democracy abroad, he can help foster it at home. There are Communist forces in this country as well as in Japan. They are ready and willing to make capital of America's shoddy treatment of its colored citizens. The U.S. can ill afford to supply these enemies with ammunition.

Confederate Cap Fad Girls Like Them Too



Earl Knight of 1012 N. Arlington Ave., a freshman ROTC cadet at Morgan State College put on the Confederate cap to demonstrate the current fad among students of Baltimore.

Miss Cecelia Wyatt of 908 Harlem Ave. poses in the Confederate cap to show how the fad has caught on with girls too. Novelty store owners report sales are about even between girls and bovs.

Duke Ellington Says He Didn't Say It; Reporter Insists That He Did

DUKE ELLINGTON

NEW YORK — "A number of stories have been circulating in the colored press attributing to me the statement that colored people 'ain't ready' to fight segregation.

"These stories emanated from an interview I gave Otis Thompson, a St. Louis Argus reporter, in St. Louis on Saturday, November 10.

"I categorically deny having made any such statement.

"I further assert that what has been published is the exact opposite of what I actually said.

"These are the facts:

"To begin with, Thompson, who interviewed me during intermission backstage at Convention Hall in St. Louis, took absolutely no notes during the interview and did not put down on the spot my precise words. What he wrote later is therefore from memory.

Cancelled Richmond Concert

"He began by asking me what I thought of the NAACP boycott of Marion Anderson's concert in Richmond, Va., last winter. I replied that the incident was regrettable.

"He then queried me about a concert I was scheduled to give in Richmond. I informed him that I had cancelled it out of respect for the boycott.

Discussion On Segregation

"I then added that I thought it was too bad that Southern colored people picketed only colored artists, but never protested when white artists came down to play to segregated audiences. Since Southern colored people live under segregated conditions all year round, I continued, why do they wait for colored artists to come before putting on the demonstrations.

"This led into a general discussion of segregation. I told Thompson that I thought fighting segregation was not a part-time proposition, but a full-time one, and that little could be accomplished working spare time.

"Thompson wrote that I said colored people were making no headway. But I can see nothing wrong in admitting that colored people are not doing all they can to abolish segregation, and that much more can be done. I stand by that contention.

"I then ventured a specific sug-

ST. LOUIS—I am not surprised that Duke Ellington has denied, categorically, making the statement to me "We Ain't Ready Yet."

Neither am I taken aback by his attempt to discredit my report of our conversation by seeking to give the impression that I twisted his words.

I am only somewhat miffed that he began his denial by crediting me with the ungrammatical phrase "ain't ready."

During the interview, he could see no particular progress over the last few years, pointing out that only those persons who got the jobs or went to the various colleges which colored people have entered recently, were benefitted. Of a sudden, his attitude has changed.

Better Distortion

The Duke of Ellington, maestro magnanimous, in three and a half pages of type-written polyglot has done a far better job of distortion than I could ever contrive.

In his first paragraph he calls me an out and out liar and follows through with the statement "took absolutely no notes."

Just what Mr. Ellington thought I was doing with that pencil and paper I do not know.

He certainly saw it because I stood over him, scribbling like mad, quite amazed at what I was hearing as he squatted on a trunk pulled on socks and let go with his now famous stream of philosophy.

And for general information I retain the pages on which I scribbled.

I only regret I couldn't get more quotes, but he rattled on so verbosely, punctuating with strong language, until the shock of his words plus the speed of emission prevented.

Queried On NAACP

I did ask the Duke what he thought of the NAACP boycott of Marion Anderson. His reply was not that it was regrettable, but 'Who's eligible to boycott Marian Anderson?

His assertion that he "thought it was too bad that Southern col-

OTIS THOMPSON JR.

ored people picketed only colored artists" is a correct report, but he might have added that he literally maligned colored people for boycotting anywhere, giving a most pronounced impression that it does not make much sense, what with segregation laws existing.

He does declare in his statement that it isn't getting us anywhere.

Of course, it's dressed up a bit, but it's there and there also in his original words to me was the implication that he is a band leader . . . his field is music, so he doesn't have the time to fight "this thing."

"Thompson wrote that I advocated doing nothing until we raised that sum," says the Duke with reference to his $100 million jibe.

What Thompson wrote, so Duke said, and I reiterate, that his suavity as seen from an audience was lost completely in that backstage interview where he did a good job of impressing me because we don't have the money he doesn't have the time.

Sanctioned By Law

Edward Kennedy Ellington did point out to me that segregation is sanctioned by law in the south, a fact of which I was aware, but further, he declared attempts to combat it "a silly thing."

Ellington's story concerning the Atlanta affair and how he got into it is the straightest statement in his overall denial.

He did tell me all that, but he didn't preach anything to me about his record of fighting segregation, nor was his record referred to in

On the basis of his denials and my story.

the distortions he tags me with, he has smugly concluded all is well now that I have been "shown to be erroneous" in my reporting.

Despite Mr. Ellington's denials and his lament that someone has "impugned" his devotion to fight for class citizenship, the story reported in the November 16 issue of the St. Louis Argus, "Duke Says We Ain't Ready Yet," is a true account of my interview with the noted bandleader, and it isn't my fault, because I reported his imprudent remarks, if he doesn't "Love me Madly—"

gestion. If the breaking down of segregation is a full-time job, I said, then it requires the full-time services of many more leaders than we have.

Money Would Help Cause

"Now obviously, people can't be expected to work fulltime on race problems without compensation. But if each one of us contributed $1 a piece three times a year, in two years we'd have almost $100,000,000 and then be able to go out and do a real job.

"Thompson wrote that I advocated doing nothing until we raised that sum. What I actually said was that this money would enable us to do far more than we're doing.

"As an example, I pointed out that segregation is sanctioned by law in the South, and we'd have to have new legislation in every state before segregation is completely abolished. That, I pointed out further, takes money.

Explains Atlanta Incident

"Thompson also raised the question of why I had played to a segregated audience in Atlanta last month. I'll tell you frankly why.

"My band, as you know, has been touring with the 'Biggest Show of 1951' which includes numerous other acts. When the original contract for our tour was drawn up last August, we were scheduled to play the North for eight weeks. I also had an option to play the South, if I wanted to, for three weeks next spring. A separate contract was to have been signed for that.

"Meanwhile, entirely without my knowledge, the booking agency had booked the 'Biggest Show of 1951' into certain Southern cities although we were to have played only the North.

Disagreed With Agency

"When I learned this, I immediately went to the agency with my attorneys and told the agency that I would not play to segregated audiences in the South. The agency replied that, if I didn't, the people with whom it had booked us in the South would lose large sums of money and would sue for breach of contract.

"My attorneys and I stuck to the point that we would not play before segregated audiences. The agency said that while it agreed with my stand on segregation, it could not break these contracts. It then filed a complaint with the union.

"At a discussion with the union, attended by representatives of the booking agency and my lawyers, the union, while also expressing complete agreement with my stand on segregation, said that the contracts must be honored.

Had No Alternative

Refusal on my part to honor them, it said, would bring on suits for breach of contract, as well as other reprisals, the effect of which would have been to put me out of the band business. Since I was only an employee of the show, and not its owner or manager, I had no choice but to observe the terms of the contracts.

"This was in August. In the light of what has since been written about me, what I have related above is only one of the more recent proofs that I have consistently fought segregation and have not changed one bit from the position I have always taken.

"The AFRO-AMERICAN has this week attacked me in an editorial and two news stories. These are based, in the main, upon the St. Louis interview, which I have shown to be erroneous. I have no wish to dispute the AFRO, on what it wrote, I say only this:

Didn't Check Report

"First, it saddens me that the AFRO, with which I have always had friendly relations, did not accord me the courtesy of trying to get in touch with me, or with any of my representatives, to check the facts or ask me for a statement of any kind.

"I am sure that if the AFRO had 'done that, the record would have been set straight. I have now sent the AFRO the following telegram:

Shocked at your attack upon me in your December 1st issue. Am sure when you receive the facts you will want to retract. These facts I am making public today and am sending you. In the light of them, would appreciate full retraction.'

Always Gave Generously

"Second, it saddens me also that people have rushed into print with things that conflict with my whole past record. In my nearly thirty years in public life, no one has ever impugned my devotion to the fight for first-class citizenship.

"Even my critics admit that I have given generously of my time, energy and talents to that fight. If they think I have now gone back on all that, they don't know me. I am not the sort who makes speeches — or even statements of this kind. Instead, as always, I stand on what I have done and will continue to do.

"The public can rest assured that Duke Ellington, and every member of his organization will always be in the forefront of any effort to combat segregation or any other form of racial or human injustice in the North or the South, in America or in any other country."

Of The South Alone Jim Crow Not Product

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Racial segregation is not confined to the southern area of the United States but has also been found to exist in many northern cities, according to a survey released by the Public Affairs committee.

"Segregation is too often identified with the south," said Alexander L. Crosby, who made a spot check of segregation in 10 cities. The study revealed that the largest national ghettos are found in Chicago and New York.

Entitled, "In These Ten Cities," the report was based upon facts found in New York City, Charlottesville, Va., Phoenix, Ariz., Los Angeles, Denver, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Detroit, and Westbury, Conn.

The report dwelled chiefly on the housing conditions in these cities since it was prepared for the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

It stated that progress is being made in New York toward a good interracial housing policy, while Detroit and Chicago are still "powder kegs" of racial tension which is increasing with the continued housing congestion.

Denver and Los Angeles are using every effort to improve housing and to end segregation stated the report.

In Charlottesville, Negroes are trapped, according to the survey. Their present living space is threatened and additional land cannot be bought elsewhere.

Washington was not included in the report because conditions in this city have already been thoroughly aired in the report issued in 1948 called "Segregation in the Nation's Capital."

Permitting minorities to live anywhere they choose was the solution recommended by the report as the first step in the redevelopment of many blighted areas across the country.

"It makes no sense to argue... that action against segregation should be postponed until peace is restored," emphasized the report. "We cannot postpone the need for the United Nation."

For the first time in a Northern State, an appellate court had to decide last week whether a newspaper can libel a person simply by incorrectly identifying him in a news story as a Negro. The case was a $1,000,000 suit against the Chicago Tribune which had so misidentified a man in a story almost two years ago. The decision of the Illinois Appellate Court: "The reference ... was no libelous per se"; the plaintiff's plea of having been "degraded"- which would have had legal validity in some Southern States- didn't impress the Yankee judges.

Newsweek
June 18, 1951

End of Racial Segregation In South Predicted

ATLANTA — (AP) — Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, predicted Monday that racial segregation in all forms will be abolished in the south within the next ten years.

White said on his arrival for the 2nd annual convention of the NAACP that more and more white people in the south are leaning toward tearing down racial barriers.

White advanced these points to back up his forecase:

1. The attitude of the Church.
2. Increased power of the Negro vote.
3. Intelligence on the part of southern people in general.
4. Pressue from outside the United States.
5. The attitude of the armed forces.

"More and more Church people," White said, "are having to decide between their conscience and segregation."

He said furthermore that this country soon must decide between "segregation or Communism."

Although pointing out a majority of the Negroes now is Communistic, "that movement tries to use the Negro as the shock troops for their organization.

The Communists have found they can raise more money on lawsuits in which Negroes are involved than those concerned with only white people."

White scoffed at reports that several southern states plan to abolish public schools if they are forced by the courts to end segregation. He said the supreme court would undoubtedly consider such a move as "a calculated and obvious violation" of the court's intent.

Practicing Segregation

Visiting Students' Experience With Discrimination Is Discussed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Since I am a colored student in America, though not a guest, I was intrigued by the subtle implications in your editorial of Sept. 5 concerning racial segregation as it affects exchange students in this country.

You state that careful planning and skillful guidance can pretty well prevent the opportunity for embarrassing incidents from arising. This, as Langston Hughes has well said, is "ignoring the truth of the physical for the sake of the mind," but without helping the mind. No disease can be cured by ignoring it.

The experience which colored students have in this country because of their color is part of their education to reality. Since they are already colored, it is not incredible to believe that they have previously suffered varying degrees of segregation anyway. In any event, they are still students and might have some constructive thinking to devote to the race problem and its solution. Skillfully to guide colored students away from areas where segregation is practiced is like touring an exclusive residential district and imagining that slums do not exist.

If, as your editorial says, "every colored student who is humiliated while a guest of our country is all too likely to go home an enemy rather than a friend of the United States," then what of that sad and larger company of colored students who are Americans and permanent residents? They are no less sensitive and certainly no less the victims of racial embarrassment and humiliation. And they have no other home to which they can flee or return.

Is it equally reasonable to suppose that these colored students may also be enemies of the United States, rather than friends? Many colored citizens are, of course, more resigned than immune to racial segregation and its painful embarrassment. Those who are not resigned are too often called Communists for the bitterness of their opposition. In addition, the feelings of rejection and insecurity and the sick psychological blocks built up in an American Negro are awesome in their conception and tragic in their consequences.

We should, therefore, take pains to exhibit the entire fabric of our country, rather than pass it off as the whole cloth, when there are obvious flaws. By not making a secret of the shortcomings in our democracy we invite new thinking to an ancient problem. It beats the Communist propagandists to the punch, who so delight in making political capital of racial segregation in America.

BRUCE MCM. WRIGHT.

New York, Sept. 6, 1951.

[We entirely agree that it would be pointless to try to hide from foreign exchange students—or from anyone else—the unhappy truth that there is such a thing as segregation in the United States, nor did our editorial recommend such a course. But we do not think it necessary for our country's guests to be personally subjected to the humiliating experiences of segregation in order to appreciate the fact that it still exists.—Editor, THE TIMES.]

Introduce Rights Laws

Sen. Humphrey Asks Congress End Bias

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) called upon the Congress of the U. S. last week to put an end to discrimination against American citizens because of their race, religion, color or national origin.

As a means of carrying out the recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Rights, Senator Humphrey introduced in the Senate last Monday night civil rights bills comprising a comprehensive legislative program.

The bills were co-sponsored by Senators William Benton (D., Conn), Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman (D., N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.), Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), James E. Murray (D., Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.), and John O. Pastore (D., R. I.).

They were introduced by Senator Humphrey on the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's executive order creating the first national fair employment practices commission, and the first anniversary of the Korean invasion.

COVER WIDE RANGE

The first bill called for the prohibition of discrimination in employment because of race, religion or national origin.

The second was a bill to protect persons within the U. S. from lynching.

The third was a bill to outlaw the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers.

The fourth bill aimed to strengthen the Federal Government machinery for the protection of civil rights by establishing a commission on civil rights in the executive branch of the Government; creating a joint Congressional committee on civil rights, and by reorganizing the civil rights activities of the Department of Justice establishing a civil rights division in the department under an assistant attorney general.

WOULD TIGHTEN LAWS

The fifth was a bill to provide relief against segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate transportation.

The sixth called for the strengthening of the existing civil rights statutes.

The seventh proposed to safeguard the right to political participation, by effectively protecting individuals against intimidation, coercion and other interferences with the right to vote; and

The eighth was a bill to strengthen the criminal laws relating to peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

Dr. Odum Sees Stronger South Under Integration

A southern sociologist has called for a swift end to racial barriers as an investment that would bring the South increased prosperity.

Dr. Howard Odum, a native of Monroe, Ga., and professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, issued a challenge to Dixie to find a remedy for "an inexcusable situation with reference to brutalities, injustices, inequalities and discrimination."

The noted student of southern attitudes and problems recommended three other steps the region should take in an address before the Southern Sociological society in Atlanta Friday night.

He called for "Operation Equal Opportunity" in the region, immediate provisions for non-segregation in all universities on the graduate and professional levels; and "swift" moves toward specific solutions to inter-racial frictions.

Dr. Odum said he was fully aware of the hazards in his proposal, but added:

"The South should listen before protesting."

He said that the move toward racial unity should strike a balance somewhere between the "voluntary" efforts of Southerners and the "coercive" efforts of federal legislation.

Dr. Odum suggested that a commission of Southerners be established to work out "agenda for negotiations and specifications for future achievement on the total front."

In the field of equalizing educational facilities alone, he stated, there is a challenge of monumental proportions. But he added:

"This done adequately will not only make the South prosperous beyond previous measures, but will enable it through its increased prosperity to pay for its new investments and contribute powerfully in turn to the national wealth.'

Dr. Odum urged that the south convert "our Southern biracial civilization into an integrated multi-cultured American democracy at its advanced best."

Emphasizing throughout his talk that "working specifications" rather than "mere ideologies are needed, Dr. Odum said that his proposed cultural conversion would:

"Provide for the integrity, rights, participation, opportunity and cultural autonomy of both white and Negro people in the framework of the American dream and in the regional setting of a southern people more prosperous and happy."

DEMOCRACY ON SPOT

Integration In USA Will Lead To "Problems," Howard U. Dean Says

Informer Dat. 9-1-51

HOUSTON — Dr. George M. Johnson, Dean of Howard University Law School, spoke at a public meeting which was held Monday night, Aug. 30, in connection with the 20th National Convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which brought to Houston approximately 1,000 delegates.

More than 300 persons heard Dean Johnson discuss the question "Reduced to Second-Class Citizens," at the meeting which was held in the auditorium of Texas Southern University.

Dr. Johnson said that the United States is moving toward an integration which will create problems arising out of social, economical, and political conditions as contrasted to the previous conditions which have been based to a large extent on racial distinction. Against the background, the speaker said that the present international crisis threatens to explode into World War III. "America is cast in the role of the most staunch champion of the democratic way of life," he said, "and democracy embraces the concept of equality and the absence of second-class citizenship." Dr. Johnson continued by saying that he wanted to make it clear that he had no interest in Communism. He said that despite the glaring inconsistences between democratic ideals and practices in this contry, he preferred to work out a solution to our problems under the present system. "Racial bigotry is as much of a menace to democracy as communism," he declared.

Speaking primarily to the members of the NAPE, Dr. Johnson stated that all federal employees have problems in three areas of activity. He listed these labor organization, political activity, and the nation's loyalty program. The attitude of the national government toward the federal employees with reference to their activity in these three areas stems from the uncritical as- ... anything with federal employees because federal employment is a privilege and not a right, Dr. Johnson asserted. The speaker then went on to cite some of the legislative measures and judicial decisions which have been passed and handed down which have been aimed at federal employees. Beginning with labor organization, Dr. Johnson said that it had not been thoroughly or clearly established as to whether federal employees have the right to organize into a body which is equivalent to a labor organization. That is to say with the right to bargain through a representative of its own choosing, and employ the right to strike against the government.

Dean Johnson, interpretating the Hatch Laws of 1939 and 1940, said that they had as their purpose the federal employees. He said that curbing of political activity by such laws were enacted on the assumption that federal employment is a privilege and not a right. The Dean of the I Law School referred to these measures by Congress as being comparable to "burning down the barn to get rid of the rats." He said that in Congress' attempt to eliminate the corruption and spoils in government, it was taking away the political right of federal employees. "Political activity is more than a right; it is an obligation," Dr. Johnson charged.

The same analogy was drawn by the speaker as he referred to the government's present loyalty probe. Admittedly, he said that the world's present crisis is a struggle between democracy and communism. The aim of our government is to prevent the infiltration of disloyals into its ranks and to remove disloyals who are presently employed in the government service. Dr. Johnson said that this was as it should be, but he added that a similar attempt should be made to protect the loyals who are employed in the service. "What we need," he said, "is a loyalty program to expose disloyals and to protect loyals." He was critical of the present loyalty clauses which permit dismissals if there is a "reasonable belief" that the person is disloyal. Referring to the recent decisions involving an interpretation of the loyalty clause, Dr. Johnson traced the controversial decisions which have come out of the Mitchell Case. In this case a woman was charged with disloyalty in the court of original jurisdiction and upheld in the appellant court. When the case reached the Supreme court the case was deadlocked—four judges voting on the constitutionality of the loyal clause and four judges dissenting. The prosecuting judge abstained. The fact that these judges cannot agree on the constitutionality of the present loyalty clause is testimony to the fact that the case is not settled, Dr. Johnson said.

Emphasizing that these are problems which face all federal employees, Dr. Johnson said that the NAPE may wish to join in the fight with other federal employees against these practices which imperil their rights as citizens. Racial discrimination is morally, logically, and constitutionally indefensible," Dr. Johnson said, "and the sooner that all see the irrevelance of discrimination, the sooner they will realize that True Democracy may be just around the corner."

Another speaker on the NAPE program, Jerry O. Gillaim, said that he did not believe that any man is evil because of his inward convictions. Inwardly, he said that he was convinced that man was honorable and just. Mr. Gillaim said that our legislators were all good men inwardly, as this was an act of God. When men voted for unjust legislation or supported a corruption they were being influenced by their environment, he commented. His speech was highlighted by tributes to the presence of city officials and their representatives who were seated on the platform. He was critical of the persons who were invited to the meeting, but failed to appear. Included among those who were Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe, Gov. Allan C. Shivers, and Senator Albert Thomas. The audience applauded Mr. Gillaim when he said that he regretted that some of those invited did not appear. (It was later announced that Senator Thomas was ill in a Washington, D.C. hospital which accounted for his absence.) Mr. Gillaim said that too often politicians do not appear until around election time. He concluded his speech with a plea that men vote and voice their moral conviction, and asked "Let us deal justly with all people and we can really sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee Sweet Land of Liberty' ". Mr. Gillaim is a former president of the NAPE, having held that office during the years 1934-1937.

Other speakers on the program included Granville W. Elder, postmaster, Houston; City Council Phil Hamberger, representing Mayor Holcombe; Roscoe A. Cavitt, executive secretary of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce. Remarks were given by Ashby B. Carter, national president of NAPE, and Mrs. Alma D. Bryan, president of the national Women's Auxiliary. Telegrams from the following persons were read before the meeting: Jesse M. Donaldson, U. S. Postmaster General; Joseph J. Lawler, asst. postmaster general; John M. Reddin, asst. postmaster general; A. C. Hann, executive director, and Olin D. Johnson, senator.

Music for the program was furnished by soloist Mrs. Audrey J. Carter, who was accompanied by Mrs. Henry W. McGee; the Texas Southern University Summer Choir, under the direction of Dr. James E. Dorsey, and the Citywide Men's Choral Club, directed by James L. Mitchell, Miss Mamie Reed Lee, pianist.

The Convention will continue through Friday, August 24. Meetings are being held in the Pilgrim Temple building on West Dallas.

Voice of the People:

Pro and Con on the Segregation Issue

Americans Charged With 'Inexcusable Hypocrisy'

As a white Virginian, I wish to back up the opinion expressed in the VOP on September 3 by a colored Virginia soldier fighting in Korea. That such a protest as his is necessary in our Commonwealth is a source of embarrassment to more right-thinking white Virginians than most of our politicians and editors appear to realize. This is a natural error on their part, for it is characteristic of the human race that those who have the most unpleasant things to say talk the most, and those who are silent are interpreted as agreeing with those who speak.

The large majority of educated white Southerners that I know agree with Private Robinson that nondiscrimination in the South is the most important issue in America today. The situation which exists between white and colored Southerners is a challenge to us on every plane of consciousness.

On the purely selfish and personal plane, it is obviously to our economic advantage to give the Negro every opportunity to increase his buying power and to equip himself to exploit fully his own intelligence and energy. Many Negroes who are now dead weights in our society have the capacity—if they did but have the training and the opportunity—to contribute greatly to it.

On the middle plane of international politics our place in world leadership depends largely on our being able to prove to our European and Asiatic critics that our democratic ideals are practiced at home, and are not merely a good line of sales talk designed to extend our "imperialism." Norman Cousins, distinguished editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, states that on his recent lecture tour of the Far East the No. 1 question asked him at every gathering was how Americans could reconcile racial discriminations with their claims that they subscribe to a democratic ideal.

On the spiritual plane our own internal health depends upon our being able to love our nearest neighbor as ourselves. How can we assert possession of even a small degree of spiritual integrity if we reject this chief tenet of our religion and our culture? How can we trust ourselves, let alone be trusted by others, if we practice hourly through every day this inexcusable hypocrisy?

SARAH PATTON BOYLE.
Charlottesville.

Have Whites 'Surrendered' Their Rights? He Asks

The rights of the insistent minority have been so stressed and pressed that one begins to wonder if the vast and complacent majority have not some rights, also, or if they have surrendered theirs.

The Negro newspapers are pushing their charges, while the white press is either silent or apologetic. At the polls the Negro shoots the solid volley, while the white improvise here and there to head off the barrage.

The NAACP resorts to test tactics to obtain objectives in defiance of the laws and customs of the Commonwealth in which they reside. The whites accede slowly and retire to what they consider more formidable positions.

Segregation is condemned as discrimination, and ignored as a measure solely for the preservation of the racial integrity of both races, which universal promiscuity would destroy. Those antagonisms seriously impair the relations between the two races.

Perhaps 85 per cent of our colored population rely for means of livelihood on employment supplied by the whites. Perhaps the Negro needs the whites more than he is needed.

Both races are being advanced as rapidly as their capacities and qualifications will admit. The activities of these Negro agitators do not reflect the sober judgment, aims and aspirations of the great body of our worthy colored citizenship, and is hastening onward what may prove to be an unhappy climax, which should give pause. Equal facilities in public administration is not justified unless equal relative financial support is given.

D. F. HARRISON.
Richmond.

A Negro Reader Comments On Racial Segregation

Ever so often someone writes a letter blaming Northern people for poisoning colored people's minds against segregation.

I wonder if they realize that many Southern colored people visit the North, some vacation in Canada, Mexico and abroad. Many of our colored boys fought in Europe and Japan where they were treated just like the white American soldiers. Some of them were so pleased with their reception in foreign countries that they stayed over.

Then, Negroes do a lot of reading. They read histories, papers and the Constitution of the United States. Nearly every high school student takes government and history and most of them are required to learn the American Creed and the Gettysburg Address. Negro children salute the flag every day by saying the Pledge of Allegiance.

Many books are written to make people appreciate democracy. They do not specify white people alone. Colored teachers do not teach children that all of these beautifully worded speeches were written for white people and not colored.

I was about 10 or 12 years old before I learned that the white race was supposed to be superior. My dad was a successful farmer who owned about 400 acres of land. He had white and colored tenants. We lived in a 12-room house and attended a three-room school on the main road while the white children went to a two-room school on a side road.

I was in the sixth grade when the white schools were consolidated. The school buses used to pass us and the children would yell through the windows, "White children riding—niggers are walking." Then I began wondering why God made such a difference in the races. You see, I had been taught that He controlled everything. The older I grew and the farther I got in school the more complex this superior race business seemed to me.

I don't know how other Negroes feel but I feel that I am as good as any other American citizen. I have accepted the fact that I am not rich and not pretty, but I am intelligent, honest and fairly happy. Whenever I am not treated as an American citizen I look upon the offender as being ignorant.

The future outlook, to me, is very optimistic. I wish I could be here when the day comes that stories about segregation will make the best selling novels. I realize that a lot of people are going to suffer when the change comes, but it will be the grown-ups and not the children.

CORINNE H. MITCHELL.
Petersburg.

White Southerner Says Dixie Bias Ending

NEW YORK—"Like the walls of Jericho, the walls of intolerance and injustice are tumbling down in the South," states Albin Krebs, former editor of the University of Mississippi newspaper, in an article entitled, "A Southern Youth Views Educational Inequality," in the October issue of the Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.

Mr. Krebs, whose article is a reprint of an address delivered at the NAACP convention in Atlanta, caused considerable stir on the Mississippi campus when he wrote an editorial urging the admission of Negro students to the graduate and professional schools of the university. His position was given active support by a majority of the students on the campus and other editors on Southern campuses were encouraged to follow suit.

Rebel Flags Outlawed by Air Force

WASHINGTON

The United States Air Force sent out a warning to all of its Air Base Commanders this week that they are violating regulations if they permit the confederate flag to be flown from or painted on the nose of any United States plane.

A wire has gone out to all major Air Force Commands making known the violation regarding displaying such flags. The message stated:

Received Complaings

"Complaints have been received in this headquarters about the flying or display of the confederate flag on bases and equipment of the United States Air Force in various localities. This is a violation of Army regulations, 210-10 dated Oct. 25, 1944, which is applicable to the Air Force, pending publication of Air Force Manual 900-2."

The Department's wire went out as a result of recent reports that a Confederate flag had been flown from the nose of a plane at Fort Bragg, N.C., during maneuvers this summer. This was denied by both Army and Air Force sources.

Wore Confederate Uniforms

Meanwhile considerable protests have been made about the participation of the Ku Klux Klan along with American soldiers in the funeral of a Korean Casualty buried in a National cemetery in Marietta, Ga., recently.

The Department of the Army is also receiving a storm of protests over a display of the confederate flag carried by United States Soldiers in official military formation by bandsmen of the 31st Infantry Division at Fort Jackson, S.C.

The Army is being accused of helping to foster the rebirth of the flag in official ceremonies celebrating the 86th anniversary of the decisive battle of Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

U. S. soldiers were also attired in the Blue and Gray official uniform of the Confederate Army and wore confederate flags.

Regulation 260-10

In checking Army Regulation 260-10 the Commander at Fort Jackson and all others who allow such spectacles on their bases do so in violation of the same orders as those governing Air Force bases.

War Department Army Regulations, AR 260-10, Oct. 25, 1944 entitled Flags, Colors, Standards, Guidons Streamers, Silver Bands, Tabards and Automobile Plates, Description and Use, states:

"Manufacture and display of unauthorized flags, etc., prohibited—No color, standard, flag, pennant, streamer, banner, guidon, trophy or similar device, other than those required for marking or identification purposes are hereinafter enumerated, will be used by the Army or by any units or individuals thereof.

"This restricts the displaying for official purposes of any unofficial flags, or any standard, flag, pennant, streamer, banner, guidon, trophy, or similar device that may be purchased or received as donations or gifts from any person or organization.

"Manufacture of any flag for official use, as hereinafter enumerated, other than those furnished on requisition must be authorized by the Secretary of War."

PEOPLE GOING FORWARD:

Overall Gains in '50 Are More Than Losses

By FORRESTER B. WASHINGTON
Director, Atlanta School of Social Work

ATLANTA—On the whole, I think that our assets considerably exceed our liabilities during the past year. Moreover, I think that, war or no war, the colored citizen can look forward to even greater advances on all fronts in 1951 because cultural progress is always accelerated in times of crisis; and we are in the midst now of what is generally accepted as the greatest possible crisis—war.

Experience has proven that the minority group is always the gainer during these periods of accelerated cultural change due to war.

I do not believe the 82nd Congress will be nearly as friendly toward the passage of civil rights legislation as its predecessor, which in itself did not accomplish very much.

To Get Little Consideration

Persons interested in disadvantaged economic classes will get little consideration at the hands of the conservative group which will dominate through numbers the next Congress.

I am not one who can see Harry Truman backing down; but I predict that for obvious reasons he will have difficulty in getting through Congress the measures, especially as regards civil rights and welfare, in which he is vitally interested.

Congress, however, is a poor index of public opinion. The vast majority of the people of the United States will be twice as advanced in their attitude toward the acceptance of all persons into educational, industrial, religious and other types of organizations as will be Congress.

Would Cite Mrs. Sampson

I suppose the most outstanding person during 1950 has been Edith Sampson, who has acquitted herself well to date in her post with the United Nations.

Ralph Bunche continues for another year at least to provide us with our most significant achievements. I refer primarily to the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to him during the past year and secondarily to his appointment as professor on the faculty at Harvard University.

I think we showed the most fundamental progress in the battle against segregation — outstanding examples of which were the increasing number of students admitted to graduate schools of higher learning in the South and the removal of segregation in dining cars—for all of which the NAACP deserves continued commendation and support.

Says Jimcrow Perils American Victory

DENVER—"America cannot win a world struggle—military or ideological—with a Jim Crow democracy or Jim Crow armed forces," Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told a huge audience here this week, at the second of five major speaking engagements of his current tour through the West and Midwest.

Speaking at an Emancipation Day celebration at the New Hope Baptist Church, Mr. Wilkins recounted the great strides the NAACP has made in its forty-two years of fighting for first class citizenship for Americans of every race. "The idea of increased opportunity for Negroes is spreading," he declared, "but the foes of civil rights in this country are doing grave damage to the cause of democracy in the present emergency."

Mr. Wilkins assailed the Dixiecrats and other opponents of civil rights as the greatest threat to America in the world-wide conflict against Communism. He warned that the Southern bloc in Congress, by blocking such legislation as statehood for Hawaii and Alaska "on grounds of racial prejudice," is turning away potential allies in Asia.

Mr. Wilkins spoke at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, on January 5. Other stops on his itinerary include Casper, Wyoming; Burlington, Iowa; and Oberlin, Ohio.

Negroes Oppose Floridian for CD

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today urged Senators to reject the appointment of Millard F. Caldwell to be civil defense chief because of "his prejudice against colored citizens."

The association told the Senate Armed Services Committee that the former Governor of Florida, as defense chief, might make "capricious decisions based on race."

Clarence Mitchell, the association's Washington director, said Mr. Caldwell "would use one kind of treatment for white Americans and another inferior kind for treatment of colored Americans."

Mr. Mitchell said that "if a bomb drops, we do not want regulations that require citizens to run 10 blocks to a separate racial shelter when one marked for 'white only' is just around the corner.

"We do not want needless death and privation resulting from hospitals open to white only or food lines for colored only."

HEBREW UNION—Prejudice

Not factual information but open group discussion is the latest approach to reducing prejudice. That is the conclusion reached by Dr. Henry E. Kagan, a graduate of the Hebrew Union College after an experiment in social attitudes involving 477 Episcopalian and Methodist college students

Negro Leaders Call For Conference With Truman

A group of Negro leaders, including Brother A. Philip Randolph, International President of BSCP; Dr. Channing T. Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation; Walter White, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and Lester Granger, Executive Secretary, National Urban League, held a meeting January 9th at the Hotel Theresa, in New York City, for the purpose of planning a major policy conference with President Truman in the White House at an early date, and to draft a statement for presentation to him on the occasion of the conference.

The issues to be considered at the conference with the President are as follows:

1. Action by the President to abolish jim-crow in Washington, D.C., the nation's capitol, as an emergency war measure.
2. Appointment of a Negro as a ranking administrative assistant or secretary to the President at the White House.
3. Integration of qualified Negroes into the policy making bodies of government.
4. Integration of qualified Negroes into the higher echelons of the foreign services in all embassies and councils of the United States of America in all countries of the world.

Bishop Walls Says Negroes Ignored At Methodist Meeting In England

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 — The 1951 Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which met at Oxford, Eng., completely ignored representatives of the Negro churches according to Bishop W. J. Walls, a delegate to the conference.

He made this statement here in Chicago last week as he returned home from England.

Bishop Walls branded this conference the most segregated of any. He pointed out that at the preceding conference in 1947 two Negroes, Dr. Channing Tobias and Dr. Charles Wesley, were principal speakers. However, during the past meeting, there were no colored persons asked to take a major part in the discussions.

Bishop Wall said:

"The black world was silent in the World Conference. It was true that there were two leaders of color on the morning worship series: Bishop John Gregg and Bishop B. W. Doyle. But all the social, historical, theological, political, and general message interpretations were spoken by white men except one from India.

"It was the most segregated program that the Methodist Ecumenical Conference ever had and created the most general dissatisfaction among people of color who attended.

"The conference this time did not see need to use men and women of color in significant places although we have some of the ablest of race groups present."

On discussing a resolution condemning racial prejudice, Bishop Walls asserted that many delegates felt America and England were against this because of their color problem.

Don't Uncle Tom, Tell Him Politely

You Don't Have to Take Rudeness, Resent It Openly, Vigorously

By CARL MURPHY

Many parts of America are coarse, rude and crassly impolite. And it is most curt and discourteous to me and to you.

America's bad manners makes it hated all over the world. Walk into any downtown hotel, department store or public building and an attendant inquires, "What do you want?"

A magistrate addresses grown men and women as boys and girls. Baltimore's Magistrate Ellis terms such salutations as a "figure of speech."

Should Know Better

He knows or ought to know it is pure rudeness.

A motorist, who is lost, sticks his head out of the window of his car, points his finger and calls, "Hey you."

If he were well bred he would say, "Excuse me, will you be kind enough to tell me how I can get to Route 1."

AFRO readers have gone into department stores in Baltimore and had a clerk say to them: "Naw, I ain't got it, and we don't serve colored people here."

I have been in Macy's in New York and had customers say, "Are you the floor walker?" or "How much is this piece of goods?"

Baltimore shuts you and me out of stores, hotels and restaurants. New York welcomes you both as a customer and as an employee. Colored clerks are common even in ritzy stores.

Mexico Points Way

I was in Mexico for 10 days and no one raised an eyebrow or moved when I sat next to him, or refused me public service whatsoever.

The servant, the humblest peon in Mexico, is addressed as "Sir," or "Miss" or "Madam."

That is politeness and courtesy. Most of our America has no manners.

Stalled 20 miles outside of Buffalo the other day when a Pennsylvania engine broke its steamline, I asked a pullman conductor as he came through, "Will there be heat soon? This thermometer says 58 degrees."

He looked at me and answered: "Take your coat off and get to work. You work here, don't you?"

Well, I didn't work in that pullman car. It just happened that I was a passenger. But passenger or porter, I was entitle dto a civil answer, a polite answer and a courteous answer.

Because of my color, the Pennsylvania railroad conductor assumed that I had to be a railroad employee and he had to be rude.

It is that kind of sniveling and sneering condescension that Americans of good will must resent and correct. We must do it instantly and firmly.

Outmoded Principle

Many years ago Booker Washington told the story of the hillbilly taxi driver who refus d to take him to the station.

"I don't haul colored people," said the taxi driver.

"All right," said Booker. "You get inside. I'll drive you because I want to make the train."

That is the principle which has motivated race relations in the South forcenturies.

It is Uncle Tomism.

It is bad manners.

In many parts of the country you do not have to take it.

To get rid of it, it must be resented openly and on occasion vigorously.

There is no excuse ever for bad manners.

When Charley is rude, tell him, so.

And tell him politely.

but tell him.

Our Opinions

Justice In The South

WE HAVE been among the first to acknowledge the substantial progress being made toward first class citizenship by Negroes in the South. Many developments, such as the cracking of the color line in higher education in southern white schools, have taken place which were thought impossible only a few years ago.

Despite this progress, we regret to say, the double-standard of justice, the dual application and interpretation of the law, the color bias of the southern judiciary still make life a nightmare for the citizen of color who, rightfully or wrongfuily, is accused of a crime against a member of the majority group.

This fact was tragically illustrated last week when seven Negroes died for the rape of a white woman in Martinsville, Virginia. Their guilt was acknowledged and the NAACP counsel based their defense on the fact that only Negroes die for the crime of rape in Virginia. They charged that the death penalty for rape in Virginia was reserved for Negroes. The record speaks for itself. Although 48 Negroes had been executed for rape since 1902 in Virginia, out of 800 whites accused of this crime, not a single one of them paid for it with his life.

Unfortunately, the case of the Martinsville seven was seized upon by the Communists and fellow-travelers for special propaganda exploitation. We believe that the intervention of the Reds in this case was like a kiss of death. The chances for clemency from the Virginia governor might have been better if the Reds had not sought to use the case as a weapon in their propaganda arsenal against our country.

This does not obscure the fact, however, that true American justice, which springs from our Christian morality and democratic idealism, was trampled upon in Martinsville.

The veteran Virginia publisher, P. B. Young of Norfolk, summed the tragedy up as follows: "These men were given the death sentences because the crime was committed upon a white woman. If that were all, a jury would have sent the two [illegible] in Richmond to the chair for [illegible] a rape offense that was equally aggravated. The white men got seven years in prison. The woman they raped was a Negro.

"In the two cases the racial factor dictated the punishment inflicted. Neither the technicalities of our legal system, nor the dramatic emphasis upon the enormity of the Martinsville offense will erase this shocking inconsistency from the none too bright escutcheon of Virginia's legal and social history."

We submit that the double-standard of justice which is so brazenly exercised so often in the courts of the South must be utterly routed. It is a loaded pistol pointed at the heart of our democracy.

Indian Wears Turban To Save Embarrassment

Wilmore Student Works on Thesis

Chacko Thomas wears his Indian turban only when he travels. Why? Because of racial discrimination.

"I try to avoid embarrassment—and feeling sorry about the American people," he said.

The 36-year-old student, now attending Asbury College, Wilmore, hastened to add that he had "enjoyed the greatest friendliness and hospitality" during his stay in this country.

'Discrimination Is Inhuman'

'But racial discrimination is inhuman," he said. Thomas believes this country's greatest problem, however, is the liquor problem. "Drinking seems to be exalted here," he said, pausing for the right word. India, he said, is steadily progressing toward prohibition.

Thomas is the first foreign student to be sponsored by the students of Asbury College. He was in Louisville yesterday for research in the library of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary for his thesis on 'Points of Contact Between Christianity and Hinduism." He is working toward a master's degree in theology.

The Indian is a member of the Syrin Christian Church of India. When he reutrns to India he will preach.

The current concern of the Indians, Thomas said, is the threat of famine. Earthquakes, locusts, and crop failures all point to the likelihood of a famine.

Such a calamity, he pointed out, would provide fertile ground for communism. During a time of great hardship communism might make considerable headway though the Indians have taken "a rigid stand against Comminists."

Courier-Journal Photo

CHACKO THOMAS

Puts liquor problem first

Who Is Not Ready Yet?

Apo-American

An Editorial

Edward Kennedy Ellington, the Washington-born musician, better known to his jitterbug public as "Duke" has stupidly sounded off to newsmen in St. Louis. - 5

The great Duke, an expert on music, but obviously a babe in the woods in the matter of what America stands for, has reached the absurd conclusion that "we ain't ready yet."

He terms our all-out efforts to gain integration and first-class citizenship "silly" and as to segregation, his off-the-cuff observation is that it "is something that nothing can be done about." P. L. Baltimore, Md.

Sinking deeper in the mire of his own ignorance Duke in his St. Louis interview, expressed the opinion that "this matter of colored people sitting anywhere they want to is so much bunk."

According to Duke, the fighting being carried on by some people is getting us nowhere. He added that he could see no particular progress over the last few years and ques-

tioned the good it's doing us.

Just who is this Duke Ellington?

He 's a composer-band leader with a swing orchestra of varying size from 17 to 20 pieces.

He's quite proud of the fact that 1,000 tunes, some 20 of them hits, bear his name.

Records have sold some 21 million copies and his friends brag that he has grossed as much as a million dollars a year.

Success and fame have come to this one-time soda jerk at Washington's Poodle Dog cafe. He knew reverses and starvation in his early days.

They haven't given him an insight into the struggles of his own people to achieve first-class citizenship.

He has been thrown more often into association with those who work at night and breakfast at 3 a.m.

He probably knows best those who like him wear Paisley dressing robes, cardigan coats, top hats and tails and sport a wardrobe of 120 suits, 400 neckties and three dozen pairs of hand-made shoes. Apo-American

The poor boy whose elegance earned him the nickname of "Duke" when quite young has lived to earn the plaudits and cheers of European royalty, composers, jitterbugs and Carnegie Hall audiences. Jacksonville 12-1-51

"We can't do anything about segregation and discrimination," opines this swing musician swimming in the strange waters of philosophy, "we simply ain't ready yet."

Well, Mr. Ellington, let's examine that "ain't ready yet" statement.

Who's not ready to attend State schools of higher learning with other citizens without segregation?

Who's not ready to send their children to elementary schools equal to those provided for other children, whose skins happen to be white?

Who's not ready to ride first-class without segregation while traveling interstate?

Who's not ready to take his seat in a railroad dining car without a humiliating green curtain being drawn about him?

Who's not ready to use public parks, golf courses and swimming pools for which he is taxed like other citizens?

Who's not ready to purchase and live in residential property wherever his financial condition permits?

Who's not ready to cast his ballot without racial restrictions any place in the United States?

A genius in the cultivation of cabbages always looks silly when he discusses atomic energy, if he knows nothing about atomic energy.

From where we sit, it appears that a morbid, peace-at-any-price musician,who usually avoids arguments has precipitated himself into the middle of one by sounding off on a subject on which he is altogether unqualified to speak.

If the exploitation and oppression of his people doesn't touch his heart;

If wealth and fame have opened doors to him which are still closed to little people who happened to be born with colored skins;

If rich associates have convinced him that there is no real future for social, political and economic equality in America;

Even if he felt pessimistic, and he has no reason to feel so, because we have made more progress i nthe last 20 years than in the previous 50; there was no need for a public statement.

Even if he himself is discouraged, he should have kept his big mouth shut.

Certainly the vast majority of colored Americans will not be halted in their determination to secure their rights by any money-grubbing band leader.

The trouble with Mr. Ellington is that he has had his head buried in his music and piano so long, he doesn't know what's going on about him.

It's a shame that anybody with his talent should be so stupid.

Mr. Ellington is dead wrong in saying: "We ain't ready yet."

He should amend it to read: "I ain't ready YET!"

RICHMOND EDITOR WARNS OF TOO MUCH SPEED IN PROGRAM OF INTEGRATION IN SOUTHLAND

Black Dispatch P. 12

Praises Union Theological Seminary For Admitting Negroes Without Court Order to Do So

EXODUS OF NEGRO FROM SOUTH HELPS RACE RELATIONS

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, morning newspaper, warned against too rapid pushing of the program of inter-racial integration in the South in an address here last week.

Speaking on a program at Union Theological Seminary a white Presbyterian school, Dabney praised the institution for admitting Negroes to classes without being compelled to do so. Because of this, the speaker said, the school deserved special credit.

Dabney was one of the speakers at the mid-century convocation at the seminary in a panel discussion on "the economic resurgence of the south.' He discussed progress in the south in race relations, moral advance and religion.

Declaring that lynching is almost extinct in the south, Dabney admitted, however, that in recent years the Ku Klux Klan has made some headway in several sections of the South. But for the divisions among Klansmen, he said, this trend would be disturbing.

Commenting on the recent admittance of Negro students in white graduate educational institutions in the south, the southern liberal said the acceptance of Negro students at southern schools was a result of court decisions.

Dabney also noted the recent election of Negroes to minor public offices in the south. He spoke of better job opportunities for Negroes and progress in furnishing health, educational, recreational and welfare facilities for Negroes in the south.

Dabney's praise of the racial policy of Union Theological Seminary was based on the institution acceptance of Negro theological students since 1935. The first Negro received his degree at the school in 1937.

Col. E. W. Palmer, of Kingsport, Tenn., another speaker at the convocation said the lowering of the Negro population in the south on a percentage basis was helpful to race relations and southern progress.

Pulse of the Public

Race Problem Prevents Effective Protest On Truman's Fair Deal, Georgian Says

Demorest—The principal reason for the protest against the Fair Deal on the part of the South is the Truman program with regard to race. Yet it is this very problem, that of race, which prohibits a successful protest.

If ever the Southern states become divided on a general liberal-conservative relationship, as is the case in the two-party setup of the North, the vote of the Negro will suddenly become strategic. As was the case at the turn of the century at the time of the Populist revolt, a two-party system in the South will prove to be impossible on a permanent basis unless the Southern attitude toward race is changed. One big white party is the only way to achieve white political domination.

To have even a chance of success in the North the Democratic Party must pose as the liberal party and the champion of the oppressed. This means things like FEPC are inevitable. Whether Harry Truman, a good Missouri Baptist, actually believes what he says about FEPC is questionable. But he is politician enough to know that he must support it to carry the states north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The Southerners most vocal in their recent attacks upon the Truman administration are relatively conservative on the whole. Though they use the race program with which to flay the administration, they are deeply endangering the protection of all those principles for which they claim to stand.

Southerners can expect no more power than they now possess. In command as they now are of the principal congressional committees little more power is possible. Of course, the President and the national platform must appeal mainly to the North, for that is where the majority resides. Our leaders, in quest of the appearance of victory, are in grave danger of losing the substance.

RICHARD B. DRAKE.

Japanese Solons Amazed At Plight Of Negro In America

BY JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)— Three members of the Japanese Diet, now touring the United States, visited the headquarters of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the US and Canada and Gulf District, at Harvey, La., and were surprised to know that lynching is yet tolerated in this country.

The Nipponese Solons met with international organizers, Ted Means and Ernest Scott, to discuss fisheries from the standpoint of organized labor and to gather information on labor in general thruout the South.

Members of the delegation are Senators Tadashi Chida, Zenko Suzuki, Kakugoro Diet. Accompanying the delegation and acting as interpreter was Harold Hanaumi of Washington, D. C.

The statesmen showed a keen interest in race relations in the South. They were greatly impressed by pictorial displays on the wall of the Union Hall commemorating Negro History Month.

After studying at length a picture of a lynched Negro, Sen. Chida inquired somewhat dubiously whether 'this sort of thing still is practiced in America."

Scott, a Negro, assured the visitor that the practice is very much alive in the South at present.

The group expressed particular interest in the exploitation of the tidelands by big oil companies to the obvious detriment to the fisheries, and asked whether the organized fishermen were taking any positive measures to ameliorate the situation.

They were informed that this union and its fishermen members have been carrying on a vigorous campaign to convince members of Congress that the federal government should maintain control of the tidelands and establish regulations governing off-shore explorations to give adequate protection to the fisheries.

In the course of discussing race relations, the Japanese continually expressed amazement at the fact that, despite the iron-clad guarantees embodied in the Constitution of the US, Negro citizens are still relegated to the ignominy of second class citizenship. They were especially surprised to discover that although Negroes represent one-third of this city's population, no Negro is in the city council or other governing bodies.

Repeatedly they asked the question: "Why don't the people do something about it?"

They were assured that progressive trade unions and other groups are sincerely trying to raise the political level of the common people.

Upon leaving the Japanese senators were given copies of the union newspaper, Organizers Means and Scott asked them to convey to the working people of their country solidarity and friendship of the working people of America.

Time to Learn That Lesson at Home, Sam!

Afro-American
Dat - 9-29-51

AS A SOUTHERNER SEES IT

TEN years from today racial segregation as a legal way of life will be gone from Dixie," said Lillian Smith, Georgia-born crusader for social righteousness. Miss Smith predicts that although signs will still be nailed to a few people's minds and hearts, the signs over the doors, "those words 'White' and 'Colored' that have cheapened democracy throughout the world, will be down."

She observes that anyone who looks closely at recent events in the South and measures them against world events will know that the future holds no place in it for the philosophy and practice of segregation. "Whether segregation takes the form of the Iron Curtain as it does in Communist countries, or the Jim Crow practice that we know in the South, or those severe restrictions that make up the pattern of life in South Africa," continued Miss Smith, "it is a belief, an act of the past which the future cannot use."

8-9-51

Miss Smith summarized the many achievements that have taken place in the last 10 years in the area of race relations in the armed forces, higher education, in the political life of Southern municipalities, and in the political, economic, and social activities throughout the nation in general.

Central Christian

Unsegregated Southern audiences are becoming more and more widespread, according to Miss Smith. She makes mention of the many unsegregated audiences to whom she has spoken for the past year. She mentions also the achievements in sports, transportation, and in various other areas.

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Miss Smith declared that there is still much to be done. "Still so many barriers that seem as solid as concrete. But each change is like a hole in the dam; the waters are pouring through; the hole is getting larger and larger; there is no way to plug it now, and soon the old dam will topple. There is no way because the waters of change are in flood the world over."

Miss Smith attributes much of the change in race relations in the South to the "breaking of the old conspiracy of silence." Those who support segregation have depended upon fear and silence to keep it strong, she said, but now the old silence is gone. "Hundreds of men and women are saying their deep beliefs out loud."

"Dreaming, talking, acting," Miss Smith continued, "this is the way that free men bring change about, whether it is change within themselves, or within their culture or laws."

Prince A. Taylor, Jr. Editor

In recognizing some of the complications of the problem, she says that there are "white and colored people who do not want to give up segregation because they make money off of our Jim Crow life." She points out further, certain psychological reasons why some white and colored people do not want to give up segregation. Part of our fear and anxiety today, said Miss Smith, springs from the knowledge that this changing world requires that each change himself; that a world made whole means that each of us must be made whole also.

"It seems worth it to me," concluded Miss Smith, "to gain a whole new world for this split one that has warred with itself so long; to gain, in place of our old split-up personalities, health and stability. In the South we are making a good bargain in swapping our old segregated world, our segregated culture, our segregated personality, for love and wholeness and dignity in men's relationships with each other and with themselves." And it seems worth it to us.

FADS:

Those Rebel Flags

Not since the 1948 Democratic Convention, when States Rightists stamped out of the Philadelphia Convention Hall singing "Dixie," had there been such a rash of Confederate flags. From Dallas to Paterson, N.J., last week, Confederate flags of all sizes were flying from bicycles, motorcycles, and radiator caps of jalopies. The fad that began slowly last year reached mammoth proportions in the July 4 parade at Daytona Beach, Fla. Rebel flags were flown from planes at the air races in Detroit, carried by Shriners in their New York jamboree, and flaunted at the Atlantic City beauty pageant.

Although flag dealers were at a loss to explain the sudden craze, most of them were getting on the bandwagon. At the Garrison Toy & Novelty Co. in Washington, D.C., Confederate flags were outselling American flags three to one. The company's explanation: a mixture of a fad plus a certain amount of resentment against President Truman.

Rebel Rush: In Knoxville, the flags had been snatched up so fast that novelty stores were sold out. A Yankee tourist told shopkeeper Frank Tabor: "Up North we'd forgotten about that war. Let me have one to take home." A soldier said: "I'm gonna put this on the barracks wall and show them Yankee dogfaces about the South." Hundreds of college students bought the flags for their rooms. "Soldiers overseas are writing home for the flags," said Tabor, "and parents are buying them by the bushel."

T. H. Hoover, manager of Shepard Decorators in Atlanta, said his firm's business had jumped 400 per cent in the last six months. "Just think!" he marveled, "only two years ago we sold hardly any." F.O. Brooks, owner of the Floding Co. in Atlanta, said happily that sale of the flags was up 500 per cent over last year. He had just turned down an order for 100,000 because he didn't have the material. Brooks said: "The Southerner loves his country, his women, his church, and his whisky. The flag is a symbol of all these things so dear to his life."

Some people were openly worried over the fad. Mrs. Grady Matthews, Florida president of the Daughters of the Confederacy, called it improper to use the revered emblem "as a substitute for foxtails on cars."

But most people thought the fad for Rebel flags, like Little Audrey jokes and pyramid clubs, would simply fade away.

Newsweek—A. Rollo

Rebel battle flags flew again

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

CHOOSE YE THE DAY

Gunnar Myrdal, brilliant Swedish scholar and writer, made a wise and pungent observation in his monumental work, An American Dilemma, that it was under Roosevelt's New Deal that America made its first attempt at integrating the Negro.

Until that time the Negroes of this country were treated as step-citizens or as the inimitable Nannie Burroughs would say, they were treated as "a thing apart and not a part of the thing." Under the immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt an honest attempt was made to make the Negro an integral part of these United States of America.

Under Roosevelt's courageous successor, Harry S. Truman, a further attempt has been made in this direction. One of the most propitious signs of the times stemmed from the general election in 1948 when Truman received the sanction of the country in one of the most startling displays of democracy this country has ever known.

Truman received the support of the nation in his honest attempt to make civil rights the common lot of every citizen of these United States. That he has been thwarted by disgruntled Republicans and reactionary Democrats of dixiecratic persuasion makes no difference. He has stood up to his obligations like the moral stalwart he is, proving himself in spite of his hecklers, the Dixiecrats and disgruntled Republicans.

For 80 years the Republican party received the almost solid vote of voting Negroes on the ground that it was under the Republicans the Negroes were emancipated. Negroes slavishly adhered to the Republican standards.

Even after 80 years of unsatisfied political hunger for recognition as real citizens of the nation, there are today not a few incurable Republicans among Negroes who are waiting for the GOP to do now what it has not attempted to do these four-score years since emancipation.

It is true that an insignificant appointment of a Negro to some unimportant political station took place under the Republicans, such as the collectorship of the port of Charleston, or the registry of the treasury or recorder of deeds. But when we observe today a serious attempt to fully integrate the Negroes, we can see how great was the deception perpetrated by the Republicans upon the hapless Negroes of the nation. In retrospect it almost seems criminal.

It is not too clearly for the Negroes to begin to make political choices since 1952 is election year. With the resurgence of the spirit of rebellion rampant in the south and with the Dixiecrats and disgruntled Republicans attempting to make common cause, it is not too early for the Negroes to choose this day when they will serve at the polls come next election.

What about Taft? He is the greatest presidential impossibility that ever lived. He had made common cause with the Dixiecrats who are determined that Negroes shall never enter the Promised Land of full-fledged citizenship in this country.

The southern reactionaries have always been able to count on Taft to serve their ignoble purposes in thwarting the program that courageous Harry Truman offered. If Taft had hailed from one of the Gulf states he could not have served the cause of the Dixiecrats more effectively.

To all intents and purposes he might as well have been born in Mississippi, next door to the unlamented Bilbo. It would be political suicide for the hard-pressed Negroes to support an avowed Dixiecrat at the polls in 1952.

What about Eisenhower? General Ike may be a charming fellow as some of the returned GIs are inclined to say, but he keeps the wrong company, and a man is known by the company he keeps.

The Dixiecrats are clamoring for Eisenhower to run against Truman or the democratic standard bearer. The very fact that these Dixiecrats, waving the confederate flags, are all out for Eisenhower convinces even a casual observer that Eisenhower is not the man for the presidency if Negro integration is to proceed.

This writer observed some weeks ago that when Eisenhower in one of his non-political speeches said that race relations could not be legislated, he was throwing a sop to the Dixiecrats. A man as popular with the Dixiecrats as Eisenhower, is at heart a Negrophobe. Negroes should be against anybody who is a favorite with the Dixiecrats; and for anybody they oppose!

How Comes The Unfurling Of The Confederate Flag?

Edward T. Folliard
In The Washington Post

THE SOUTH is having a grand time waving its Confederate battle flag again, but it is not sure how the vogue came about—or when or why.

Here in Washington, which is below the Mason & Dixon Line, the Confederate emblem has become a familiar sight. Hawkers were peddling them when Gen. Douglas MacArthur rode down Pennsylvania Avenue in April. Britain's Princess Elizabeth also brought them out. College boys wave them at football games as they cut loose with the rebel yell. Flag makers are enjoying a bonanza, and there probably are more of the flags now than there were in 1861-65.

What's it all about?

In a survey of the South, made with the help of Western Union, *The Washington Post* learned that the whole thing started when college students began using the flags in place of squirrel tails on their automobiles.

But *The Post* also was told that the rebirth of Confederate flag waving started 20 years ago in Natchez, Miss., and had nothing to do with squirrel tails or automobiles.

Jonathan Daniels, editor of *The Raleigh (N. C.) News & Observer*, said in a telegram that the phenomenon had "no political significance." Grover C. Hall, Jr., editor of *The Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser*, said pretty much the same thing, and told of writing an editorial in which he scouted the Dixicrat contention that "the fad meant that the country wanted to secede . . . and join the Confederacy in protest against Mr. Truman."

However, George W. Healy, Jr., managing editor of *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*, thought that resentment in the South against the Truman administration's policies had been the "biggest stimulant" to the boom in rebel flags.

Whatever the political aspect may be, there is certainly more to the "Dixiemania" than politics, sectional pride, romance, fun, the American's love for needling a fellow American—all these would seem to be factors.

Apparently, the craze has yet to reach a peak. Here in Washington and in nearby Maryland and Virginia, orders are mounting for the Confederate battle flag and also for Johnny Reb forage caps and ties with the stars-and-bars emblem.

IN FREDERICK, MD., in Civil War times, according to an uncertain story first published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1863, the men of the town started to haul down the Stars & Stripes as Confederate troops under Stonewall Jackson approached. But Barbara Frietchie reached out of her window, seized the flag while bullets ripped through it, and, as Whittier's famous poem has it, defied the soldiers thus:

"Shoot if you must
this old gray head,
But spare your country's
flag," she said.

Well, they are now selling Confederate flags in Barbara Frietchie's house in Frederick. A special correspondent of *The Washington Post* saw them there yesterday.

The day after it was reported that Capitol policemen had ordered Confederate flag bearers to put aside the colors, a reporter called up the Copeland Co., 1331 14th Street, N. W., a flag-maker with "82 years experience."

"I don't know what it's all about," said Herbert E. Copeland, vice-president of the company. "Other flag makers ask me the same question; they don't know any more than I do about it. All I know is that people have gone nuts over these flags."

Mr. Copeland was not at all displeased. He said he was getting more and more orders all the time.

"I've had some of the college boys tell me they're just trying to tantalize Truman," he said. "I don't think it's anything to create hard feeling. They seem to be getting a lot of fun out of it."

★ ★ ★

TELEGRAMS were sent to editors in various parts of the South, asking if they could throw any light on the "how, when and why" of the flag revival.

Virginius Dabney, editor of *The Richmond [Va.] Times-Dispatch*, said he didn't have the answers, and referred the inquiry to the paper's news department.

Betty Sessler, a *Times-Dispatch* reporter, wired that the boom in Confederate flags first attracted attention when supporters of the University of Virginia football team went to Philadelphia in 1947 to see the team play the University of Pennsylvania.

But, Miss Sessler conceded, the University of North Carolina has claimed an earlier revival of Confederate flag waving.

"Many folks around here," she added, "say they [the flags] reflect rebellion against Truman Democrats."

Jonathan Daniels expressed regret that students have been substituting the Confederate flag for squirrel tails on automobile radiator caps.

"Students," Daniels continued, "have been waving them down here for 10 years at football games, dances, etc. Has no political significance. Resent students, particularly northern ones, using flags for frolics."

★ ★ ★

MANAGING EDITOR HEALY, of *The New Orleans Times-Picayune*, reported:

"The Natchez Pilgrimage, inaugurated two decades ago, stimulated a rebirth of Confederate flag waving. Hostesses at Natchez homes wear hooped skirts and other clothing of the period before the War Between the States, and the biggest social event each night during the pilgrimage is a Confederate ball at which the king wears the uniform of a Confederate soldier.

"A few years after the pilgrimage became an institution, the University of Mississippi adopted 'Rebels' as the name of its athletic teams. Many high schools followed suit. . . . Now, I suspect, almost every area of the South has a football team playing under the fighting name of 'Rebels.' . . . Confederate flags fly from the benches or grandstands at hundreds of football games. 'Dixie,' of course, is the favorite music.

"Sponsors of the States' Rights revolt in 1948 knew the sentimental value of this music and of windshield stickers and other campaign literature bearing the Confederate flag."

Editor Healy pointed out that "Dixie" was played and the flag waved in the States' Rights (Dixiecrat) movement, which cost Mr. Truman the votes of four Southern states.

He said that the song, "Save your Confederate money, the South will rise again," has contributed to the enthusiasm for the battle flag. He added:

"The economic rise of the South, after decades in the role of a conquered province, inspired new regional pride. This pride can be manifested by display of the region's colorful emblem."

Mr. Healy recalled that Southern units in World War II sometimes carried the Confederate flag, and he said he had been told that this practice also is being followed in Korea.

"While I think the Natchez Pilgrimage originally stimulated this rebirth," the editor concluded, "I believe the biggest stimulant to its continuance has been resentment against a Democratic administration which has ignored the South in the formation of cabinets and in the formation of policies."

★ ★ ★

EDITOR GROVER C. HALL of *The Montgomery [Ala.] Advertiser* came through with this:

"The fact is, here in the first and best of the capitals of the Confederacy, one does not see many Confederate flags. It is in no sense a craze here. Some of the haberdashers are dispensing battle flag ties . . . but that is purely because the impresario of the Blue-Gray football game first put them out as promotional souvenirs and the Governor gave each member of the legislature one.

"One of the journalistic swamis of the Dixiecrats contended that the national fad meant that the country wanted to secede and join the Confederacy in protest against Mr. Truman.

"I wrote an editorial scouting this and asserting the flags were the insignificant successors to the squirrel tails. Only one U. D. C. [United Daughters of the Confederacy] member wrote a letter to the editor.

"But here's some underspin for you. The Blue-Gray parade up Dexter Avenue to the Capitol, along which Jefferson Davis rode to be inaugurated, will this year have both a Jeff Davis and an Abe Lincoln float. To run interference for the promoters I wrote an editorial Sept. 20, saying:

"'There may be an unreconstructed element in Confederate headquarters that would prefer to see a Lincoln float depicting his assassination. But our hunch is that the number is small. Lincoln was among the greatest of our Presidents despite all his humbug and spurious renown as an enemy of slavery. . . . It is plain as the Stars & Bars that if Montgomery is to sell the Blue-Gray game as a shrine of cordiality between the North and South, Lincoln is due an honored place in the pageant the same as Davis.'"

Editor Hall said that, after writing the editorial, he waited for the blast. But there was no reaction whatever—"not one letter, not one phone call—nothing."

"An *Advertiser* columnist will act as Abe Lincoln," he concluded with good cheer, "and I am riding with him to cover his procession up to the fiery points of the Jeff Davis star in the Capitol steps."

★ ★ ★

CHERI CHANDLER, a reporter on Silliman Evans' *Nashville Tennessean*, reported that the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Tennessee were "alternately puzzled, outraged and delighted" with the upswing in the display of the Confederate battle flag.

The U. D. C. officially outlaws use of the flag for anything but official reasons, Reporter Chandler said, and added:

"But Mrs. F. D. Gwin of Signal Mountain, Tenn., newly-elected president of the Tennessee Division, says she personally — not officially — thinks newfound prominence of the flag is 'wonderful.' She says it represents Southern youth's renewed interest in Confederate history and principles, and the flag is their 'symbol of courage' against injustices and wrongs in the country today.

"The U. D. C. chapters through the state say they have many requests from soldiers in Korea for rebel flags, and they are furnishing the same free."

The Confederate flag has been especially conspicuous lately in nearby Virginia. One was hanging in the auditorium of the Fairfax Village Library at a recent assembly dance. The flag also was in evidence at a meeting called to protest against the proposed airport at Burke, Va.

About 300 students of the Fairfax High School have been wearing Confederate forage caps to school. Members of the band at school are selling them for $3 each, and the money will be used to buy uniforms and instruments for the band.

Duke Denies 'Uncle Tom' Statement, Misquoted, He Tells The Defender

NEW YORK — In New York last Saturday, Duke Ellington was feeling very sorry for himself. He was "Mood Indigo" in person.

He was no Uncle Tom, he said. On the contrary, he claimed that he had "given generously of my time and energy to that fight." (Against segregation and discrimination).

He had been misquoted, misunderstood, misinterpreted and misjudged.

"It saddens me," he said, "that people have rushed in to print these things when my whole past life in my nearly 30 years in public life no one has ever touched my devotion in the fight for first class citizenship.

"If they think I have now gone back on all that, they don't know me."

Duke was hoping that what he was saying would dissolve indignation that followed publication of an interview he had in St. Louis recently with Otis N. Thompson, of the St. Louis Argus.

In a by-line article, the Argus newsman quoted the famous bandleader as saying the Negro's fight to gain integration "is a silly thing," and that segregation is "something that nothing can be done about."

The story, which was carried in the Nov. 16 issue of the Argus was written by Thompson following an exclusive interview with the composer at a concert in St. Louis last month.

Ellington, Nat Cole, and Sarah Vaughan were among stars of the "Biggest Show Of '51" which was boycotted by an estimated 1,000 Negroes in Atanta, Ga., in October when they were forced to use a segregated side entrance.

Thompson's story on Ellington was picked up by a news service and given prominence throughout the nation. Several newspapers headlined the story, and the Baltimore Afro-American attacked the Duke in a biting editorial, entitled "Who Is Not Ready Yet?"

Duke, in denying the charges made against him, said the only

DUKE ELLINGTON

reason he consented to play before a segregated audience was because of his contract and the threat of a suit if he broke it.

In answer to the Afro-American's editorial attack, the maestro telegramed the paper asking for a retraction. He also accused Thompson of misquoting him and said the newsman took no notes during the interview and "did not put down on the spot my precise words."

"I deny having made any such statement. I further assert that what has been published is the exact opposite of what I actually said," the Duke told the Defender.

The Duke declared: "The public can rest assured that Duke Ellington and every member of my organization will always be in the forefront of any and all efforts to combat segregation or any other form of racial and inhuman injustice in the North, South, America or any other country."

The composer said also that "Since Southern Negroes live under segregated conditions all year round, why do they wait for Negro artists to come to put on these demonstrations?"

A Foreigner's View Of Us

As a rule, whenever we have occasion to reproduce statements of foreigners' impressions of our United States, we do so in pointing to some glaring defects from which we suffer as a racial minority. This time, however, we have the good fortune to reproduce such a statement without so much as an adverse criticism to offer in agreement. And while all of us admit our weakness here and imperfections there, this time we would not even point to the shameful race riot now boiling in Chicago nor even the slayings and bombings in Birmingham.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in its Sunday, July 1, edition, reports an indictment against the United States by Seyd Mohammad Sarodio, who identifies himself as an Indonesian, upon returning to his native land after an extensive sojourn here. Here is what he thinks:

"Foreigners in the United States mislead the American people by telling them what they want to hear. The language used is studied and the American people are very much pleased. I am writing, however, to say what is on my heart, honestly and without dissimulation, because I do not believe that we have a right to mislead anybody about what we think of them.

"I do not like the United States at all and I am going home (Jakarta, Java). I have been here six years. I thought I was wrong about the bad impression I had had, that is why I thought I would stay longer in this country to seek information or rebuttal of my negative experience. My stay dragged on six years, only to find a strong confirmation. Now I shall tell you specific language why I do not like this country.

"First, you talk too much about high ideals. You are self-righteous. You are a fanatically racial people. You do not like people of a different color. This prejudice is so deep and persasive that it expresses itself in your business, in your schools, in pour social parties, in your politics, in your industrial and labor life. Even your churches are not free of this evil.

"Your politics is a white man's politics. In world is of right and wrong, you always side with your fellow w man. Take the case of strategical maneuvers all over world. You are always in concert with other white pe Africa and what remains of Asia, are still under the w man, European, and you support him by all kinds of met disguised and undisguised. This is why we cannot trust Point Four. To us that is another trick of the white man. have known the white man too long and he is full of gu

"Your power politics and your strategica; conduct spread all over the world. In one breath you spout idea to disarm people, and in the next as soon as they are armed, you cut their throats economically, militarily, p cally. You always want to be the upper dog . . . You ar rich and powerful that you have lost your sense of et

and moral values . . You have not developed a sensitivit conscience and an integration of spirit that come thro suffering and a life of tight poverty and tear sw Things come your way via the easy road."

A Phase Of The Cold War

Voice Of America Replies To Red Propaganda Attacks About Negroes

THE TWO PRINCIPAL antagonists in the tense cold conflict that threatens to involve the world in the bitterest war yet experienced by man are using every weapon except guns in the preliminary skirmishes.

Most effective of the non combatant weapons yet de-vised is propaganda that is filling the airwaves of Europe and Asia, and to some extent America.

Both the United States and Russia maintain powerful broadcasting stations strategically located throughout Europe over which each country is beaming propaganda intended to influence the thinking of the millions who must make a choice between the two ideologies — communism and democracy.

Chief espouser of democracy is Voice of America which has been able to pierce the Iron Curtain with music, drama, and just plain talk about what democracy has to offer.

But Voice of America has been thrown on the defensive by Russion exposes of the plight of the Negro in the United States.

Here's a sample of how Voice of America answers the communists verbal barrage:

Good evening. This is (name of announcer). The men who have usurped the Kremlin stand accused of the greatest violation of human rights in the history of mankind.

The accusations have been made where they rightfully should have been made — in the Councils of the United Nations.

Do the representatives of the Kremlin take the witness chair?

They do not!

Do they answer charges?

They do not!

Will they even look at the mountain-high mass of documented evidence?

They will not!

The delegates from the Kremlin wish only to talk about the American Negro. This red herring, with which they hope to distract the world from their own monstrous crimes, has been used so often by them that the device becomes transparent.

But if the good Comrades want to talk about the life of the American Negro in the United States, I'll talk about it with them. And right now! I'll put the cards on the table.

I hereby throw down the gauntlet to them. And I challenge them to pick it up. It will take exactly 60 men to settle the question once and for all, one representative from every member nation of the United Nations, and that will include one from the Soviet Union, and one from every one of its satellites represented in the United Nations.

Let them come to the United States, to the southern part of the United States; let them see how Negroes must seat themselves in the rear of busses and in segregated cars on railroads. This is discrimination. Yes, I admit it. Let them report it as such.

Then let the full committee journey to the city of Budapest, Hungary; let them watch while the Black Ravens pull up before every door in one city block after another; let them watch while families are torn apart, mothers from children, husbands from wives, packed like sardines into the Black Ravens and deported to concentration camps. Is this discrimination or is it something else? Let the committee report!

Let the committee watch the Negro as he works as a tenant farmer on a landlord's farm: let them follow him home to his four-room shack in which he houses a family of six. This is economic inequality. Yes, I admit it. Let the committee report it as such.

Then let the committee journey to Dalstroy in Northern Siberia and stand at the edge of the huge slave labor camp of a million and a half gaunt skeletons known as political prisoners; let them watch the brutal guards with whips drive these human beings to their death; let them watch the bodies being piled like cordwood on the frozen snow to be devoured by wolves. Is this economic inequality or is it something else? Let the committee report!

Then let the committee witness an act of violence against an American Negro — this will be difficult for they grow ever less, but let them see one. Let them see the United States Government, itself, swing into action with hundreds of agents sifting the evidence. Let them watch the case as it is fought up through the courts; let them hear the Supreme Court's decision. Was it murder? Yes, it was murder — murder by an unruly mob, Let the committee report it as such.

Then let the committee visit Lubianka Prison in the heart of Moscow. Let them see the men arrested without charge, pinned in narrow cells without recourse to lawyers; let them watch the women as they stand outside the gates praying for word, and no word comes; let them stay there while the brutal interrogations, 24 hour interrogations day after day, week after week, go on; let them be there when the innocent man, never knowing what he was accused of, is at last forced to kneel while they put a bullet in the base of his skull. An official bullet, from an official gun, fired on official government order. Is this murder by an unruly mob or is it something else sponsored by the government? Let the committee report!

I could go on through the whole field of crimes against humanity — the false witness, the hypocritical defense attorney, enslavement, political murder, secret police and torture chambers —but I will rest my case on these few examples I have given.

So now you are challenged, you good Comrades of the Kremlin. Come, see with your own eyes and file your report. You'll see the American Negro with plenty of trouble. Yes, I admit it. It is our shame — but it is an inherited shame, the shame of democracy. But in a democracy it can, and is being fought, and leading the fight is the American Negro, himself. We would like to have you see that fight, for it is a gallant fight with every right-thinking person in the nation fighting at his side. I invite you. It's a wonderful thing to see.

But now we come to the other side of the picture — the use of mass deportations, slave labor camps, murder and political courts as official, governmental means to economic and political ends — your side of the picture. Do you invite me, as freely as I have invited you? Will you allow the committe in? Will you accept the challenge and allow them to lift the lid on the cesspool of your violations of human rights? Will you?

And now, this is (name of announcer), saying, goodbye — the cure of an evil deed is that it must always engender more evil — and see you again...

Hits Segregation As Negation Of Human Dignity

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 19.— A fighting Southern newspaper editor jolted advocates of racial segregation at the Southern Governors Conference at Hot Springs Monday with an attack on "men who turn their backs on injustice just because black men are the victims."

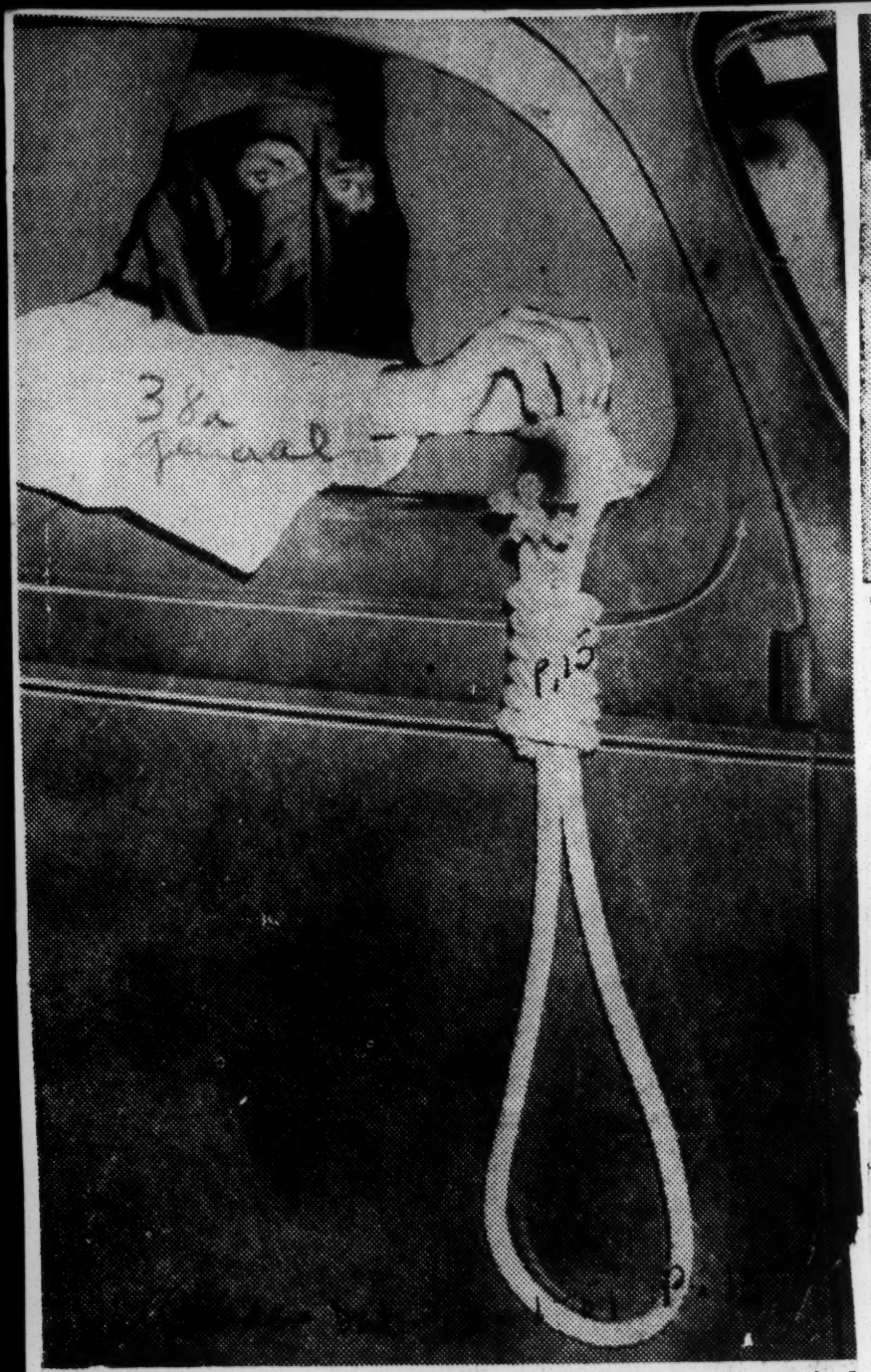
Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette, told the governors that Negroes must be treated without official prejudice and must in absolute incontrovertible fact, be provided with equal but separate facilities."

He said that some who have "cast themselves in the role of protectors of Southern institutions actually are the South's worst enemies.

In an earlier speech, Mississippi Governor Fielding Wright declared that much human relationships can not be controlled through legislation without destruction of freedom.

Wright, who was the vice-presidential candidates on the State's Rights Democratic ticket in 1948, proclaimed that "Mississippi will maintain segregation."

partial persons are assigned duty of presenting this case to grand jury, the state of Florida will stand indicted and convicted of racial injustice in the eyes of the world and this with the complete sanction and approval of the state of Florida. We still prefer to believe that Florida will not thus stand convicted. The answer is in your hands." (Signed) Thurgood Marshall and Alex Akerman, Special Counsel, NAACP.



THROUGH "VOICE OF AMERICA" BROADCASTS, the United States must defend itself and democracy against the conduct of hoodlums such as race hating klansman in photo above.

THE RUSSIANS FOUND AMMUNITION for their propaganda guns in the Groveland program and the subsequent killing of Sam Shepherd and wounding of Walter Lee Irvin, (shown above in hospital bed), while Shepherd and Irvin were en route to a new hearing ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court.

DUKE ELLINGTON DENIES "WE AIN'T READY" STORY

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Duke Ellington, Saturday, denied that he ever made the statement, "We ain't ready, yet" to a reporter in St. Louis.

In a long distance telephone call to the Associated Negro Press offices in Chicago and in a press conference in New York, the famed band leader declared that he was constantly waging a fight on segregation and discrimination at all times.

He declared that he was forced to play before a jim crow audience in Atlanta last month or else never lead a band again.

The great band leader's comments came in answer to a story first published November 16 in the St. Louis Argus and later printed in other newspapers throughout the country through an ANP story, an abridged version of the Argue article. The story resulted in a number of anti-Ellington articles in the Negro Press.

The controversial article, written by Otis Thompson and based on a November 10 interview with Ellington, reported that Duke Ellington said Negroes were not ready for integration and equality.

Declaring that Thompson made the interview without taking andy notes, Ellington said, "I categorically deny having made any such statement."

Ellington brought out three main points in his statement:

1. He was forced to play before the controversial Atlanta audience or else probably never appear on a bandstand again.

2. He declared present tactics used by Negroes to fight jimcrow and bias, particularly in the South, and in their place, offeed a program to more efficiently conduct the battle.

3. Declaring that he had spent nearly 30 years of his life fighting discrimination, he deplored an editorial denouncing him in the December 1 Afro-American.

WHY THE DUKE PLAYED IN ATLANTA

Duke's story as made in his statement follows:

On tour with the Biggest Show of 1951, Ellington signed an original contract which called for an eight week tour of the north with an option to play in the south three weeks next spring. "A separate contract was to have been signed for that."

"Meanwhile, entirely without my knowledge, the booking agency had booked the Biggest Show into certain southern cities although we were to have played only the north. When I learned this, I immediately went to the agency with my attorneys and told the agency that I would not play to segregated audiences in the south."

The agency told Duke his refusal to play would cause promoters in the south to lose money and sue for breaches of contract. It agreed with the Duke's stand on jimcrow, but could not break the contracts. It filed a complaint with the musicians' union which also sympathized with the jazz composer, but told him he must honor all contracts.

"Refusal on my part to honor them," Duke said, "would bring on suits for breach of contract, as well as other reprisals, the effect of which would have been to put me out of the band business. "I had no choice but to observe the terms of the contracts."

PLEASE LET'S STOP AND LOOK

Blown up beyond its importance in the North, and too often played down and avoided in the South, the so-called Negro question is at last on the agenda. It has got to be discussed, even if it is not to be solved. We, in the South, have left the discussion largely to others—those who are less concerned than ourselves, but far more excited. We have avoided it, primarily because we do not know the complete answer, but would welcome any fair and workable solution.

The only possible way to view the Negro problem is in its historical context. The present attempt to cast the Negro race out of character will end just as tragically as the recent "warrior race" bunk that was fed to the peace-loving Italians by their clowning Dictator—Mussolini. The Negro is just not ready for all the things that his self-appointed and meddlesome friends are planning for him. He is not ready because he has not had opportunity to prepare himself either for the benefits or the responsibilities of the Civil Rights program.

Historically, the Negro was brought to this country against his will, and sold into slavery, both in the North and the South. The attitude toward slavery was identical in both sections of the country at that time. Later, as the North and East tended to industrialize, and the South remained agriculturally inclined, the slaves were concentrated in the South. Questions arose between the North and the South that finally centered around slavery. The discussion as to whether the War Between the States was the result of economic or moral differences is answered according to location, and shall always remain unresolved.

The war was fought, the South lost, the Negro was freed. Then everything stopped. The Negro was to some extent forgotten for sixty years, until he migrated to large Northern cities in such numbers that he became politically significant, then up went the politicians' hands in holy horror—"The Negro cannot vote in the South." Then came "Civil Rights," a political expediency, a do-gooder's dream, and a Communists' bonanza. The Communists tell the Negro's plight in all the far corners of the earth. It is their greatest weapon against the Marshall Plan and places us in a false light, especially to the yellow and black races.

It would serve us well to not overlook the Communists' part in this agitation. The spectacle of the various Communist-front organizations that spring to the defense of any Negro who has committed a crime against a white man or a white woman, is made glaringly obvious by their strange absence when a Negro is in the toils of the law for his crime against another Negro.

An abortive attempt to foster the Negro on the South as a ruling class following the War Between the States brought such terrible consequences for the Negro and for the South as a whole, that even today the suspicions and hatreds arising therefrom have not entirely disappeared. It is a pity that maybe today, and for no good purpose, we might be setting our feet back to the early beginnings of a trail that we have tread so laboriously together. Nothing could be more disastrous to the cause of the Negro's progress than to bring to life the forces that were brought into play by the carpet-bag and Negro domination of the South following the War Between the States. The South came out of the war prostrate and impoverished. Then under successive national administrations, steps were taken in the nature of sectional and punitive legislation to keep it that way. Every iota of economic gain was made harder and longer as a result of this type of legislation and during the long years from the end of the war until well into the twentieth century, the Southern white people did well to survive, and were totally unable even to consider the problem of their Negro population. As a result, the Negro was allowed to remain in ignorance and a position of servitude. Proper schooling was not possible, as there was not even money enough to provide the minimum of educational facilities for the white population. It was not until the administration of Woodrow Wilson that the economic status of the South began to emerge, and it is a fact that concurrent with that economic improvement, the South began to improve the educational facilities for the Negro, and has continued to do so up to the present. The Supreme Court decision regarding equal pay for teachers and equal school facilities for Negroes has Mississippi faced with a problem, that, even with our improved financial status, we are in no way able to properly meet.

The very frantic attempt, following the War Between the States to raise the Negro's estate failed miserably because only one half of the problem was considered. The Emancipation Proclamation did not free the Negro. It only succeeded in enslaving his white master. The Negro was snatched from the clutches of Simon Legree and delivered to the kind devices of the installment furniture man, the friendly finance company, and the fee loving Justice of the Peace. Freed from slavery, he had no alternative except to voluntarily place himself in a position to the white man, that was in no important aspects any different from his slave estate, except that he had to try to live on the bottom rung of an economy, exhausted and wrecked by war, and that was to be held down for several generations by the very people who had fought to free him.

That we of the South have not given the Negro a square deal in the matter of educational facilities is a fact we must shame-facedly admit, but in recent years Mississippi, in common with other Southern states, has been doing much better in that respect. Our legislature at its last session made a very substantial increase in the common school budget to be used for Negro education exclusively and the quality of education and type of school buildings show a gratifying increase from year to year. The patience of most white and colored people will be needed for a proper adjustment of this question.

These false friends of the Negro are striving for a quick answer, based on what they think they want, and in complete disregard of all the fundamental elements involved. They do not have and do not want any factual information on the problem.

Most of the discussions have been in the abstract. Demands are being made to do something—to do things that at a distance may appear to be good. But nothing has been thought through, and no thought has been given to the adverse effects their plans might have on the Negro. These people, in making their demands, have overlooked a compelling fact. That whatever is done, must necessarily be good for the Southern white people as well as good for the Negro, or it just will not work. Their thinking has only gone to a certain point—a point where the Negro will have all those things he has been so long denied, they have not visualized the impact on Southern society and economy that would come about. They do not realize that the Negro is irrevocably a part of that economy, and can not in any wise be extricated from it. Some of them would really strive to change dominance from the white to the colored people, a revival of the efforts made in reconstruction days when the beaten Confederacy was delivered to the Negro and the Carpetbagger. Little do they care that then the Negro was merely a tool in the hands of unscrupulous whites that used him for their own gain, and left him "like an empty ass, to shake his ears" when there was nothing left for them to take. The South was pillaged and betrayed and the Negro left poorer than before. They talk of force, well knowing that what cannot be accomplished without force, cannot be accomplished at all. Force would surely breed fury, that would not touch them, but would fall heavily on the Negro who has not asked for this legislation.

Here in the South the two races must live together. Any talk of the mass evacuation of the Negro back to Africa, or any other place, is irresponsible prattle, and has been uttered only for its political uses. Like it or not, their interests are identical. Each one must lean on and help support the other. It is of everlasting credit to the Southern white people and the Negro that they have progressed so far to mutually resolve their common problems.

Many things are being asked for the Negro that the Southern Negro does not want. He does not want to mix freely with white people. He does not want to be moved too fast into places and positions unfamiliar to him. He feels that he is moving in the right direction. He does not want the gains he has made in recent years jeopardized by being pushed to do things that might turn his white neighbor against him to the extent that he would lose all he has so patiently achieved, but he does want some guilty and fined an assessed ignorance and his weakness to what we were naive fee. We have allowed
things. He wants greater financial opportunity and the use of the garnishee to keep him in economic enough to think was our own gain. We have kept
security; he wants better living quarters, better slavery, often for years, for his default on minor our own economic level above his, but he has
schools, and recreational facilities, and he wants to indebtedness. We have not encouraged him to be managed pretty well to see to it that it is not very
be rid of inequality under the law that punishes him a good citizen, but have demanded that he be a good much above. Our fortunes have risen and fallen
far more severely than it does his white neighbor. Negro. ('A good Negro is o together, but the relationship has not materially
do'). We have paid him a changed, nor will it change as a result of any
as been forced to resort to outside pressure, no matter how well intentioned.
n himself on even the lowest We do not claim to be as good as we have been
e not even required him to portrayed in some of the stories of the Old South,
of marriage or divorce, but but we certainly do not concede to be as bad as we
hrug off his lax moral code have been pictured in some of the recent trash that
n't know any better. has been written about us and read so avidly
a good job of being "our throughout the North.
ave more often exploited his When other sections were not agitating the Negro
question, we here in the South had our Vardamans,

Bilbos, our Talmadges and our Huey Longs who hollered "nigger" loud and long, and to our everlasting discredit, got themselves elected again and again. Their appeal was to a class of Southern whites who found themseves in economic competition with the Negro. Here it is economics again. No section can throw a stone on that issue. The Negro is first to lose his job when things get tight, no matter if he is in the North or South. We might as well admit that the white people, North and South, occupy a dominant position both economically and socially, and that they intend to continue in that position.

Right here, we might just as well separate the economic from the social aspects of the question, for unless this separation is made, no solution can ever be found. The Negro's economy is frozen within the frame-work of the white man's world. He is still without any economic structure of his own. Anything that can be done for him will be with the consent and the aid of his white neighbors. There is not a responsible white person in the South that does not agree that his living standards should be raised, and who is not willing to do what is necessary within limits of what is possible. It must of necessity be gradual and orderly, or it will fall of its own weight. Any social and cultural gains must necessarily follow sound economic improvement and can not come before that is accomplished; any other line of action may serve the political needs of certain men and groups, but will not serve the best interest of the Negro. The right thinking Southern white people do not hate the Negro, but could be turned against him very quickly by passage of the so-called Civil Rights Program. Especially if implemented by force bills. The Southern Negro would be forced by this legislation to occupy a position that he had no part in choosing. He would suffer all of its unhappy consequences while those who had conceived and nutured it would go scot-free to think up some other vote getting scheme without regard to those who might be affected by it. It might be well too to review the elements back of these civil rights bills. They are made up largely of persons or groups that have no real knowledge of the problems involved. We find among them first, those well meaning, but misinformed individuals, who are absolutely sincere in their desire to see the position of the Negro improved, and who latch on to any suggestion without the slightest knowledge of its workability or implications. There are also and to a greater extent the groups that seek to serve their own personal interests, and have no regard for the consequences of their actions, in releasing the forces of hate among us.

Besides the self-seeking and insincere politicians, we now have the Communists, who have seized on this schism to further divide us, and to use as advertising to the rest of the world our own lack of unity. In the mouths of Northern politicians, this theme of helping the Negro is just Bilboism in reverse—willingness to get votes at any cost to the Negro. No matter where the demagogue is, the Negro will always pay, and the demagogue will very likely get elected.

Let it be said to the everlasting credit of our Suothern Negroes that they are resisting all attempts to attract them to the ranks of the Communist pary. The recent Willie McGee case was a striking illustration of the desperate tactics Communists use to gain ground for their cause. They spent at least $100,000 in defense of Willie McGee, a proven rapist, not because they cared anything whatever about the defendant, but they were boldly and impudently seeking to create disrespect for law and order among Negroes throughout the nation, and especially in Southern states. And, while the Negro is naturally a "jiner," and an easy victim for fake organizations of all sorts, he seems to have a holy fear of Communism, and, save in rare instances, rejects all efforts to enlist him in its ranks.

The Negro may switch to and fro between the Democratic and Republican parties—just now the Democratic party holds his high favor—but he is not likely to be led far astray by men who are enemies of the American government and the American way of life.

If the Negro question is ever to be solved, it will be in the light of a real knowledge of the questions involved, and in the limitations of what can be done.

There is no chance that the Negro and the white people of the South can live together in any situation greatly different from that which now exists; that is, on the basis of complete segregation, a continuation of bans against inter-marriage, and always at different social levels. The Southern Negro has no desire for social contact with white people, he is just not interested in that angle of the problem. Their economic position has improved along with the general improvement of the South. Educational facilities are greatly improved. Recreation and cultural advantages are being provided. All in all great forward steps have been made and are being made, and the only result of outside interference and pressure will be to disturb the delicate balance that we in the South have built up to make it possible for people of two divergent races to live together and to progress in peace and harmony.

Uses Joke To Slur Negro In Speech

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Rep. Harold D. Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, said he owed no apology for using the term "n----r" in a public address delivered before 4,000 Department of Agriculture workers at the Washington Monument Grounds last Tuesday.

Rep. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture committee was speaker at the fifth annual awards meeting at which the Department of Agriculture presented awards for distinguished or superior service to 141 persons and 20 units.

When the North Carolina congressman opened his speech with a bad joke regarding two "n-----r" preachers at a revival meeting, approximately 95 percent of the 500 Negroes attending the meeting walked out.

Apparently disregarding the protest walk-out, the congressman proceeded to tell another such joke about a "n----r" tenant farmer who walked around with a rope in his hand, so confusing the farmer that he did not know whether the n---r had lost a steer or found a rope.

When the speaker was reminded later that he had insulted the colored people in his audience, he is reported as having replied that he did not care if he did say it "either inadvertently or intentionally."

Declaring that he meant no disrespect, the North Carolinian said he felt that an apology was not required. He has made a record of being friendly with the colored people he said as was evident at this meeting when he shook hands with one of the five colored people who received awards.

Pointing out that he meant no offense, Mr. Colley said that anybody who took exception is "hypersensitive."

It was learned later that Cong. Cooley shook hands with John William Jeffries, assistant state extension agent of North Carolina, who was one of the four Negro honorees to receive Super Service awards, the second highest awards made by the Department of Agriculture.

The other three receiving such awards were Miss Homoselle R. Jarvis of Washington, who is employed at the Foods and Nutrition Laboratory in the Human Nutrition and Home Economics Bureau at Beltsville, Maryland; James P. Davis, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration in Little Rock, Arkansas; and Mrs. Lea Etta Lusk, home demonstration agent of Washington, County, Texas.

The fifth Negro receiving an award was Luther W. McCloud who is also employed in the Food and Nutrition Laboratory at Beltsville. He was one of the 44 persons receiving awards for 40-years service with the department.

Racial Segregation Loses Ground

Herald Tribune Sunday 7-51

Courts Are Gradually Outlawing Bias in Nation's Schools

By Josephine Savoca

HARDLY a month passed last year without a court decision chipping away at the structure of racial segregation, and 1950 was regarded by some as the best year for the affirmation of civil rights for Negroes since the Civil War. Educators heard the death knell for "second-class citizenship" in American institutions of higher learning. Politicians in many places admitted—some reluctantly—that the price tag on "separate but equal" university facilities imposed impossible financial burdens.

Greatest factors for such progress have been two United States Supreme Court decisions on June 5. In the first case the court decided against the State of Oklahoma when it forced G. W. McLaurin, a Negro scholar seeking a graduate degree at the University of Oklahoma, to listen to lectures, first through the open door of an adjoining room, and later from a row reserved for Negroes, and demanded the use of segregated library and cafeteria facilities.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson held that these restrictions handicapped the student in his pursuit of learning since they impaired his ability to study and to engage in discussion with other students.

In the case of Heman M. Sweatt, a Negro, who was denied admission to the University of Texas Law School, the court dealt a blow to the "separate-but-equal" doctrine in higher education. When a segregated law school was set up at the university and Mr. Sweatt refused to enroll, the case went to the Supreme Court after state and district courts had upheld the university.

The decision not only held that the newly formed Negro school did not offer educational equality but added that "although the law is a highly learned profession, we are well aware that it is an intensely practical one. . . . No one who has practiced law would choose to study in an academic vacuum removed from the interplay of ideas and the exchange of views with which the law is concerned. . . . (The Negro law school) excludes from its student body members of the racial groups which number 85 per cent of the population of the state and include most of the lawyers, witnesses, jurors, judges and other officials with whom Sweatt will inevitably be dealing when he becomes a member of the Texas bar."

The two decisions have given impetus to further progress in the seventeen Southern states. Last November, for the first time in its ninety-year history, Louisiana State University opened its classes to a Negro, thirty-year-old Roy S. Wilson, a law student, after a Federal court ordered that university to accept him and "other qualified Negroes." On his first day students chatted freely with Mr. Wilson.

TWO days after the Sweatt decision the University of Texas admitted two other Negro students, with John Saunders Chase, of Austin, to become the first Negro to be enrolled during the institution's sixty-seven years.

The University of Louisville, Ky., became the first Southern university to drop voluntarily racial barriers to the admission of students, when it accepted Negroes to the graduate and professional schools in September. Forty are now enrolled. In addition, the board of trustees has abolished the Louisville Municipal College, segregated liberal arts school, effective June, 1951, when there are no longer to be any racial admission barriers at the university.

The University of Kentucky now accepts Negro graduate students.

The last year's enrollment record indicates the great progress toward more equal opportunities. On the graduate level 200 Negroes are enrolled at the State University of Arkansas, and seven of them live on the campus. Arkansas, along with Kentucky and Tennessee, has voluntarily decided to end segregation in its graduate schools. Two Negroes entered the University of Virginia this fall for the first time.

At the close of the semester at least 1,000 Negroes were reported attending classes alongside white classmates in the Southern universities, and there are no reports of friction.

As the year began, James M. Nebrit jr., professor of law at Howard University, predicted that "segregation at the graduate and professional level will be ended in the South in five years." He added that the end of segregation on the undergraduate level will come, possibly within a decade.

Bishop Speaks

South's 'Bias' Held Bar to World Accord

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22 (AP). The "unapplied democracy" of the South is an obstacle to international good will, a Catholic prelate said in a sermon here today.

Bishop William T. Mulloy of Covington, Ky., asserted in a sermon at a solemn pontifical mass opening the three-day midcentury convention of the Catholic Committee of the South, that:

"In the present world chaos, as a Nation, we have assumed the task of making the promise of our democracy meaningful to the rest of the world."

Yet, he observed, "the condition of our Southern region with its unapplied democracy stands out boldly as an obstacle to other Nations who are sincere inquirers into the practibility of our American way of life."

If the South's approach to its white-Negro race relations does not extend "full citizenship to all, regardless of creed, color or race, we have little reason to be too optimistic about any lasting progress" in the region, he added.

"Too long inadequate provision for education and racial injustices have bred poverty, prejudice, violence and backwardness," he said.

"No economic theory of itself is competent to silence and conquer the un-Christian attitudes and relations prevalent in the South today."

He said that in the South "the individual is not given due opportunity to attain his full stature of perfection.

The bishop condemned "large-scale absentee ownership of the South's natural resources and of its industry" as having "taken control" and enabled "outside financiers to influence greatly" Southern development "with the neglect of the interest of the southerners themselves."

ALA KHAN DOES NOT SEE EYE TO EYE WITH RITA ON WORLD COLOR PROBLEM, SAYS RUMOR

Beach Dispatch

Discrimination of Moslems and English Against Africans and Asians Frowned On By Spouse

TRIP TO DARK CONTINENT DISGUSTING TO AMERICAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Differences of opinion between the average husband and wife are not unusual, even on the matter of racial discrimination. But when the couple happens to be Rita Hayworth and Prince Aly Khan, such differences are international interest.

Rita and Aly Khan do not see eye to eye on racial discrimination. Rita is against it. Aly, however, is for it.

This state of affairs came to light during their recent safari through Africa, and surrounds the class and color distinction practiced by the British and the Moslems, against each other and more so against Africans.

Aly Khan's father, the Aga Khan, is head of one sect of the Moslem faith known as Ismaili Moslems. There are about 12,000,000 of these scattered through India, Africa, Iran, and Madagascar.

In British West Africa, Rita objected to the discrimination practiced by the British and Moslems. She found that the British drew the color line between themselves, and also between the Moslems and Africans. The Moslems, not to be outdone, practiced discrimination against the Africans.

Rita asked Aly Khan to take the lead in breaking down these discriminating lines, by urging his followers to wipe out the barriers between themselves and the Africans. She contended that the Moslems could not complain about British discrimination as long as they themselves were prejudiced against non-Moslems of color.

Aly Khan, however, did not agree with her. His trip through Africa was designed to acquaint himself with his people in preparation for his eventual ascension to his father's place.

'Prejudice Costing Nation $10 Billion Per Year' — Editor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—"Prejudice costs this nation $10,000,000,000 a year in slowed production, riots, persecution, and the like," said Col. Harry M. Ayers, publisher of the Anniston Star, in a speech here Feb. 23 to a joint meeting of the Montgomery Lions and Optimist Clubs.

He suggested that prejudice is "bad on the nation and the pocketbook."

The Anniston publisher declared that the Negro people have "greater economic equality in the South than anywhere else in the nation."

Colonel Ayers suggested that the nation's greatest music and literature in the years to come will be written by Negroes.

"There never is a great music or literature written unless it is written by people who have suffered. The Negro people are suffering now. They have suffered in the past. They are continuing to suffer because of prejudice."

He argued that the main root of prejudice sprouts from ignorance which gives rise to "discriminatory practices, intolerant acts and mistreatment of people because of their race, creed or color."

The Anniston publisher told the group that education was the best cure for the "sickness of prejudice." He added that no nation had ever survived which undertook to draw a ban on Jews.

Between The Lines

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

A Truce On Segregation

If, as has been reported, Cong. A. Clayton Powell is admonishing Negroes to lay off the fight against legal segregation, he may well be credited or debited with one of the most startling statements of the current crisis. The fight against legal segregation is a worthy fight and demands attention. Just why the Negro should lay off, while all other good causes lay on, is a matter that this writer cannot fathom.

A. Clayton Powell because of his people has been idolized and we like to think of him as a symbol of Fred Douglass and E. Burghart DuBois and Monroe Trotter and John Mitchell, the original fighters for the rights and responsibilities of their race. But when Cong. Powell admonishes Negroes to cease their fight against legal segregation for the duration, he is recommending a questionable course.

The history of the Negro struggle for full-fledged citizenship centers somehow about the wars of the nation. The Negro's emancipation grew out of a war motivated in the struggle of the north against the south over the ultimate tariff question, which grew out of the agricultural south and the industrial north. The major result of World War I was the Negro's large emancipation which came with a diminished immigration from the Old World and an increased migration of the Negro northward.

Even in World War II, the Negro's sphere of citizenship was enlarged and so it has come about that the larger gains the Negro has made in his fight for full-fledged citizenship were gains that somehow are closely tied up with wars and rumors of wars. It is generally known that the time of upheaval is the best time for the oppressed man to strike for advantage.

Why then does Cong. Powell advise Negroes to lay off the fight against legal segregation? Since legal segregation is one of the major interracial evils, to lay off the fight against it is equivalent to laying off the fight for fuller manhood rights and responsibilities.

The legal segregationists of the south and north are not going to lay off for the duration; then why should the Negro and his friends lay off the fight against legal segregation. The cause of human rights and human advancement is bound up no less with the abolition of segregation than with preserving the American way of life.

What does it profit a nation to police and finance the world while its own house needs setting in order? To lay off the fight against legal segregation for the duration means giving up the fight for an indefinite time; for there is every reason to believe that our nation will be in war or in a state of war for the next two decades. Shall we lay off our fight for this protracted period? Shall we lay off the fight against other evils for a like period of time? Will the problem of health or education or wages of labor conflict or social and economic adjustment wait for one two decades?

Will the dixiecrats and white supremacists and anti-civil righters call a truce in their impositions against the Negroes of this country? Must the NAACP close doors for the duration since one of its major projects hinges about the proscription and discriminations and oppressions and repressions and suppressions which stem from segregation? When Negroes resent and rebel against legal segregation they just as surely committed to the defense of their country as when they pay their taxes and bear arms in their country's defence.

It is both futile and preposterous to advise the Negroes to call off the fight that is directed at a world wide evil just as deadly as communism. Legal segregation when carried to its logical conclusion is just as threatening and disastrous to our nation as communism carried to its logical conclusion. To be sure Negroes must subordinate everything to the nation's welfare but this should not mean giving up every worthy end because the nation is at war.

In fast the nation needs the moral strength and stamina what would come with the abolition of legal segregation. The nation with legal segregation must be an apologetic nation and an apologetic nation is a relatively weak nation. Let us win the war by all means; but this should not mean a truce in the fight against legal segregation. Could the segregationists and Dixiecrats and white Supremacists wish for a sweeter sop than the alleged admonition of Cong. Powell?

If the legal segregationists of this country can afford to fight communism with one hand and hold the Negro down with the other certainly the Negro could afford to oppose them. If fighting against segregation will give comfort to our enemies what about the comfort segregation gives them?

Two Meaningful Items on Racial Problems

Two news items of the week concern the racial problem.

On April 4 the trustees of the University of North Carolina, of which institution Gordon Gray, a distinguished conservative Southerner, is president, adopted a resolution to the effect that "qualified Negroes would be considered for admission to the University graduate and professional schools when the courses they wanted to study were not provided in state-supported Negro schools."

On yesterday the University of North Carolina announced that Edward O. Diggs, Negro, aged 30, of Winston-Salem, had been accepted as "competitively qualified" for the University's medical school beginning next September.

This follows similar actions in other years in Texas and Oklahoma, but North Carolina is the first of the states usually recognized as "Southern" to admit a Negro graduate student.

On the same day there appeared a report by the National Urban League to the effect that 1950 was a "good year" in the field of race relations. It was "good," said the report, "because of a growing understanding by the public that there exists in racial disunity a danger to the nation."

The report continued :

> "Native and foreign propagandists will continue to use evidences of racial discrimination as arguments against the honesty of America's democratic professions.
>
> "It is this clear and present danger which has during recent years provided impetus to the efforts of American leaders who have grappled with the tough problems of race relations. It is the faint glimmering of understanding by the general public that such a danger does exist which is responsible for the discernible progress which has been made during the past calendar year.
>
> "The more strongly the American public appreciates the danger of racial disunity during the period of crisis, the more citizens of both races will turn to each other for mutual support and co-operation.
>
> "They will realize that, at best, there is precious little time for solution of the problem that must be solved if America is to stand strong in a world of danger and unrest. To the extent that such realization has been brought home to the people of this country, 1950 was a good year."

The Constitution makes no comment on the first bit of news, except to say the South must consider its import and meaning. North Carolina's action was not to abandon her school system.

As to the latter, we welcome the Urban League's findings as hopeful and as supporting what we, too, believe—that public opinion improves and racial tensions lessen as there is more understanding and more work at the problems, and less fiat.

Survey Reveals Segregation Not Product Of South Alone

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Racial segregation is not confined to the Southern area of the United States but has also been found to exist in many Northern cities, according to a survey released this week by the Public Affairs committee.

"Segregation is too often identified with the south," said Alexander L. Crosby, who made a spot check of segregation in 10 cities. The study revealed that the largest national ghettos are found in Chicago and New York.

Entitled, "In These Ten Cities," the report was based upon facts found in New York City; Charlottesville, Va.; Sledge, Miss.; Phenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles; Denver; Springfield, Ill.; Chicago; Detroit, and Westbury, Conn.

The report dwelled chiefly on the housing conditions in these cities since it was prepared for the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

It stated that progress is being made in New York toward a good interracial housing policy, while Detroit and Chicago are still "powder kegs" of racial tension which is increasing with the continued housing congestion.

Denver and Los Angeles are using every effort to improve housing and to end segregation, stated the report.

In Charlottesville, Negroes are trapped ,according to the survey. Their present living space is threatened and additional land cannot be bought elsewhere.

Washington was not included in the report because conditions in this city have already been thoroughly aired in the report issued in 1948 called "Segregation in the Nation's Capital."

Permitting minorities to live anywhere they choose was the solution recommended by the report as the first step in the redevelopment of many blighted areas across the country.

"It makes no sense to argue.... that action against segregation should be postponed until peace is restored," emphasized the report. "We cannot postpone the need for the United Nation."

The 'Light' That Failed

Reds Unable to Grasp Real Negro Objective

Conclusion

By Joseph V. Baker

DESPITE all of their opportunities, the Communist testimony among Negroes had reached a lower tide this spring than at any time since its leaders set out to shape cells within that group. The open and bold attempt to take over the NAACP, first at the national level and then through its youth and metropolitan branches, had failed. And every other organization in which the Communist hand had been active was showing signs of tremendous deterioration.

Everywhere I looked, the Communists certainly had been given an opportunity. How was it, then, that they were making less progress among Negroes than any other group?

They have failed because they have never been able to understand what the real objective of America's Negroes is and how they expect to get to it.

That objective is first-class citizenship exactly as it is defined in the Constitution of the United States, no more, no less. The Communists can get the meaning of that general statement, all right, for in overtones it has a kinship with many of the slogans they throw around themselves. What they cannot grasp is the fact that Negroes have decided that when that condition is arrived at, they want it to be thoroughly and permanently confirmed as a birthright of all Americans and not as a gift from the chosen to the disinherited.

* * *

THE fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has had as many as 500,000 paid members, always elects to take the route of the courts, rather than rowdy demonstrations on the part of its branches, has baffled the American Communists.

In the early days of the Communist thrust, the apparent need for the passage of anti-lynching legislation offered a made-to-measure platform for the mouthings from Moscow. What they counseled was the "spilling of a little Negro blood" on the streets of Mississippi and Georgia. This, they said, would dramatize this atrocity for the entire world. Negroes would not buy the package.

The Communists also had a cure for the discriminations practiced against Negroes in the universities and colleges of the South supported by tax funds. That was, they said, to storm the legislative halls and demand that all Federal monies be cut off from States which denied Negroes their due.

Negroes refused, also, to buy that package. Brushing off the Communists, they went into the courts, with cases from Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Maryland. When the issue reached the U. S. Supreme Court, it had resolved itself to the question as to whether, under the Constitution, a State could deny one student what it provided for another.

As of the spring of this year, without violence, upward of 200 Negro students already had enrolled in graduate and undergraduate courses in colleges and universities in which no members of that race had been before. In addition to Texas, Oklahoma and Maryland, the University of North Carolina and Delaware opened their doors.

* * *

THE Communists were, perhaps right in their belief that the continuation of segregation on American railroads served as a foundation for the practice. They had a remedy that could not fail. All Negroes had to do was to refuse to obey the segregation laws and get thrown into Southern jails.

Negroes were ungrateful enough to refuse to buy that also.

Hanging its belief in the eventual equity of American law, the group went to the Supreme Court on a case instituted by a man named Elmer Henderson. He had been refused a meal on a train in the South because the space alloted for Negroes in the diner was occupied by white persons at the time he wanted to eat.

The decision of the high court, which was binding upon the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulation of interstate commerce, came last fall. This spring has seen the virtual obliteration of Jim Crow space on trains for Negroes as far as diners are concerned. And what confounded the Communists most, was the fact that when the case was argued before the Supreme Court, the Solicitor General of the United States joined in on the side of the Negro petitioner.

As far as a group of veteran reporters who know the race thoroughly could see, there is no preoccupation with Communism among Negroes in the most important sections of this country.

Negroes may, in time, get around to joining in on the American hate of Joseph Stalin, but right now whoever stands astride his path to the full enjoyment of citizenship in the United States is his number one opponent. In that light, it can easily be said that there are members of the United States Senate who are regarded by Negroes as infinitely more dangerous to American democracy than all the Russians combined.

And while that, at first blush, may not be flattering, the end workings of it spell a permanent doom for Communism among Negroes; for that racial group has a tremendous investment in the greatest corporation in the world, the United States of America and its leaders have long since decided that they will do nothing to endanger that stake just when it is showing signs of paying a dividend.

The End

Changing Pattern

The "mores of the community" which have so frequently been made a pretext for the continuance of racial segregation are not immutable. They are undergoing an accelerating change. But change takes place only under the impetus of leadership; it takes place when community leaders have the resolution and intelligence required to break new ground—the kind of resolution and intelligence shown the other day by members of the District Medical Society. The society voted to admit qualified Negro physicians to membership. The action deserves, we think, community commendation.

The exclusion of Negroes from the Medical Society in years past has been a reflection of prejudice where it should be least tolerated—that is, among scientists. And of course the example set by the doctors, precisely because they are so highly respected, has been followed in less enlightened quarters. The change of direction they have now initiated will exercise, we are confident, a powerful influence toward the development of a healthier, more rational community pattern. We hope the doctors will follow it up by efforts to enlarge the meager opportunities for Negro medical students to receive training in local medical schools and hospitals—and so to become qualified for membership in the Medical Society.

Author Predicts Legal End Of Segregation In Decade

Kentucky State Seniors Hear Lillian Smith

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frnkfort, Ky., June 5.—Racial segregation as a legal way of life will be gone in the South within 10 years, Miss Lillian Smith, noted author, declared here today in her commencement address at Kentucky State College.

Miss Smith, Clayton, Ga., wrote "Strange Fruit," the best-selling novel based on interracial conditions in the South. She was introduced by Dr. R. B. Atwood, president, as one of the group of white Southerners who already have dared to step across the barriers of segregation.

"We have come to admire Miss Smith greatly for her courage and sound thinking," Dr. Atwood said.

120 Get Degrees

At this, the 63d commencement of Kentucky's senior college for Negroes, 120 graduates received degrees before a crowd of townspeople and friends that packed Bell Gymnasium.

The dam of segregation already has been breached too widely to escape swift destruction, Miss Smith said. And she cited these advances as factors in the ever-widening breach:

Negro policemen on the forces of most Southern towns and cities.

Negro nurses fully integrated in all respects with the National Association of Graduate Nurses.

An increasing number of Negroes on City councils and civic boards of management throughout the South.

Reduction of the Ku Klux Klan to impotence.

Cites Negro Vote

Recent voting of 750,000 Negroes in the South, with indications that 1,750,000 will vote in 1952.

Destruction of racial barriers at public libraries and in Pullman and dining-car services in the South.

The growing number of nonsegregated Southern audiences.

The sports competition between white and Negro athletes in the South.

Of deeper significance, Miss Smith said, is the fact that possibly 1,000 Negro students now are enrolled in white colleges in the South.

"And there has been no tension at these schools," she said, "despite warning of the demagogues that violence would be inevitable.

"I think in less than five years all our graduate and undergraduate schools will be open to Negroes and whites. Five years? Let's make it three—I doubt that even Georgia can hold out three years."

Opponents of nonsegregation in the South have been reduced to three general groups, Miss Miss said. She listed them as:

1. Negro and white businessmen who make money out of segregation.

2. Old-line politicians whose only political capital is to play upon racial fears and prejudices.

3. Inferior white people and frustrated Negroes who cling to segregation as a neurotic defense against the world of reality.

Miss Smith warned her audience that the Negro, no less than the white man, must make spiritual and mental adjustments to life in a South without legal segregation.

Most of all, she said, the Negro must learn to drop his old hatreds for white people, his old resentments at second-class citizenship.

"We cannot destroy old patterns of behavior without having new patterns to live by," she said.

"The South has been through one hard and terrible reconstruction. We do not want to go through another. And it is not necessary for these changes occurring now to cause upheaval if we remember that we must give our people new beliefs, new images of themselves, new outlets for their frustrations—new and creative outlets."

NOVELIST Lillian Smith addressed graduates of Kentucky State College at Frankfort yesterday. From left are Miss Smith; Robert L. Dowery, president of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, and Dr. David H. Bradford, dean of the college. Miss Smith is author of the best-selling novel "Strange Fruit."

Segregation's End

It is encouraging that recently and within 10 days of each other two outstanding Americans have numbered the days of racial discrimination in our land. On July 22 at Freedom Rally in Uline Arena, Lillian Smith predicted the end of segregation in Dixie and in the District within 10 years. On July 31, in Singapore, Governor Dewey prophesied full citizenship for American Negroes within another 12 years.

God help us to number the days of racial discrimination in America, for if we do not the days of our Republic are numbered.

CHARLES E. WALDEN, JR.,
Assistant to the Vicar, Atonement Chapel (Episcopal).

Death Lends a Hand

We would like to say that the death of Tom-Tom Heflin, who twenty years ago was the unquestioned leader of the loud mouth demagogic element in American life, marks the passing of a hateful era.

But the facts fail to support this argument. True, many of the cruder exponents of white supremacy have shuffled off the mortal coil.

Gene Talmadge, "Cotton Ed" Smith, Tom Vardeman, Cole Blease and Theodore. "The Man' Bilbo, long cancerous sores on the American body politic, happily are no longer with us.

But that white supremacy is just as strongly upheld as ever, none can doubt. There has been merely a change in method. The present-day demagogues display more finesse; they operate with a smoother touch, but their motives are just as slimy, their aims just as undemocratic.

Still on the scene spreading their viperish poison are such well-known advocates of bigotry as John Rankin, James F. Byrnes, Herman Talmadge, Fielding Wright Gene Cox, L. Mendel Rivers, F. Edward Herbert, Arthur Winstead and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith.

The most hopeful change has come in the attitude of the majority of Americans. They no longer look upon the rantings of these apostles of hate with tolerant indifference. Even in their native Southland, more and more voices are being raised to challenge their foul mouthings.

It becomes increasingly difficult for them to get converts to their provincial way of thinking. No longer is it fashionable to hold membership in the Ku Klux Klan. Proponents of segregation are finding it harder and harder to justify their philosophy of life.

For these signs of a definite change for the better, of this nation's slow but sure coming of age, all democratically-minded Americans cannot help but be grateful.

Every helpful assist that we get from the Grim Reaper moves us that much closer to the full realization of all the rights and privileges these bigots have fought so long and so stubbornly to deny us. Keep on swinging your scythe, Sir Death!

Causing Alarm—The first appearance of Rebel flags was considered a collegiate fad, one which would enjoy about the same popularity as other vagaries, but its spread throughout the nation and more recently to the armed services is causing alarm. Lately soldiers from all sections of the country, participating in Exercise Southern Pine, bought and displayed on United States military vehicles and personal cars approximately two thousand Confederate battle flags. Here Pvt. John U. Hunt of the 209th Field Hospital of the Third Army shows one of the "souvenirs" of Dixie. Private Hunt is a native of New York. —Rivera Photo.

GIs, Children Flying Flags; Fear Spreads

Courier Sat. 9-22-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

By ALEX RIVERA Jr.

(Courier Correspondent)

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DURHAM, N. C.—The creeping paralysis of racism, Southern style, threatens to destroy the vigorous ideals of American democracy, as sinister and vicious forces are springing up in many sections of the country under the guise of an innocent fad.

The fusions of reactionary Southerners, aided and abetted by powerful Northern race baiters, is believed to be spearheading the resurgence of the Civil War Confederacy which is evidenced by the profuse display of the rebel battle banner throughout the country.

The Courier Wants to Know . . .

What action is to be taken against the display of Confederate flags on United States equipment by the Department of Defense? It is obvious that this flagrant showing of the rebel flag has become significantly prevalent as a subtle defiance of top echelon orders to end segregation and discrimination in the armed forces. Definite action should be taken immediately.

Started in 1947

After months of intensive investigation by the Courier, it was learned that this unprecedented revival of the Confederate flag began in Oct., 1947, when Kempt Battle Nye, Chapel Hill, N. C., curio shop proprietor, ordered six Confederate battle flags as a feeler to test their market value.

Mr. Nye told this reporter that he sold them before leaving the post office to members of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity of which General Robert E. Lee was the founder.

The students waved the rebel banner at a University of North Carolina football game on the following Saturday and they were more sensational than the game itself.

Since this first order, Mr. Nye estimated that he has sold over 12,000 flags, with his last order of 2,000 bought by United States troops from all over the country, participating in "Exercise Southern Pine."

Courier Sat. 9-22-51

Tops 'Old Glory'

A spokesman for Annin and Company of New York City, the largest flag manufacturer in the world, admitted to this reporter that the demand for the Confederate flags exceeds that for the United States flag, and that they are unable to satisfy the demand.

The spokesman stated further that he had learned that the flags are being used in different sizes on car aerials, mounted beside place cards at dinner parties which are later stuck in men's lapels and women's coiffeurs; twelve to eighteen-inch size in silk are being worn as hand scarfs and recently a nationally known purse manufacturer has asked them to design one which can be used as an ornament on women's handbags.

So confused has been the display of the flag that even the United Daughters of the Confederacy fear that this belated recognition of the flag is accompanied by disrespect and ridicule.

Mrs. Charles R Blankenship, past president of the Richmond, Va., chapter, publicly commented recently, "I think it's terrible the way they are on those cars."

UNC WAS FIRST

The Universtiy of Virginia claims to be the originator of the revival, but from all available records the University of North Carolina preceded their neighbors by one month. The first appearance of the flag at the University of Virginia since the revival was in November, 1947.

When the University of Pittsburgh played Duke University in North Carolina in 1948 it is reported that President Hollis Edens requested that the flag not be displayed, less it might offend Fred Greene, a Negro member of the Pittsburgh team.

Last year, the United States **Flag** and Signal Company of Nortore North Carolina seceeded from the Union.

An attitude of indifferent amusement which greeted the early appearances of the flags has suddenly changed to one of alarm by the thinking people of all sections of the country who recognize the potential danger of the revival of a banner which symbolizes the perpetuation of racism and political and social rebellion.

People are asking whether you demand their Confederate flags and monuments can be interpreted as a belated acknowledgement that the South never really lost the Civil War or that a great majority of Americans have nurtured a sympathy and Dixie and the cause for which they seceeded from the Union.

BLAME DIXIECRATS

Some Southerners say that the Confederate flag waving is symbolic of the Federal Government's interference with "our way of life"; others attribute it to the Dixiecrat revolt of 1948.

What started out as a collegiate fad has become a now movement toward political and social secession. It is a direct challenge to new Defense Secretary Robert E. Lovett. One of the first problems facing him is the disposition he will make to the threat the Confederate flag makes to the Stars and Stripes. This despicable badge of American discriminity has supplemented "Old Glory" and the United Nations' flag wherever American military personnel have been staged since World War II, and in the present Korean War.

The potentially demoralizing affects of the influence of the Confederate revival were dramatically illustrated at the recent Army maneuvers, "Exercise Southern Pines." Reliable reports say that considerable dissension was registered by many soldiers to the insidious implic tions of the banner of the old and defeated South.

As one young solder from the Far South said, "Johnny Rebel and Yankee Doodle are dead; the present is the day of the United Nations."

folk, Va., sold over 100,000 large and small Confederate flags in six months. Henry B. Greene, owner of the firm said, "More Confederate flags are being made for use in Virginia than were displayed during the entire Civil War."

One of the latest mementoes to be manufactured is a rayon cravat made by the Gem Dandy Company of Madison, N. C.

The ties are advertised in trade publications and nationally circulated magazines with the "come on" to "show 'em you are from Dixie. Wear it wherever you go" and is named the "Confederate rebel cravat."

CAPS, TOO

Perhaps the most thriving items other than the flag is a replica of the Confederate cap made by Maurice Julian, a Chapel Hill clothier who operated under the name "Confederate Caps." The wool version sells for $5.50 and is a facsimile of the original, except for the buttons which were ironically taken from the present United States Army cap. Julian sold 1,200 caps last fall but is now selling orders at the rate of 1,000 per week.

According to Julian, Miami, Fla., and Charlotte, N. C., were early leaders in purchase, but orders from Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., indicates they will soon outsell these two cities.

Last fall the enterprising Julian made replicas of the Confederate cap in school colors, bearing school emblems for Rice, University of Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Duke, University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College and the University of Mississippi. Julian discloses that efforts to merchandise his caps in Gettysburg, Pa., were frowned upon by a merchant who had refused to place orders.

STICKERS POPULAR

Another popular item is decals (stickers) bearing the Confederate flag emblazened on windshields and car windows.

The most insidious aspect of this whole disgraceful movement is the deliberate indoctrination of pre-school age children. It is a common sight in the South today to see children ranging in ages from three through the teens selling "T" shirts decorated with the Confederate insignia.

Ironically enough, it was in North Carolina, which has been masquarading for the last half century as a liberal state, that Orrin R. Smith of Louisburg, N. C., designed the badge of secession and rebellion and threw it over the courthouse two months be-

Rebel Cap—One of the items produced by Confederate Caps, Inc., is the collegiate facsimile of the Rebel cap made up with school numerals and in school colors. Some of the campuses on which the caps were popular last season were Rice, University of Florida, University of Georgia, University of Tennessee, Duke University, North Carolina State, Maryland, University of Mississippi and Louisiana State University. This cap was modeled for the Courier by Mrs. Inez Barco of Norfolk, Va.—Rivera Photo.

COOPER ETHERIDGE

'Mc-Carpetbaggism'

In The Houston Home Journal

I want to come to the defense of my fellow newspaperman, Jack Tarver of The Atlanta Constitution, who was described by Herman Talmadge's paper, The Statesman, as a "carpetbag editor." Not that Tarver needs any assistance in defending himself; but the newspapermen who are being labeled carpetbaggers and "nigger lovers" simply because they oppose Talmadge-ism must defend themselves against these "lyin' politicians."

Walter Brooks, who Tarver says makes $6,000 a year from you taxpayers of Georgia to edit The Statesman, classed Tarver as a carpetbag editor because Tarver opposed the padding of the welfare rolls with those who are not really in need of State assistance.

Tarver says being called a carpetbagger is "what I get for being born in Chatham County (Savannah)."

The people of Georgia are learning that the Talmadge-ites are becoming "little McCarthys" in that they throw the label of carpetbagger against all of their foes as Senator McCarthy calls all those who oppose him Communists. This business of "labeling" people with ugly names whenever they oppose you is popular at this time, but it will not take Georgians long to learn that it is a subterfuge to cover up their evil doings.

The sight of a so-called State employe editing the personal paper of the Governor for the personal advantage of these two at the expense of the people is enough to turn the stomachs of the taxpayers. The scheming Talmadge-ites have long pressed their own advantage at the expense of the people under the phony banner of saving the people from the "niggers."

Someday the people of Georgia will figure it all out for themselves and send these "lyin' politicians" to the cleaners.

In Macon, Ga.

Lawyer Slapped By Cop

MACON, Ga.—A white city detective here struck a Negro lawyer who objected last Monday when he was addressed as "Boy" when he went to the police station in connection with a theft case.

Police Chief Ben T. Watkins said the attorney is Frederick Curtis and that Detective Clerk W. J. Simmons is the officer accused of striking the lawyer.

Attorney Curtis said he came to Macon about two months ago from Birmingham to establish law practice here. He had recently taken an interest in the case of John Effin Denson, 21, from neighboring Twiggs County, who has been charged with the murder of a Macon white woman.

On Monday night Curtis went to the police headquarters with a man listed as William Phillips of Charleston, S. C., who reported a two-piece suit and an overcoat had been stolen from his room.

In reporting the theft, Simmons said Phillips suspected Curtis, but no charge was booked against him and there was no explanation why he accompanied Phillips to the station.

The report quoted Phillips as saying another man, later identified as Curtis, took him home while he was drinking and that he later awoke to find his clothing missing.

Curtis, however, said he accompanied Phillips to the police station to show him how to make a report. He denied he had been accused of the theft.

During the conversation the detective addressed him as "Boy," Curtis said, and he told the officer "in no uncertain terms" that he was a fully grown man and didn't want to be called a boy. After that, Simmons is said to have hit him.

Curtis said after he was hit he went to the Bibb County Courthouse to try to get a warrant but was unable to do so. The following day he said he preferred to "let it drop."

Simmons told a reporter he could not give out any information about the case, and other police officers were reluctant to furnish details.

Jury Couldn't Agree

Girl's $25,000 Suit Against Store Drags On

MACON, Ga.—Miss Evelyn Hansford, 17, must await another term of Bibb Superior Court to learn the outcome of her $25,000 damage suit against a credit clothing store where she claims she was forced to undress so the white assistant manager could search her for money.

Judge A. M. Anderson declared a mistrial in the case last Friday when a jury of twelve white men said through its foreman it was "completely deadlocked" 9 to 3.

The jurors had been considering the case since 1 o'clock, and they told the judge their numerical stand had been unchanged since 5 P. M. They later said the nine-man majority favored the girl, Evelyn Hansford, of 1548 Gustine Avenue.

OWED $27 BILL

Miss Hansford brought the suit through her father, Ogden Hansford, as next friend, against Askins Stores, Inc., a chain with headquarters in New York, and its Macon manager and assistant manager, Frank Mantell and Thomas E. Barberito, both white.

Miss Hansford said she went to the store in the heart of Macon's business district last Oct. 31, just before closing time, to make a $1 payment on a $27 clothing bill she owed. She said she rememberd the time so distinctly because Mantell met her at the door and said:

"Come in, good customer. You have five minutes before closing time."

When she offered to pay $1 on her account a woman clerk referred her to Barberito who said that amount would not be sufficient and that she would have to make a larger payment.

PRESSED FOR MORE

She told him she had no more money. Both Miss Hansford and Barberito testified during the trial that he didn't believe her and pressed her to pay more money. From that point on, however, their claims about what happened vary widely.

Miss Hansford said Barberito told her that "most women carry their money in their bosoms." She said he then pulled her blouse open and thrust his hand into her bosom to search for money. He put his hand between her brassiere and her breasts to search, she said.

When he found no money there he told the girl to come into a back room where he told her to remove her clothes. He told her he would keep her there all night unless she did as he told her, Miss Hansford said. Finally she complied, rremoving everything she had on except her shoes and socks and Barberito took the garments to search them.

PERMITTED TO DRESS

When she had replaced her clothes up to her waist, she said, Mantell came in, laughed, and told her to dress and leave the store. As she left he told her to get her receipt for the $1 she had paid.

Barberito testified, on the other hand, that the girl voluntarily pulled her blouse open to show him she had no money there when he asked her for more money. He denied that he touched her or that she ever entered the back room of the store.

When Miss Hansford opened her blouse, Barberito said, he felt the situation was getting out of his hands and called Mantell, who told her to button it and leave the store.

REPORTED TO POLICE

When she left, Miss Hansford testified, she went to see her uncle, who advised her to report the affair to a policeman.

Bobby Risper, the uncle, who works for a garage at Hotel Dempsey, a short distance from Askins' store, told the jury the girl had come to him crying that night and reported the affair.

A white police officer, E. H. Tribble, testified that she came to him the same night and reported the incident. He said the girl was crying and he told her to report it to the city detectives' office at City Hall the next morning.

She said she arrived at the Bus Terminal Cafe, where she worked at 6:55 P. M. and reported the affair to her employers. She said she was due at work at 6:30 P. M. and worked until 6:30 A. M. The following morning she went to city detectives.

PAIR ARRESTED

Detective John I. Beck told the jury the girl came to his office on the morning of Nov. 1 and he and Detective Ralph Brannan went with her to the Askins' store, where she identified Manager Barberito as the man" (Barberito).

Beck said he and other detectives arrested Mantell and Barberito later in the morning. He said that while he was questioning Barberito he broke down and told. They said Barberito wasn't there at the time and "told me he had a wife and two children."

Several other persons testified when they went to make payments on their accounts. refused to tell them his name or whereabouts of "the other in the case that they had had trouble with the store's officials

Talmadge Says Arsenic Letter Sent by 'Negroes Up East'

Atlanta, Feb. 27 (U.P.)—Governor Herman Talmadge blamed "Negroes up east" today for sending him a letter poisoned with arsenic. He said he frequently gets threatening mail from "Harlem, Detroit, and Chicago."

But this was the first letter, he said, with a potential lethal agent enclosed. Dumped into the fold of the letter was a teaspoonful of metallic arsenic—enough, perhaps, to kill a few people if they should swallow it deliberately.

The arsenic caused no harm and almost went unnoticed. The letter's prophecy, colored with obscenity, that Talmadge "will be dead" by Monday midnight proved false.

'Just Another Crank'

The 38-year-old Governor and son of the late Eugene Talmadge shrugged off the poisoned letter as "the work of just another crank."

United States Postal inspectors took charge of the poisoned letter and said they would attempt to trace it. It was postmarked "College Station, New York City," at 10 a.m., February 22.

The letter, addressed in a firm hand on pink stationery, reached the Governor's office Saturday. Alta Peterson, the Governor's secretary, opened the outer envelope and a smaller one inside, read the obscene writing and threw the letter into a waste basket.

Notices Powder on Hands

However, she noticed a grayish powder on her hands and retrieved the letter. She found the powder inside and turned the letter over to the State Bureau of Investigation, which quickly analyzed the powder as arsenic.

The sender apparently had hoped the Governor would get the arsenic on his hands and poison himself as he smoked or ate, said Dr. Herman Jones, toxicologist.

Governor Gets Arsenic-Sprinkled Letter

Talmadge, Walter White Feud

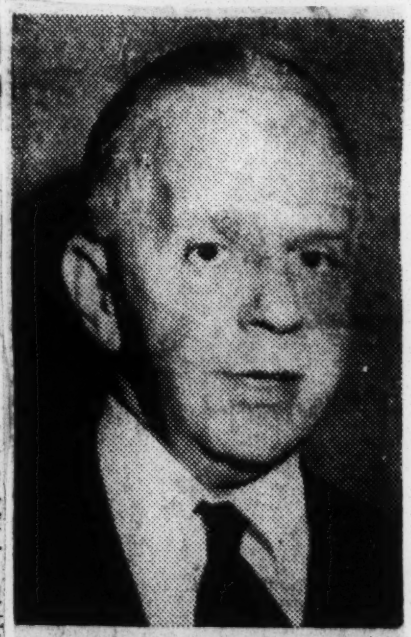
By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA—Gov. Herman Talmadge last week blamed Negroes up East for an arsenic-sprinkled, obscene letter sent him marked "personal."

Postal inspectors took charge of the letter which was mailed in New York and which an aide intercepted before it reached the Governor's hands.

Written in a neat feminine hand, the letter caused quite a stir at the state capitol. The aide noticed a grayish powder sprinkled inside a second envelope and tossed it into a waste paper basket. The letter was later retrieved and turned over to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The aide was careful to wash her hands several times.

Laboratory tests showed that the grey powder inside the envelope was lethal arsenic. Contents of the letter were described as "very obscene," with references to Governor Talmadge and his father, Eugene, the "Sage of Sugar Creek. The letter threatened Gov. Herman Talmadge's life, while referring to racial matters within Georgia.



WALTER WHITE
. . . tells off Governor

GBI agents believed the sender apparently hoped Governor Talmadge would accidentally carry some of the powder to his mouth by eating or smoking a cigarette after handling the letter. The investigators said, however, there was doubt sufficient powder would be taken into the body through this conveyance to have caused harm.

Governor Talmadge viewed the incident as "another crackpot threat" and said he had received several threatening missiles since taking office. The letters usually came from New York, Chicago and Detroit, Talmadge said.

Meanwhile, Talmadge ended a telegraphic feud with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The exchange of telegrams came as the result of White's warning the state government leader that his organization would test the constitutionality of the Assembly passed appropriations bill, amended to cut off school aid should a Negro enter a white school.

The Governor cut off telegraphic relations with Mr. White after the last wire accused him of "talking like a dictator." In his first answer to Walter White, Talmadge called White a "professional agitator." Talmadge claimed that unsegregated schools would set back race relations in Georgia 100 years.

Attorney General Eugene Cook saw no basis at present for an attack on the constitutionality of the segregation provision. He said no issue would exist until a Negro was admitted to a state-supported school and funds cut off.

NAACP officials meanwhile disclosed on the Georgia level that Horace Ward still plans to enter the University of Georgia through a Federal suit action. They have no doubt that the Supreme Court will act for Georgia just as it has done in the case of other states having bans for racial minorities.

GOVERNOR TALMADGE
. . . didn't like letter

Disturbing News From Piedmont College

At long-respected Piedmont College, in quiet and charming Demorest, Ga., students and faculty are up in arms because their college apparently has chosen to go along with Gen. Van Horn Moseley, whose record is in many respects a disturbing one, and against one of its own alumni, a Purple Heart veteran of the recent war.

This veteran, H. E. Bowen, says he was notified he would not be retained because of the "incident" last Fall when he protested the fact Gen. Moseley was invited to speak at the college. In his speech he pointed out the General's connection with many of the Gerald L. K. Smith type organizations and the General's public statements against Jews and others.

Students also charge the college with accepting money, via Gen. Moseley, from the foundation backed by George W. Armstrong, one of the General's friends, who some time ago tried to give Jefferson Military College, at Natchez, a large sum of money on condition it teach the Armstrong ideas. Jefferson turned it down, say the students, though in much worse financial condition than Piedmont. But Piedmont, they claim, is taking a sum each month.

We hope it is not true. Piedmont College has a long reputation of integrity. We were disturbed last year when so many faculty departures took place. Now, the college is upset again and the townspeople are angry because of the treatment of a teacher and also because Dean Van Cleve, for 15 years a popular public servant and college official, president of the Kiwanis Club, former chairman of the Habersham Board of Education, and winner of the Boy Scout award, has been dismissed because, the students say, he too did not like the presence of Gen. Moseley on the campus.

If Piedmont is taking this money, we believe they will lose much more than they can possibly gain. It will be too bad, and certainly it is not necessary, for Piedmont College to be so damaged. A college, too, must choose between God and Mammon.

'Undressed' Girl's Story Splits Jury

MACON, Ga. — The $25,000 damage suit filed by a young woman, who declared she was forced to undress in a department store to prove she had no money, ended in a mistrial following a jury deadlock here last Saturday.

Miss Evelyn Hansford seeks legal redress for her humiliating experience from Askins Stores, Inc., and two officials, Frank Mantel, manager and Thomas E. Barberito, his assistant.

Miss Hansford testified that when she went to pay $1 on a $27 bill, she was forced into the back room by Barberito, who pulled her blouse open and searched for money under her brassiere.

Finding none he then made her remove the rest of her clothing, she said, and still found no money. Mantel came in the room, she testified, laughed and told her to put her clothes on and go home

The Defender Talks With Talmadge

Georgia Governor shakes hands, lauds Bunche—motto: "we ain't mad with nobody"

By ARNOLD de MILLE

ATLANTA, Ga. — I talked with Governor Herman Talmadge for 40 minutes Saturday.

The chief executive of the South's chief state greeted me warmly, shaking my hand as I entered and as I left. He talked without hesitation, glancing occasionally at his motto displayed prominently on the wall of his office:

"We ain't mad with nobody."

I asked the governor about a letter he received from Harlem containing arsenic.

"I did receive a letter from some crank with white powder in it," he said. "I had it analyzed and it was arsenic. But I receive a lot of letters from cranks. All public officials receive such letters and I am no exception."

He said he did not see the letter, that it was opened and

read by members of his staff. He doesn't see any of them.

Asked if the contents of the letter could be seen, he said that it had been turned over to the Atlanta press which published part of it, and that it could be gotten from the Atlanta Journal or Constitution.

On what grounds does the governor oppose the education of Negroes and whites in the same institution of learning?

"I oppose it because it violates the Constitution of the State of Georgia. The constitution provides for segregation and discrimination.

"When I took the office of governor I took the oath to uphold the constitution, and that's what I intend to do."

Mixing of the two races would create hardship, disunity, and strife among the people of Georgia, Gov. Talmadge said. They would get guns and start shooting each other.

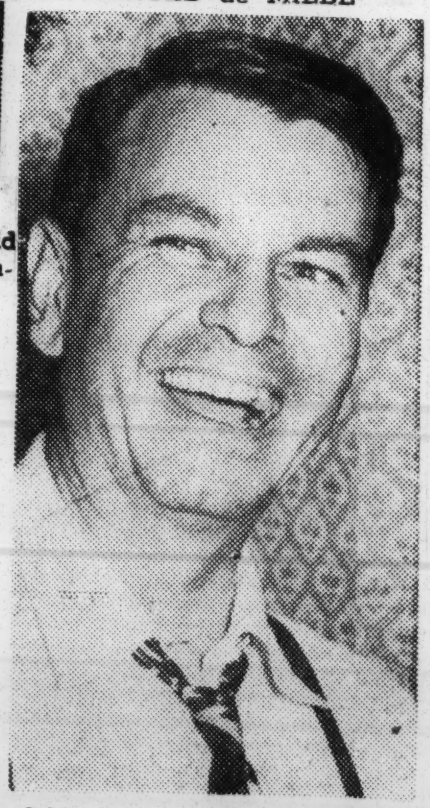
"Customs over a century old cannot be changed by court or legislation overnight."

Asked if he thought the time would come when Negroes and whites would attend the same institution of learning in Georgia, he said he didn't care to predict what might happen at a future date.

"At the present time discrimination and segregation cannot be eliminated in this state. The people of Georgia do not want it eliminated.

There are 3,400,000 people in Georgia. Two-thirds are white and one-third colored. The colored people do not want to go to my Baptist church any more than I want to go to theirs. The people in Georgia are satisfied with things as they are."

ARNOLD de MILLE



GOV. HERMAN TALMADGE

ON DR. BUNCHE

Of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the governor said:

"I saw in the papers where Bunche had been given credit for doing outstanding work in Palestine and other places, but I don't know his background. He must be a remarkable man."

Asked if he thought Dr. Bunche would have been able to make the same contribution had the doors of higher learning been closed to him, the governor replied:

"All people must have an opportunity to elevate themselves, both white and colored. We in Georgia are endeavoring to raise the standards of the schools. I have increased our school budget from $45,000,000 to $100,000,000. This money is to be spent for both white and colored schools.

"We have completed $25,000,000 worth of hospital and health centers for both white and colored. Each time I build a hospital I put room in for 'Niggras.' I have done more for 'Niggras' in Georgia than any other person."

(A check with the State Department of Health revealed that there is a $30,000,000 hospital and health project in the State. Where there are no facilities already made for Negroes, rooms are being provided in separate sections of the new buildings.)

"Suppose, Governor, that the courts rule that Negroes must be admitted to the University of Georgia, what position would the state take?" I asked.

Would Abolish Schools

"The people of Georgia would abolish the university system and the public school system. The state would subsidize students to go to any private institution they select, both white and colored."

There will be no mixing of white and colored while he is obliged to uphold the Constitution of Georgia he declared.

Talmadge was asked whether or not he thought George Washington Carver made any contribution beneficial to both races.

"He was the most outstanding man the country ever produced," he answered. "His contributions, particularly in agriculture, were most remarkable."

The governor said a new hospital now being built in Milledgeville, a mental institution for Negroes, is being named in memory of Dr. Carver.

More For People

Gov. Talmadge pointed out that his administration is sending out "health mobiles" in all counties, taking X-rays and giving blood tests. Wherever TB or venereal disease is found the patient is taken to a hospital and given medical attention. TB victims are taken to Rome for hospitalization and VD patients to Alto.

"I have done more for all the people than any other person," he repeated. "I have done more for all the people than anybody."

Concluding the interview, the governor said he has only two differences of opinion with the Northern press on the white and Negro issue: segregation and Negroes voting in the Democratic white primaries.

"I believe in segregation," he said, "and I am opposed to Negroes voting in white primaries."

Asked why he opposed Negroes voting in white primaries, he said, "Let him have his own primaries or vote in the general election which he has been doing for years."

What are Talmadge's political aspirations beyond that of governor?

"I don't know. I am still governor — and have three years and ten months more. Asking me that question is like asking you what are you going to have for breakfast tomorrow morning."

When asked if he would pose for a picture he graciously consented. At the conclusion of the interview he invited this correspondent to visit him again.

WARNED TO STAY IN PLACE':

Savannah Friendly, Grim at Same Time

By RUFUS WELLS

SAVANNAH, Ga.—As you step from the comfortable, streamlined train and walk into the smoky waiting room of ancient Union Station here, you suddenly realize that you are in the South and must "stay in your place."

It is as though you are in another world. On the train, thanks to the hard - won court victories of the same, as other passengers.

But the court rulings, enforced on the inter-State trains, no longer apply once you set foot on the "Sovereign" soil of Georgia.

Jim Crow Grips Traveler

The huge waiting room is divided into two sections by a brass rail. On one side of the rail a sign reads: "For White People Only." The sign on the other side says: "For Colored People Only."

At the far end of the station, where the exits lead to Broad St., there are three ticket windows.

At the two windows to the right of the brass rail, tickets are sold to white persons. The colored persons buy their tickets at the window to the left of the rail.

As you walk through Union Station, you get an indoctrination lesson. You are softened up for what will come when you get into the city.

The station fronts on teeming Broad St., the heart of the business and night club section.

Large Cities Safer

Your reason for being in Georgia is to "cover" a triple murder at Beaufort, S.C., 70-odd miles away; but since Savannah is a larger city and a safer place from which to work, you decide to make it your headquarters while on this assignment.

You walk down Broad St. and think to yourself that it resembles Rampart St. in New Orleans Lenox Ave. in New York, or Pennsylvania Ave. in Baltimore.

Active NAACP Branch

On a corner you stop and chat with a colored policeman, Patrolman Virgil Demery. He tells you that Savannah has 12 colored officers on its police force; that the city has two colored weeklies, the Tribune, at 1009 Broad St., operated by Sol C. Johnson, and the Herald, on Montgomery St.

Officer Demery also informs you that Wesley Law, a postal employee, is president of the active Savannah branch NAACP. With a bit of pride, the freckled-faced officer adds: "He is also a member of the NAACP national board of directors."

He also speaks with pride of the Broad St. YMCA and tells you that J. T. Ellerbee is the executive secretary.

It is mid-February, but the sun is shining brightly and the temperature is approching 80 degrees. You slip out of the overcoat, that was so comfortable when you left Baltimore yesterday, toss it over your arm and stroll along, basking in the warm sun.

Then you remember that your mission is to get a story, not a suntan, so you hurry on to the Savannah Tribune office, introduce yourself to Publisher Johnson and talk over the murder case with him.

Newsmen Co-operate

Mr. Johnson, an elderly man who has all but retired from active newspaper work, introduces you to Houston Talbot, associate editor, who fills in details about the slayings.

Then you put in a telephone call to sheriff at Beaufort, S.C. He is out, so you talk to O. C. Michael deputy sheriff, who gives you enough information for your first story, and you hustle on over to the Western Union office and send in your story for the early edition.

You catch a cab back to the colored section and saunter into a barbership to see what the talk is around town. A well-dressed man strides in, carrying a leather briefcase under his arm.

Oasis in Desert

He turns out to be Frank Freeman, who is race relations consultant for Radio Station WJIV.

Mr. Freeman takes you to his office at the radio station and introduces you to staff members there, and for a while you forget that you are in Georgia, where "colored" and "white" signs constantly remind you of your status.

Your next job is to get to Beaufort, S.C. You check the bus schedules and find that service is slow and not too reliable.

Twin Impression Lingers

Everyone you talk with agrees that the best way to Beaufort is by automobile, so you rent a car for the trip.

And as you drive down the three-lined highway past the plantations on the outskirts of Savannah, you recall your first impressions of the city.

And you picture it as a sprawling metropolis with two faces, one the warm, smiling face of the colored citizens who lean over backward to help the stranger; and the other the grim, foreboding face of the whites, who seem to resent your presence.

Town of Two Faces

You 'cover' a story in the Deep South and get a lesson in race relations... And you find out about a sprawling metropolis with two faces, one warm and the other grim... Here's a study of Savannah you won't want to miss....

Josephine Baker Cancels Date Here

Negro singer Josephine Baker Sunday cancelled her scheduled appearance at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's convention slated to begin here June 26 at the Municipal Auditorium.

Miss Baker, wife of a Frenchman, said she was unable to obtain accommodations at three white hotels here.

Segregation Suit Service Waits $2 Fee

Petitions filed Tuesday in U. S. District Court by a Brooklyn Negro who sought to nullify Georgia's segregation laws, had not been serviced by the U. S. Marshal's office Wednesday.

The suit, alleging that the state's segregation laws violated the U. S. Constitution, was brought by James L. P. Rumble, New York manufacturer of drug products and cosmetics. The suit named Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb as co-defendents.

U. S. Marshal Joseph B. Harrison was out of the city, but a spokesman for the District Court Clerk's office said the petition would not be serviced until a fee of $2 per paper had been paid to the marshal's office.

Cook Asks Court To Throw Out Segregation Suit

Attorney General Eugene Cook and Solicitor General Paul Webb, representing the State of Georgia and Fulton County which were named defendants in a suit attacking racial segregation, yesterday made a motion to have the petition thrown out of court.

The suit, filed by James L. Rumble of New York City a month ago, was challenged by Solicitor Webb and Attorney General Cook in motions to dismiss the plaintiff's petition. The dismissal motions, filed in the U. S. District Court said the State of Georgia refused to give its consent to be sued by the New York businessman. Under the U.S. Constitution, a state must grant permission before it can be sued.

Cook said that the state did not only deny permission, but pointed out that Ramble had failed to show a case of controversy between himself and the state.

In Rumble's lawsuit, he charged that Georgia's laws requiring segregation of whites and Negroes on trains, sleeping cars, local buses and in public schools would do him harm in the pursuit of his business. The manner in which the Southern code would affect his business was not set forth in the petition.

ATLANTA PROMISES END TO CITY AUDITORIUM BIAS

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3 — Repercussions from the City Auditorium discrimination of Negroes at a concert Friday night resulted in a committee of the Atlanta Negro Voter's League conferring with Mayor William B. Hartsfield Tuesday to seek relief from a recurrance of the embarrassing situation. Protesting against the Management of the auditorium for requiring Negroes to enter the concert through a side door, the committee was told by the Mayor that the management of the auditorium had no instructions from him to make such decision, and assured them that "this would not happen again."

He promised, also, to present the matter to the auditorium committee of the City Council for further consideration.

John Wesley Dobbs, Attorney A. T. Walden, C. A. Scott, Rev. M. L. King, and J. H. Calhoun comprised the committee. Auditorium manager H. H. Niebruegee disclaiming responsibility was call-tion, the committee asked the mayor to seriously consider the employment of adequate numbers of additional Negro police with full police authority in the district.

Attorney A. T. Walden, who made the arrangements with the mayor for the meeting has this to say about the conference:

"The committee expressed to the mayor very strongly the resentment felt by Negro citizens. The manager of the city auditorium, H. H. Niebruegge, who was in charge at the time was called in by the mayor. The mayor expressed his regrets for the occurrance. The auditorium manager likewise regretted the error in judgment on his part, claiming, however, that he was not primarily responsible for it."

Neal Montgomery who promoted the concert on last Friday night stated, "I am not surprised at the one day reversal of one day policy with reference to Negroes entering the side door on Negro sponsored events. Since 1910 when my parents first carried me to the auditorium, Negroes have always entered the front door, even when some programs were not sponsored by Negroes. The only exception to this 41 year old policy took place last Friday night. On Saturday night, 24 hours later, Negroes entered the front door again to witness an operatic event under white sponsorship."

Tear Up Tickets in Disgust Over JC

Police Rough as hey Herd Colored Patrons to Rear; Whites Use Front

By CLIFF MACKAY

ATLANTA—More than 1,000 indignant Atlantans tore up their $2.50 tickets refusing to enter the Municipal Auditorium here Friday after rudely being informed the front door was for white only.

While this number angered over the disgusting jim crow arrangements refused to enter the small back entrance, more than 4,000 crowded in to see and hear Duke Ellington, Sarah Vaughan and Nat (King) Cole.

There were 1,500 white record fans with a great big section all to themselves.

Unlike the dynamic Josephine Baker, none of the artists appeared to be the least disturbed over the pungent odor of jim crow hanging low over the vast hall.

Duke Won't Talk

Approached backstage by the AFRO, Duke Ellington, a greasy stocking on his head, snapped, "I don't want to discuss it." It was the same attitude Ellington took in Richmond during the fight over segregation at the Mosque.

Sarah Vaughan Sorry

Sarah Vaughan, who was in her dressing room and "not available" was quoted by her maid as saying: "This is terrible. I'll never come South again."

Nat (King) Cole, who is accompanied on the tour by his wife, Marie, also had no comment.

But while the artists themselves refused to talk about, there was plenty of hot, angry and indignant talk going on outside.

"It was the most disgraceful thing I ever heard of," said Mrs. F. Earle McClendon, whose physician husband operates one of the two private hospitals here.

Tears Up Her Ticket

Mrs. Sadie Powell, R.N., who operates the other, Harris Memorial Hospital, also refused to enter, tearing up her ticket on the sidewalk.

Joe Thomas, who heads the Musicians' Union in Atlanta, refused to enter, saying, "I cannot voluntarily accept segregation of myself or my people."

J. Neal Montgomery, the local promoter of the affair, insists that he had no advance knowledge of the door arrangements. He said that he lost money as a result and strongly hinted whoever was responsible might have to answer in court.

Approached by the AFRO, H. H. Niebruegge, manager of the auditorium, readily admitted that he made the arrangement. But he added he was acting on orders of the City Council Auditorium Committee.

Whites Perform

While the patrons were forced to undergo segregation, the white members with the Ellington and Cole aggregations were allowed to perform. This was in contrast to Birmingham, where Police Commissioner Eugene Bull Conner informed the white musicians they could not play on a stage with colored musicians.

The segregated door arrangements, according to Promoter Montgomery are "something new in Atlanta."

"I've been promoting here for 20 years," he said, "and colored and white spectators always used the front door without incident. I'm determined to find out who was responsible for this mess tonight."

Pictured is the back door in the Atlanta City Auditorium to which colored patrons were shunted Friday night during the appearance of Duke Ellington, Sara Vaughan and Nat (King) Cole. Police rudely informed them they could not use the front entrance, pictured below. This was reserved for the handful of white spectators. More than 1,000 Atlantans tore up their tickets and refused to enter. It was the first time in 20 years that police had enforced a long-neglected State statute calling for racially separated entrances to public meeting places.

They Bowed to JC, Some Tore Up Their Tickets

38a 1951 Georgia

Plays To Mr. Jim Crow

By C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. — Nearly 400 entertainment patrons rose up in righteous indignation, snapped their heels together and returned to their homes here last week, rather than accept a jimcrow arrangement at a Duke Ellington-Sarah Vaughan-King Cole concert.

Some 4,000 others swallowed their race pride and squeezed through the crowds at the "side door," to witness the all-Negro star-studded attraction in Atlanta's Municipal auditorium. The front door entrance was reserved for a handful of white patrons.

Three gruff and menacing white policemen barred the front entrance to Negroes, using profanity and insulting remarks to those who hesitated to "move on" around the corner. Some of the crowd yelled their displeasure at the promoters of the affair when they appeared at the front entrance to help unblock the milling crowds so that white patrons could enter.

Atty. T. A. Walden, local civic leader and NAACP attorney, found himself in an embarrassing spot. Walden is attorney for J. Neal Montgomery and John (Pludie) Carroll, promoters of the affair. Stepping up in front of the policemen, Walden addressed the outraged crowds at the front door about 30 minutes before curtain time.

"Due to circumstances beyond our control, we regret to ask all colored people to please use the side entrance," he announced. Indignant persons left fuming; others obeyed the request.

Many of those who entered said they did so because they had purchased tickets in advance but more than half the paid admissions walked up to the Jim Crow box and clamored for tickets to see "Duke." Inside, they were given segregated seats, with whites occupying about one-third of the jim crowed space.

Mrs. Earl F. McClendon, wife of Dr. Earl McClendon, told reporters, "I was shocked to learn that Negro ticket-holders were being shunted over to a side door entrance. Naturally, I would not voluntarily submit to such a humiliation, and I turned to my daughter and said, We'll go home."

"It was the most disgraceful thing I've heard of," fumed Preston Amos, local school teacher, who carried his wife. "I think it's terrible that any self-respecting Negro would ever voluntarily accept such an arrangement to witness an all-colored cast, sponsored by a Negro at that."

Another prospective patron, Joseph Thomas, president of the Atlanta Musicians Protective Association, walked up to the front ticket window with his wife and saw what was happening, refused to buy a ticket from the side box. "I can't voluntarily accept segregating myself or my people," Thomas said as he left.

Montgomery, it was learned, made attempts to prevent the Jim Crow arrangements at the last hour. With the early crowds clamoring in outrage, he pleaded with the auditorium management to no avail. Walden, politically influential, apparently was of little avail. It was then that the attorney made the "side door" announcement.

Told of the situation outside, Duke Ellington was aroused. Debating whether to "go on with the show" the Duke finally decided to perform and was given his curtain raise 4 minutes late.

Sarah Vaughan was an indignant performer. But, said Sarah, "everyone can't be a Josephine Baker." She declared that she would never perform in the South again.

M. L. ST. JOHN

Inventory on Talmadge Tenure

Within two weeks, Gov. Talmadge's new tax program will begin collecting millions of additional dollars from the people. On July 1, the Talmadge Administration is scheduled to begin an enlarged program of services to the people in the way of better schools, better roads, better welfare and better health. On the eve of this development of spending and improving, political leader Roy Harris, in his political paper, takes stock of the Governor and gives his own idea of how Gov. Talmadge is doing. Harris, who has handled campaigns for Gov. Rivers and Gov. Arnall as well as the younger Gov. Talmadge, comes up with the conclusion that the present Governor, in two years and three months, has turned in thus far the most progressive administration of any in history.

From a standpoint of improvement in Georgia's physical plants and care for the school children, the roads, the needy and the ill, we will agree that Gov. Talmadge's administration has set new records.

From a standpoint of the freedom of the people to vote, to see what is going on in State government, and to express an opinion, the present administration—if it had its way in imposing such curbs—would rank far below the administrations of Govs. Thompson, Arnall and Rivers.

But, getting back to the outstanding record of the present Governor. Even before he obtained recent legislative approval of most of his program for improving Georgia, Gov. Talmadge, in his first two years in office, had racked up a record in improvement of schools, roads, welfare and health, as well as some other important State functions.

His administration has purchased facilities and is developing a port at Savannah. His administration has more than doubled the forest protection in Georgia. His administration is dotting rural Georgia with hospitals, is operating Battey Tuberculosis Hospital at near capacity and is making vast improvements at Milledgeville State Hospital. It is ready to build a State general hospital and is making plans for an alcoholics hospital.

The Talmadge Administration has built more farmers' markets than were ever built in a similar period, and is planning to build more. State prison facilities are being improved—an incorrigibles prison is going up at Buford and an additional youth's camp is to be established at Toccoa, aiding in the segregation of prisoners. Prisoners today are making the system more self-sustaining with their labors.

Georgia Governors always show an interest in improving schools. Each succeeding Governor tries to outdo his predecessor in aiding schools. The present administration has set a record that will be hard to beat. It has passed, and now is ready to finance, the Minimum Foundation Program for Education. It has a building program in full operation for the University System, and is launching a building program for common schools.

The Talmadge Administration has created a Highway Board which can be free of Gubernatorial domination, and which can plan and carry out a long-distance program of road development. It has jumped the appropriation to this department, which even now is doing a record amount of building.

We agree with Mr. Harris that Gov. Talmadge has continuously fought to preserve the county unit system. We disagree with the efforts of both of these leaders to extend the county unit system into the general election.

We agree with Mr. Harris that Gov. Talmadge has fought to preserve segregation, but we frown on some of the methods used to incite strife rather than bring harmony. We agree with Mr. Harris that Gov. Talmadge has made a fine beginning in the first two years of his six-year tenure.

And, we particularly agree with his conclusion:

"Now if the Governor and the other elected officials will see to it that we have a proper administration of the governmental activities, then the administration of Herman Talmadge as Governor of Georgia will always be known as the most progressive administration of any Governor up until this time."

That is, assuming that the administration will forget its moves, from time to time, to restrict the freedom of the people.

A Waste of Time

Governor Herman Talmadge received a letter sprinkled with arsenic and containing a death threat. The letter was postmarked New York and also contained comment on Talmadge's white supremacy utterances.

A million people might wish that Talmadge would drop dead, and there may be a crank or two who would send him a threatening letter through the mails, which is a waste of time and a violation of the law.

None of us need worry about what will finally happen to a man whose morals and thinking are as twisted as Herman Talmadge's. The dear Lord and the good voters of Georgia, in due course, will take care of him.

Josephine Baker Resents Hotel Bias in Atlanta; Will Not Give Benefit Show

Plea Made To U. S. State Department to Intervene, But Reply Is: "We Have No Authority." French Citizens Snubbed

New York, June 18 — Denied first-class hotel accommodations in Atlanta, Josephine Baker, world famous entertainer, has cancelled her proposed appearance in that city at the 42nd Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary, announced today.

Miss Baker last month accepted the invitation of the Atlanta Branch to give a benefit performance in that city, on June 30, on condition that she and her party be housed in a first-class hotel, that there be no segregation in the audience, and that a mixed orchestra participate in the entertainment. Arrangements were made for a mixed band. There is never audience segregation at any NAACP meeting.

On May 25, Mr. White wired the three leading hotels in Atlanta—the Henry Grady, the Biltmore and the Georgian Terrace—asking for reservations, June 30 to July 2, for Miss Baker and her party of nine, consisting of Negroes and whites, citizens and foreigners. The Biltmore replied that it was booked to capacity; the others said they could not accept the reservations.

Meanwhile in Atlanta a committee for the branch unsuccessfully sought a conference with the managements of the hotels in an effort to have them abandon their long-standing policy of excluding Negro guests.

State Department Aid Asked

Anticipating the reaction of the Atlanta hotels, Mr White sought the intervention of the State Department. In a wire to Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, he warned: "Refusal of such accommodations to so distinguished and famous an artist will create, as you know, a most unfortunate international incident. Request that U. S. Government through Department of State take whatever steps are necessary to insure nondiscrimination both against those members of the party who are American citizens and the three who are citizens of France."

Following receipt of the rejections, Mr. White again wired Mr. Acheson expressing fear that "critics and enemies of America will use this as a basis for attack on the United States." The NAACP Secretary proposed taking a representative committee to Washington to talk with State Department officials about possible means of getting the hotels to reverse their decisions. Later, Mr. White was informed by a State Department spokesman that the Department is without authority to intervene, except in an advisory capacity.

Holds to Principle

Unable to obtain hotel accommodations for Miss Baker, Mr. White nevertheless urged her to go to Atlanta. He pointed out that two of her conditions had been met and that her program was to be televised throughout the South. "While continuing thoroughly to agree with you on principle involved in hotel matter, we believe an even more basic gain can be won if, despite tax on your strength, you could arrange to arrive in Atlanta, Saturday and leave on late train or plane that night."

Miss Baker felt unable to accept such an arrangement and finally on June 13, Mr. White "regretfully" released her from her promise to go to Atlanta. "We shall, however," he said, "continue our uncompromising struggle until the day comes when no human being because of color can thus be gratuitously insulted."

In reply, Miss Baker wired from Cleveland where she is appearing: "It makes my heart beat with happiness to know that you not only appreciate but agree to my keeping to my principles in not going to Atlanta because the hotels have refused accommodations to me and my party for your Annual Conference. The fact of being in a white hotel does not flatter me in the least, but it is a matter of vast importance to be considered as human being a Negro and not being able to go wherever you so desire. I profoundly believe in my people who are fighting to conquer injustice, discrimination and situation grieves me deeply and I believe in am all heart with you of the NAACP. Dr. Bunche and all our

Mims Asks State Oath Upholding Segregation

By HOKE SMITH MAY

Rep. Bush Mims Wednesday asked the attorney general's office to draft a bill to require all state employees to sign oaths to uphold segregation.

Mims, who heads a special committee investigating the State Welfare Department, said he also wants to strip the Welfare agency of power to establish administrative regulations and to have the Legislature write regulations into law.

Three more prospective bills on Mims' legislative agenda call for repeal of the new Children's Responsibility Law, repeal of the recent law allowing the Welfare Department to place liens on property of old age pensioners and repeal of the new Driver Responsibility Law.

DURHAM AGREES

Rep. John C. Durham, of Baker County, a member of Mims' committee, joined the Miller County lawmaker in indorsing the proposals.

During recent investigations into the Welfare Department, Mims hit hard at employees who said they did not believe in segregation and others who had signed a petition indorsing the Fair Employment Practices Commission. He attacked one division head as "a Red."

Mims said, in the course of his investigation, that no person who did not believe in segregating the races should work for the State.

The Miller representative said he was "tired" of the myriad of rules and regulations established within the Welfare Department.

REGULATIONS CONFUSING

Mims said the administration of the department is "such a mess" that Director Alan Kemper doesn't know what regulations are in force.

Writing department regulations into statute law would eliminate administrative confusion, he declared. He said the department employs "several people just to draw regulations," and added that the number of employees could be cut by enacting department rules into law.

Mims, who recently was appointed Judge of City Court of Miller County by Gov. Talmadge, said he did not oppose the Child Responsibility Law, which requires financially able children to support their aged parents. Instead, he said, he is not in favor of the Welfare Department regulation establishing the income scale under which the law will be administered. He said the scale is too low.

The scale is: single, no dependents, $145 a month; one dependent, $210; two dependents, $270; three dependents, $320; four dependents, $365; five dependents, $405; six dependents, $466.

Welfare officials explained the scale is not hard and fast. The regulation merely requires that pensioners whose children come under the regulation report to the local welfare office. There, each case will be judged on its merits.

He does not favor the law allowing the department to place liens on properties of pensioners. The law allows the pensioner up to $250 in property before a lien can be applied. Rep. Battle Hall, of Floyd County, suggested during recent hearings that the maximum property value be boosted to $600.

Mims called the 1951 Drivers' Responsibility Act "an insurance salesman's bill." The Act declares that drivers convicted of serious traffic violations will lose their drivers' licenses unless they have automobile liability insurance or other security up to $11,000, or unless liability is settled.

The two bills covering pensions and child responsibility he seeks to repeal were sponsored by the Talmadge Administration.

Welfare Department Director Alan Kemper was out of town and unavailable for comment. However, recently Kemper has credited the two welfare measures with a substantial drop-off in old age rolls. The bills were aimed at eliminating unqualified pensioners from welfare lists.

Plea Of Negro Preacher Saves Laurens County Sheriff

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

(This is the third in a series of revelations made recently before a Senate sub-committee concerning anti-Negro terror in a Georgia town.)

WASHINGTON-(ANP)- In spite of the fact that sufficient evidence was produced before the investigating subcommittee of the senate committee on labor and public welfare to prove that the Negro citizens of Dublin, Ga., slumber under a constant lash of fear from the whip of white supremacy wielded by Sheriff Carols Gay, of Laurens county, one of the Negro leaders of that community, the Rev. A. D Brewster, asked the committee to be lenient with the sheriff.

The letter introduced to the subcommittee by the only Republican member, stated that Rev. Brewster, pastor of the A. M. E. church of that city, said that Sheriff Gay was "one of the best friends that the Southern Negro has." His letter pointed out that if sheriff Gay is hurt 25,000 Negroes of Laurel county will be hurt.

Such a letter coming from a religious leader of Negro people appeared quite shocking to the committee members as well as observers. Making public such communication resulted in exposure of some interesting facts which might not have otherwise been revealed.

C. H. Gillman, one of the labor leaders from Atlanta arrested by Sheriff Gay when he attempted to organize the Negro workers at the Cordell Lumber plant, told the committee that he could understand why Rev. Brewster would write such a letter.

He recalled having previously gone to Dublin in an effort to hold a meeting of workers at the Cordell plant. When he found it difficult to find a meeting place, he called on several ministers of the city. Rev. Brewster made his church available for such a meeting.

Later the AME minister called for him to come to his home. Upon his arrival he found Rev. Brewster engaged in a telephone conversation in which he was assuring the party on the other end of the line that he "would not go against him."

The minister later told him that the conversation was with Sheriff Gay who persisted in giving him "hell" for permitting a labor union meeting to be held in his church.

Atlanta Bias Draws Apology

ATLANTA (ANP) — Atlanta political leaders, outraged over a jimcrow incident at the Municipal Auditorium, rolled up their sleeves and demanded apologies from city officials, and received prompt assurances that such an embarrassing situation wouldn't happen again.

The incident was the occasion of the Duke Ellington-Sarah Vaughan-King Cole concert held at the City Auditorium last week. Negro patrons were forced by the management and white policemen to use a side door entrance while a handfull of white persons had exclusive use of the front door and front ticket boxes. Some 400 entertainment fans had turned away in disgust while 4,000 others forgot race pride and accepted the jimcrow arrangements.

Atlanta officials, most of them elected through narrow margins by Negro votes, have heretofore followed a liberal policy at the auditorium. Last summer the NAACP held a non-segregated convention there. Leaders were at a loss to explain the sudden about-face in policy, but some guessed that it was caused by a rumored "war" between promoters.

$5,000 AT STAKE

Although surprised by the situation by newsmen, the Duke, et al, decided to go on with the jimcrowed show. J. Neal Montgomery, promoter of the affair, said he didn't call it off because the performers could hold him to a $5,000 contract, adding that "they could afford to lose, "I can't." He accused auditorium manager H. H. Niebreugge of changing racial policy "at the last minute."

Mayor William B. Hartsfield apologized for the unfortunate incident," and said he had the concurrence of the city council's auditorium committee that it "wouldn't happen again." He rebuked Niebruegge for "unwise judgment."

TUSKEGEE DEPT OF C-173 R2

Segregation Attacked In Suit Here

Negro Files Case In Federal Court

A New York Negro Tuesday asked the federal court here to kill Georgia's segregation laws.

James L. P. Rumble, of 421 Tenth Avenue, New York City, filed a petition for a declaratory judgment, charging that the laws regarding segregation on trains and busses and in the schools violate the United States Constitution.

Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook and Fulton Sol. Gen. Paul Webb were named defendants in Rumble's petition. Rumble said he, as a taxpaying citizen, is entitled to challenge the laws.

IMPERILS LIFE, HE SAYS

As a traveler through Georgia in his line of business, Rumble contended the Georgia segregation law places him in peril of life and limb. Should he violate the State law, he would be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, he said.

One Georgia law authorizes conductors and other employees in charge of passenger cars to seat white and Negro passengers separately. They are given police powers to carry out these provisions.

Another Georgia law prohibits white and Negro children from attending the same school.

TROUTMAN PREDICTION

An eventual end of segregation on public carriers was predicted by Henry Troutman, Atlanta attorney for Seaboard Air Line Company, in commenting on the new test. He forecast that the United States Supreme Court will eventually outlaw segregation entirely on public carriers. Already, he added, the courts have ordered equal facilities for both races, and the high court may order all cars opened to Negro passengers.

Gov. Talmadge declared that "as long as I remain Governor of Georgia we will utilize every resource at our command to preserve, uphold, defend and enforce the segregation laws of this State."

The petition was filed here by Atty. Joseph Golstein, of 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Rumble.

Student Cracks Jim Crow Housing At Northwestern

EVANSTON, Ill.— (ANP)— On New Year's Day, 1951, while other students still were celebrating their Christmas vacations, a young sophomore Negro student from Boardman, O., a suburb of Youngstown, was breaking down a jimcrow tradition at Northwestern University.

On that date, Andrew Johnson moved into Sargent hall, the newest and most beautiful dormitory for men on the campus.

Only one house, Ashbury hall, was open to Negro men students at the beginning of the current school year and that one had been opened just one year ago. All colored women on campus live in Orrington house, a wooden structure. Women have lived on campus nearly five years, now.

By moving into Sargent hall, Johnson actually opened the way to open housing on campus for Negro men at least. His roommate is a Jewish boy, Howard Newman of Chicago.

This achievement for Johnson climaxed more thana year of fighting for open housing by him on a campus where for nearly 100 years Negroes were not allowed to live.

Only a small percentage of the university's 8,000 students in Evanston knows that he lives there. Of his new home, Johnson declared:

" I am very happy to be living here. It is beautiul, and has more than any college students needs for a home.

"To me, however, my being here is more significant because it may mean the end of segregated housing here at Northwestern. I am hoping that some day every Negro student coming to this school will be able to live in any house he desires."

This is not the first jimcrow barrier at Northwestern that Johnson has broken down this new year. He also just learned that he has been accepted as a member of the university's concert band—the first member of his race to gain this distinction.

He plays a clarinet. He was one of 20 students chosen from among 40 who auditioned.

In both these achievements Johnson had to fight patiently with humility. For the housing he suffered the scorn of fellow students because he refused to move into Asbury hall when it first opened to Negroes because he considered it a jimcrow token concession.

In tthe band situation, he spent all of last year, first waiting to get into the school's marching band for football games, and then playing the B concert band and being bypassed when chances to play in the band came up.

Andy is the son of Atty. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson of Youngstown.

At Northwestern young Johnson is majoring in political science in a pre-law course.

He is president of the Interracial club, popularly known as the "I" club on campus, and he also is president of the Sphinx club of pledges to Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity in Evanston.

Two students who helped him enter the new dormitory were Ed Toppin, a Negro student working towards a doctor's degree, and John McKnight, a white student who is president of Asbury house, the other campus dormitory with Negro students.

Rep. Skyles Wins Room Tilt With Hotel In Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)— In a three-hour verbal contest between the management of St. Nicholas hotel and state Rep. Charles M. Skyles (D., Fifth District), Chicago, here last week, the lawmaker came out the winner.

The issue surrounded a reservation for accommodation which Skyles had made with the hotel, and which the latter did not want to give him. Skyles had reserved a room a month ago for the opening of the 67th Illinois general assembly. When he appeared to check in the manager, a Mr. West, refused to let him have the accommodations on the grounds that "other assemblymen would object" to his presence in the hotel.

After a long discussion, Skyles finally convinced the manager to ask other guests if they objected. They did not and Skyles got his room.

This matter of hotel jimcrow is but a starter in a projected attack upon discrimination in the city's hostelries. Skyles, with Reps. Corneal Davis (D., first) Fred J. Smith (D, Third), Charles J. Jenkins (R, Third) and State Sen. C. C. Wimbish (D, Third, all of Chicago, are launching a fight against local hotels in general and the Abraham Lincoln hotel in particular.

According to Davis, the manager of the Lincoln told him that, "We will never rent a room to a Negro —not even a State representative.

Skyles reported that West of St. Nicholas said later that his objection was not personal, but that it was contrary to the rules of the local hotel association to accommodate Negro guests.

Bias Laid to Club By Negro Chemist

Union League, in Chicago, Accused by Dr. Julian

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP).—Chicago's exclusive Union League Club was charged yesterday by Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted Negro chemist, with discrimination and un-American conduct in refusing to seat him at a private luncheon at the club.

Dr. Julian said he was one of a group of scientists and industrialists invited to the luncheon by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of the Research Corporation, of New York City. The speaker was Dr. Robert R. Williams, of New York, a pioneer in vitamin research, who had just returned from a tour of Far Eastern countries.

Dr. Julian said Dr. Barker telephoned him yesterday morning and said that Taylor Hay, manager of the Union League Club, had told him Dr. Julian would not be permitted to attend the luncheon. Mr. Hay said he was "acting on explicit orders from the club's directors, who have issued a rule barring Negroes."

"It appears to me," Dr. Julian said in a statement, "that organizations like the Union League Club are as directly responsible as any other agency for such un-American incidents as the bombing of my home and the Cicero riot."

Dr. Julian's home is in suburban Oak Park and on Nov. 22 the interior was splashed with gasoline and an attempt was made to set it afire. On June 12 a bomb was exploded in the yard but caused no damage. Rioting broke out in Cicero last week after a Negro family attempted to move into an apartment in the all-white suburban community.

Dr. Julian, who is director of research in Chicago for the Glidden Co., was named "Chicagoan of the Year" in 1950 in a poll conducted by "The Chicago Sun-Times." He was honored for his work in developing synthetic drugs for treatment of arthritis and rheumatic heart disease.

RACISM SPREADING IN CHICAGO:

Dr. Julian Denied Lunch at the Union League Club

Afro-American Bal. 7-28-51

CHICAGO (ANP)—The Union League, an organization originally founded by white and colored persons during the Civil War, last week moved to the other end of the tolerance road by refusing to allow Scientist Lr. Percy Julian, to eat there.

Baltimore, Md

Dr. Julian, research director for the soya division of the Glidden Company and recognized as one of the world's leading scientists, as to have attened a luncheon with 34 other scientists from all parts of the country to hear Dr. Robert R. Williams, discoverer of Vitamin B-1.

His invitation, one of 35 sent June 26 by Dr. Joseph W. Barber, president of the non-profit Research Corporation of New York, called for him to attend a private luncheon, Wednesday, at the Union League Club in downtown Chicago.

Cancelled On Luncheon Day

On the morning of the luncheon Dr. Barker telephoned him,' Dr. Julian said, and told him that he could not attend. Dr. Julian said: "He said that he must apologize deeply to me, but that while arranging the place cards for the luncheon the club representative advised him that it could not allow a colored person to attend the luncheon."

When ANP called at the club, a secretary to the manager answered: "I cannot make a statement, and the manager is away."

Dr. Julian, who during the past eight months has suffered through several incidents because of his race, had some bitter comments to make. He said:

"It appears to me that organizations like the Union League Club are as directly responsible as any other agency for such un-American incidents as the bombing of my home in Oak Park and the Cicero riots.

"When individuals in high places behave as the Union League club behaves, ordinary citizens follow suit. These ordinary citizens cannot revoke an invitation as did the club, they therefore resort to the bomb and mob violence."

NAVAL TRAINING CENTERS GETS FIRST COLORED CHAPLAIN

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Chaplain Edward Odom, one of the two active colored Navy chaplains, has reported aboard the Naval Training Center for his first tour of duty, fresh from the chaplains' school in Newport, R.I.

NAACP TO SUPPORT PERCY L. JULIAN IN CLUB BIAS FIGHT

Daily Worker 7-21-51

CHICAGO — (INS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came to the support yesterday of Dr. Percy L. Julian, famed Negro chemist, who accused the Union League Club of racial discrimination in barring him from a luncheon of scientists.

Dr. Julian, renowned for his work on cortisone, synthetic hormones and the foam method of extinguishing fires, declared the ultra-exclusive club barred him yesterday from a luncheon to which he and 34 other scientists had been invited.

The luncheon was in honor of Dr. Robert R. Williams, discoverer of Vitamin B-1.

Dr. Julian charged:

"It appears to me that organizations like the Union League Club are as directly responsible as any other agency for such un-American incidents as the bombing of my home in Oak Park and the Cicero riots."

He referred to an arson attempt on his home (at 515 N. East Ave.) in suburban Oak Park on Nov. 22, the bomb that was thrown in his yard June 12 and the anti-Negro rioting in suburban Cicero that led to the declaration of martial law in the area.

Taylor Hay, club manager defended the action in barring Dr. Julian by saying:

"This is a private club."

The NAACP termed Dr. Julian's reply "most appropriate" and added:

"It is fortunate for the Union League Club's policy and extremely unfortunate for our state statutes that the law does not provide for legal action and a severe penalty for the likes of your organization."

3 Women Win Civil Rights Case Against Cafe Owner

HAMMOND, Ind. — (ANP) — A white restaurant owner, was found quilty last week in criminal court for violation of the civil rights of three Negro women who were ushered into a private dining room to be served, when told that it was against the policy of the restaurant company to serve Negroes at the cocktail lounge.

The evidence revealed that on Sept. 23, 1951, Mrs. Naomi Ross, Mrs. Thelma Clay and Mrs. M. Louise Wilson went into an eating place known as Vogel's Inc., and seated themselves for service; that ose of the waitresses reluctantly came over and told them that she could not serve them because of racial identity.

When asked by Mrs. Wilson who gave her such orders, the waitress told her that Fred Vogel, president and principal owner of the restaurant, gave her the orders. When asked where Vogel was, the waitress pointed to him but when the man was approached, he first denied that he was Fred Vogel but later admitted he was. He told Mrs. Wilson that it was against his policy or the policy of the restaurant company to serve members of the Negro race in the cocktail lounge.

He 'graciously' however, said Mrs. Wilson, directed them to a "private" dining room. The ladies refused to be served in a private dining room and insisted on being served in the beautiful cocktail lounge.

After waiting about an hour, the evidence revealed, the three women left without service. They immediately called on Atty. Benjamin F. Wilson, and an affidavit for Mr. Vogel was issued.

After listening to evidence presented at the trial, County Criminal Court Judge Harry Long found Vogel guilty and assessed his fine at $100 and court cost.

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HAMMOND, Ind. — (ANP) — A white restaurant owner, was found guilty last week in criminal court for violation of the civil rights of three Negro women who were ushered into a private dining room to be served, when told that it was against the policy of the restaurant company to serve Negroes at the cocktail lounge.

The evidence revealed that on Sept. 23, 1951, Mrs. Naomi Ross, Mrs. Thelma Clay and Mrs. M. Louise Wilson went into an eating place known as Vogel's, Inc., and seated themselves for service; that one of the waitresses reluctantly came over and told them that she could not serve them because of racial identity.

When asked by Mrs. Wilson who gave her such orders, the waitress told her that Fred Vogel, president and principal owner of the restaurant, gave her the orders. When asked where Vogel was, the waitress pointed to him but when the man was approached, he first denied that he was Fred Vogal but later admitted he was. He told Mrs. Wilson that it was against his policy or the policy of the restaurant company to serve members of the Negro race in the cocktail lounge.

He "graciously" however, said Mrs. Wilson, directed them to a "private" dining room. The ladies refused to be served in a private dining room. The ladies refused to be served in a private dining room and insisted on being served in the beautiful cocktail lounge.

After waiting about an hour, the evidence revealed, the three women left without service. They immediately called on Atty. Benjamin F. Wilson, and an affidavit for Vogel was issued.

After listening to evidence presented at the trial, County Criminal Court Judge Harry Long found Vogel guilty and assessed his fine at $100 and court cost.

Integration Of U. S. Negro Discussed At Howard Meet

WASHINGTON — The Division of Social Sciences of Howard University held its annual conference on "The Integration of the Negro in American Society," at the University on May 3 and 4, it was announced today by Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology and Chairman of the Division of the Social Sciences.

Charles Abrams, Director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, spoke on "The Integration of the Negro in Housing," and James A. Madison, of the National Recreation Association, discussed "The Integration of the Negro in Recreation" at the Thursday morning session. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier will serve as chairman of the morning session.

The afternoon session featured speeches on "The Integration of the Negro in the Local Church," and "The Integration of the Negro in the Field of Medicine," by Dr. Frank Dorey, Assistant Professor of Social Ethics and the Sociology of Religion, and Dr. W. Montague, head of the Department of Anatomy, School of Medicine, respectively.

Art Theater

The evening session highlights discussion of "The Integration of the Negro in the Field of Art, the Theater, and Literature," by Sterling A. Brown, Professor of English. Dr. Alain Locke, head of the Department of Philosophy, served as chairman of the session.

The morning session for Friday, opened with a speech on "The Integration of the Negro in Elementary and Secondary Schools" delivered by Virgil A. Clift, Head of the Department of Education at Morgan State College. Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dean of the Graduate School, spoke on "The Integration of the Negro in Higher Education" at the same session. Dr. Rayford Logan, Head of the Department of History, was chairman of the session.

William C. Bradbury, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, discussed "The Integration of the Negro in Federal Government Agencies," followed by a discussion on "The Integration of the Negro in White Collar Occupations," by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Professor of Sociology at Haverford College. Kurt Braun, Visiting Professor of Economics at Howard University, was chairman of the session.

The final session Friday featured addresses on "Changes in the Legal Status of Negroes," and "The Integration of the Negro in the Legal Profession," by William R. Ming, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, and George M. Johnson, Dean of the Law School at Howard University, respectively. Emmett E. Dorsey, Acting Head of the Department of Government, chairman.

Mr. Davis Lee, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Roy Wilkins, NAACP

HE MIGHT LIKE JC, WE DON'T:

Davis Lee All Wet, Wilkins Tells Dixie

Two entirely different viewpoints on the race question are reflected in the following two articles.

The Davis Lee one, which was reprinted in the Dallas Morning News under the title "Is Negro Misled on Civil Rights?" is in line with the type of thinking which Mr. Lee has been promulgating over the South in recent years. It reflects well the type of philosophy acceptable to old Southern diehards.

In his reply, Roy Wilkins, administrator for the NAACP, has aptly answered both the editor and the Texas paper on behalf of the overwhelming majority of colored citizens who are sick of second-class citizenship.

The Lee article and the letter written by Mr. Wilkins to the Dallas paper are reprinted in entirety.

By DAVIS LEE

(Excerpts reprinted from the Oct. 22 issues of the Telegram, a weekly tabloid published in Washington, D.C., by Davis Lee, a Negro. A time article about Lee gave the circulation of his newspaper as 110,000.)

The more I travel, listen and observe, the more convinced I become that the colored man has been grossly misled in this matter of integration and civil rights.

As a colored person, and an American, I naturally want to see my race enjoy every right, privilege and opportunity enjoyed by any other American, but I am opposed to an type of agitation designed to deprive the other fellow of a right to be associated with his own kind exclusively, if he so desires.

Doesn't Need Courts

I would like to reserve such a right for myself and definitely would not want it encroached upon by a Supreme Court edict or any other kind of interference.

The right granted to one or two colored persons in Virginia or some other Southern State to enter a state graduate school is of no benefit to the millions of our people who are in need of the bare necessities of life, and when the fortunately situated members of the race conduct campaigns of agitation for selfish gain, the needy masses suffer.

No race or nationality in this nation has excelled or equaled the colored race in educational attainment and achievement, but this educational opportunity was not only created by white dollars but has been financed by white people throughout the nation.

It is an unfortunate fact, that colored persons contribute very little to their own community well being and improvement and this fact should be taken into account by these agitators before they initiate their program for demands in the field of education.

Stab at North

Instead of spending thousands of dollars to finance unnecessary court fights for privileges which will cost the race millions in lost valuable friendships and racial good will, our leaders should go into the colored ghettoes and force the local grocer to carry prime meats and sell our people grade A products which will make us healthy.

I live in Newark, N.J., one of the supposedly liberal cities, and it is impossible to find prime beef or grade A cuts of any kind of meat in the colored sections of the city. This situation is true throughout the United States. Grocers in colored communities carry the most inferior brands.

It appears to me that our leaders should direct their efforts toward correcting these abuses which are undermining our very existence. And these abuses are not practiced against us by white people alone; our own people are just as bad.

He Questions Leaders

It is very apparent to me that the colored leaders of this nation have a distorted sense of real values. They appear to be more interested in breaking down racial barriers and conducting expensive campaigns of agitation, in spreading hate, than in directing their efforts, energies and money toward the attainment of the tangible essentials of life.

I was in Atlanta last week and was greatly impressed by the large number of outstanding and progressive colored businesses. Atlanta is strictly a segregated city. I was in several New England Cities this week where there is not supposed to be any segregation, and I found not one creditable colored business.

Calls South Farther Advanced

The only owned and operated colored radio station is not in New York, but in Atlanta. Segregation ha not only given the colored man in the South an opportunity to carve out his industrial and economic destiny, but it has forced him to the fore as the most substantial and economically secure colored person in the world.

The colored people in New York, Newark and other supposedly liberal centers may enjoy the privilege to eat where he pleases or go to any theater or public place of amusement, but a colored man can't get a license in Newark to operate a liquor package store, and there are any number of fields that he can't enter business in other Eastern and Northern cities.

But this is not true in the South, a colored person can enter any kind of business he wishes and Southern whites will even lend the money. Some of the largest contractors in the South are colored.

Thinks School Suits Hurt

Northern colored dollars spent to enforce Southern white universities to admit colored students will certainly not contribute anything toward continued good race relations in the South, and race relations were definitely on the improve until all of these school suits started.

I find more race prejudice in the East than I have found in Georgia or Mississippi. Two weeks ago 10 tourist camps refused to rent me a cabin just outside of Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania is one of the first States to enact a civil rights law.

If the NAACP is really intereste in correcting a real evil in the school situation then it should direct its efforts toward the schools in Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, which is a little closer than the nearest Southern school target.

By ROY WILKINS
NAACP Administrator

We have noted the article on editorial page for November 14 under the heading, "Is the Negro Misled on Civil Rights?" by one Davis Lee.

The note above the reprinted article says it is from the weekly tabloid newspaper, the Telegram, published in Washington, and that its circulation was recently estimated by Time magazine to be 110,000.

Why Don't We See It

We do not know Mr. Lee, listed as publisher of the paper, nor have we ever seen a copy of the Telegram although scores of colored publications come to our office.

The Yearbook of Editor and Publisher for 1949 lists a "World Telegram" from Newark, N.J., with an unverified circulation of 50,000, no editor and no publisher.

The Yearbook for 1950 lists a "World Telegram" from Newark with an unverified circulation of 86,000 and Davis Lee as editor and publisher.

Now, any weekly colored paper with 50,000, 86,000, or 110,000 circulation would be in evidence on newsstands in the New York area, indeed in many areas, especially along the Eastern seaboard. The Telegram is conspicuous by its absence.

Only Their Right

Mr. Lee's arguments on the race question are as suspicious as his claims to circulation. He deplores the fact that colored students at last are being admitted to some courses of study in the State tax-supported universities from which they hitherto have been excluded.

He says the educational opportunities for colored persons were created by "white dollars." He ignores the fact that colored citizens as taxpayers help to support State colleges and universities and have a right to receive an education in such schools.

It is to the shame of America that they were forced to go to court to win the right they should have had, without question, as citizens.

They Help Themselves

While it is true that white church denominations and individuals and great foundations such as the General Education Board have greatly aided colored education, it is also true that colored persons themselves, through their church denominations and as individuals, have borne a respectable share of the educational burden.

In the plan for the Rosenwald schools, built throughout the South by the late Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Rosenwald gave one-third, the State or county one-third, and colored citizens one-third.

Davis Lee expresses the anthithesis of the American creed when he declares that fighting for and winning justly due citizenship rights loses good will and friendships. On the contrary, such activity increases respect, which is vastly more important than mere good will.

Good AFRO Is Doing

Mr. Lee thinks great colored civil rights organizations should devote their energies to getting prime cuts of meat in the butcher shops of colored neighborhoods.

As anyone knows, there are hundreds of community organizations at work on this and other problems on that level.

Legitimate colored weeklies take the lead in such campaigns, with the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN giving annual prizes in a Clean Block movement and the New York Amsterdam News presently campaigning against short weights by merchants.

Fight Going On Everywhere

Editor Lee deplores the absence of license to operate liquor package stores in his town of Newark. We submit that it is hardly the duty of colored leaders to go about seeking liquor store licenses for their people.

It is pretty much of a political matter and elsewhere (in New York, for example) politicians have done right well in the matter of licenses for colored persons.

Discrimination exists in varying degrees throughout the nation. Most colored organizations recognize that fact. The NAACP spearheaded the fight against segregated schools in New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Arizona and has by no means addressed itself exclusively to the South.

Uncle Toms on Wane

In such a complex matter as race relations there are certain to be many points of view among persons of both races. Among the colored, there is a decreasing number of honest Uncle Toms who really believe that colored people must accommodate themselves to the whims of white people just because whites are white and colored are not.

Then there are dishonest Uncle Toms, full of a kind of guile, industriously working their own accommodation racket for their own benefit.

These are the most contemptible and the most dangerous, for they not only misrepresent and stultify their own people by placing them below the level of other human beings—not worthy of the dignity accorded other men—but they deceive and mislead whites, many of whom are seeking honestly for reliable information on which to base judgments.

It would appear that the Dallas Morning News, in quoting Editor Davis Lee on its editorial page, has fallen victim to one of these.

NAACP Answers Davis Lee

To The News:

Mr. Lee deplores the fact that Negro students at last are being admitted to some courses of study in the state tax-supported universities from which they hitherto have been excluded. He says the educational opportunities for Negroes were created by "white dollars." He ignores the fact that Negro citizens as taxpayers help to support state colleges and universities and have a right to receive an education in such schools. It is to the shame of America that the Negroes were forced to go to court to win the right they should have had, without question, as citizens.

While it is true that white church denominations and individuals and great foundations such as the General Education Board have greatly aided Negro education, it is also true that Negroes themselves, through their church denominations and as individuals have borne a respectable share of the educational burden. In the plan for the Rosenwald schools, built throughout the South by the late Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Rosenwald gave one third, the state or county one third and Negro citizens one third.

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ROY WILKINS,
Administartor, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
20 West Fortieth Street,
New York 18, N.Y.

Hero's burial—

Arlington rites are offered Indian barred by cemetery

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 — (AP) — President Truman today offered a hero's burial to a Korean war soldier who was denied a grave in a Sioux City, Iowa, cemetery because he was an Indian.

The president directed the Army to arrange for the burial in Arlington National Cemetery—resting place of the nation's war dead—if the family agrees. The family would be brought here at government expense for the funeral.

Mr. Truman acted after reading a news story that the burial of Sgt. 1-c John R. Rice, Jr., a Winnebago Indian, was halted in Sioux City just as the body was about to be lowered into a grave.

AT THE SAME TIME Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, the president's Army aid, telegraphed the mayor of Sioux City:

"Please advise the family of Sgt. John R. Rice that arrangements for burial in Arlington Cemetery have been authorized.

"The president feels that the national appreciation of patriotic sacrifice should not be limited by race, color or creed."

The story which aroused the president quoted an Army officer as saying the Winnebago Indian's burial was stopped by authorities of the Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery because "only members of the Caucasian race" could be buried in the cemetery.

Rice was killed in action Sept. 6, 1950, while serving with the First Cavalry Division. He also was a veteran of World War II.

Rice's widow, a white woman, said she had bought the lot in the Sioux City Cemetery and signed the contract without noticing a clause which barred her husband from burial there. The body was taken to a funeral home in Winnebago, Neb., where the Rice family lives.

The Army officer who first reported the case was Lt. Edward J. Krischel, who was to have served as a bugler at the funeral.

Court Rules Negroes Can Golf or Go Fishing In City Park System

Courier-Journal
Sat. 9-15-51 Louisville, Ky

Amphitheatre Ban Upheld By U.S. Judge

Louisville must let Negroes play on City-park golf courses and fish in Cherokee Park Lake, or give them such facilities substantially as good as those used now only by white people.

This was the decision of Federal Judge Roy M. Shelbourne yesterday.

In the same decision, Judge Shelbourne ruled that the Louisville Park Theatrical Association could refuse to admit Negroes to ts summer shows at the Iroquois Park Amphitheatre.

Applies to All Negroes

The decision was in a suit brought in 1949 by Dr. P. O. Sweeney, dentist, who sought to play golf on City courses; by Mona Carroll, who wanted to fish in Cherokee Lake, and by James W. Muir, who tried to buy a ticket to a show at the Amphitheatre.

The judge's ruling, however, applies to all Negroes. The suit was the kind known as a class suit, in which a few people sue to establish a rule for all in the same class.

The ruling becomes effective when it is entered in the records, unless Judge Shelbourne should suspend it pending an appeal by the City or approve it in such form that the City is given time to provide equal facilities for Negroes.

Three Courses Open

The city has these courses open, said Law Director Gilbert C. Burnett:

1. To appeal the ruling of Judge Shelbourne after the judgment is entered.

2. To provide golfing and fishing privileges for Negroes "substantially" equal to those provided whites.

3. To admit Negroes to the present golf courses and fish pond.

It also was possible that fishing could be banned entirely at Cherokee Lake, eliminating that phase of the case, Burnett added.

Burnett said that what to do is a policy matter to be decided by Mayor Charles Farnsley. Burnett felt that a full study of the opinion and of the practical problems involved would come before any course is decided.

Course's Cost $100,000

Farnsley said last night, "I haven't had time to study the opinion or to confer with my advisers on what to do about it."

It was estimated that a new golf course built for Negroes would cost at least $100,000, possibly more.

The judgment that will put Judge Shelbourne's decision into effect must be prepared by the attorneys who brought the suit, which was supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Ben Shobe, Louisville attorney for the association, said he would write the national counsel for the association and enclose a suggested judgment.

Review Is Slated

The judgment also will have to be reviewed by the attorneys for the City and for the Louisville Park Theatrical Association, and its wording approved by Judge Shelbourne before it is signed and becomes binding.

Should the City appeal, it would be up to Judge Shelbourne whether his order to provide equal privileges goes into effect at once or is suspended until the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati passes on the case.

Shobe said he would get to work on the judgment at once. He said he woudl recommend that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeal the ruling against Muir.

'Duty of Director'

"It will be up to them to decide," he said.

"I think that the effect of the opinion is that Negroes are entitled to use of the golf and fishing privileges as soon as the judgment is entered," said Shobe.

Judge Shelbourne had this to say about the golfing and fishing in City parks:

Louisville, Ky.

"It becomes the duty of the director of parks and recreation to provide facilities for plaintiffs P. O. Sweeney and Mona Carroll and the class represented by them respectively, for playing golf and fishing upo na basis and with facilities substantially equivalent to those in that respect to white people.

'Problem for Director'

"How this shall be done presents a problem for the director of parks and recreatio nto determine what shall be done to afford substantially equal facilities to Negro golfers, necessfarily having consideration for the number of Negro golfers.

"The director and the City, in providing equal facilities, are authorized by the police power inherent in them to make such rules and regulations as will secure the public peace and safety."

In another portion of his opinion, he held that the "City had the right to make and enforce the existing rules, which in effect, segregate the Negro and white people in their enjoyment of parks and recreation facilities, provided the facilities furnished are substantially equivalent for the two races."

Fishing In One Park Only

The City has 18-hole golf courses at Seneca and Shawnee Parks, and nine-hole courses at Crescent Hill, Iroquois, and Cherokee.

Only at Cherokee Park Lake is fishing permitted in the park system.

On the Amphitheatre, Judge Shelbourne ruled that while the theater was built largely with City money, the shows there each summer are produced by a private group, the Louisville Park Theatrical Association, which leases the Amphitheatre for part of each year.

"It seems to this court that there has been no discrimination, because nowhere it is alleged, proven in evidence, or stipulated that the plaintiff Muir or any organization to which he belongs have ever soupht to secure possession of the Amphitheatre for the purpose of providing entertainment procured and paid for by them without cost to the City of Louisville."

Facts Not Disputed

The facts in the case were not disputed. It was agreed that Sweeney was refused admission to the golf courses, Miss Carroll her fishing at Cerokee Park Lake, and that Muir couldn't buy a ticket to the amphitheatre, solely because they were Negroes.

The City for many years has set aside certain parks for whites and others for Negroes. Judge Shelbourne in his findings of facts determined that none of the Negro parks have a golf course, running stream, bridle path, hiking trail, high-peak lookout, or Amphitheatre, all of which are in parks where white people only are admitted for recreation.

T. Byrne Morgan, director of parks and recreation, testified no Negroes had asked for a golf course or fishing lake, owned by the City, for exclusive use by Negroes. Nor, Morgan testified, had any Negro group sought use of the Amphitheatre.

Discusses Amphitheatre

Carl Heustis, chief of police, testified that to mix races in the parks would create a "serious situation." He said that with his present force he could not cope with the problem.

As for the Amphitheatre, the judge determined that it was built by the City in 1938, with only $5,000 furnished by the theatrical association. The theatrical association stages in the summer shows for which it charges admission.

The City gets any profit from the Amphitheatre, after repayment to the association of the $5,000 contribution.

Under the lease, any one who wants to use the theater between May 1 and September 30 must apply to the theatrical association.

Overrules City's Effort

Actually, said Judge Shelbourne, the association occupies the Amphitheatre only a few weeks each summer. That is not long enough, the judge said, to interfere with its use by other groups.

With that background of facts, Judge Shelbourne gave his construction of the law.

He overruled the City's effort to have the suit dismissed because Sweeney and Muir had brought the same kind of suit in Jefferson Circuit Court, lost it there and in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. and had not then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The City claimed that once they started a suit they must follow it all the way. and not start all over again with a new suit.

In the Jefferson Circuit Court suit, Sweeney and Muir also sued "as a class" for all Negroes, and the Court of Appeals upheld the City's segregation policy, despite the lack of golf courses in the Negro parks. The Cherokee Park Lake angle was new in the Federal Court suit.

The City contended that a Federal District Court judge was bound by a decision of the highest State court.

Sat 9-15-51

'Not A City Project'

On the Amphitheatre, Judge Shelbourne held that the ease with the theatrical association did not make the operation a City project, which would have put it in the same status as golf courses in tax-supported parks.

"With respect to golf courses, a different situation exists," he said. He cited a number of Federal Court cases which boiled down to one principle:

Where anything is supported by public tax money, its use must be free to all regardless of race, or equal facilities must be provided each race.

Dr. Sweeney has offices at 524 W. Walnut and lives on Shelbyville Road near Anchorage. Miss Carroll is the daughter of Alfred M. Carroll, Negro attorney, 2530 W. Walnut. Muir is a law student at the University of Louisville.

Kentucky

Louisville Beaten In Suit To Bar Negroes From City Golf Course

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Judge Roy M. Shelbourne of the U. S. District court, Friday ordered the city of Louisville to permit Negroes to use the city golf courses without discrimination and to fish in Cherokee Park lake or provide them with substantially equal facilities.

In the same action, however, he upheld the ban on admittance of Negroes to the Iroquois Park Amphitheatre.

As a result of this ruling, the city of Louisville may take one of the following courses, according to Gilbert C. Burnett, city law director:

1. The city may appeal; 2. It may set up Jim Crow facilities "substantially equal;" 3. It may abide by the ruling and take no further steps; 4. It may shut down its golfing and fishing facilities.

The three were filed as follows:

Dr. P. O. Sweeney, dentist, sought action after he was not allowed to play on the city golf courses Miss Mona Carrol attempted unsuccessfully to fish in Cherokee Lake, but was denied the right. James W. Muir was refused a ticket to an outdoor concert at the Amphitheatre. All three originally filed their suits in 1949.

9 CHICAGOANS, 5 FROM SUBURBS WOUNDED IN WAR

City's Toll Includes One Missing, One Injured

Nine Chicagoans and five Chicago area service men were wounded in action in Korea, one Chicagoan was injured, and another was reported missing, according to a defense department casualty list released yesterday. The wounded Chicagoans are:

Pfc. Archie A. Carrigan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Carrigan of 4036 Lake Park av.

Pvt. Mario Di Silvestro, 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent J. Di Silvestro of 908 S. Bell av. He was drafted last December, sent overseas in August, and wounded in the left leg and thigh by shrapnel Oct. 9. He is a graduate of St. Ignatius High school, and worked as a mechanic.

Sgt. Jackie L. Hansen, 20, a graduate of Waller High school who enlisted in July, 1950. He

Stowe [left] and O'Connell

was sent overseas in April, and wounded Oct. 6. He worked a short while as an elevator operator, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Jessie E. Hansen, 531 Fullerton av.

Pfc. James McCarroll, 22, drafted last November and sent overseas in March, was wounded in the legs by shrapnel Oct. 6. He attended high school in Selma, Ala., worked here as a punch press operator, and lived with his mother, Mrs. Sadie McCarroll, 151 W 57th pl.

Pvt. Albert N. Mendez, 21, drafted last March and sent overseas in July, was wounded in the legs by grenade fragments Oct. 8. He attended Gage Park High school for three years, worked as a clerk in a packing house, and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mendez, 4431 S. Marshfield av.

Corp. Vincent Mikolajczak, 23 son of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Mikolajczak, 8633 Saginaw av. He enlisted in July, 1950, was sent to Korea in December, and was wounded in the right arm by shrapnel Oct. 10. He attended Mount Carmel High school two years, and worked as a salesman for Marshall Field & Co.

Pfc. Richard J. O'Connell, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. O'Connell, 25 W. 70th pl. He was drafted last March, sent overseas in August, and wounded in the legs by shrapnel Oct. 10. He is a graduate of Tilden Technical High school, and worked as an order clerk for the Norwich Pharmacal company. A brother, Pfc. John, is also in Korea.

Sgt. David W. Sher, 23, drafted last November and sent overseas in July, was wounded in the right leg and left thigh Oct. 4. He is a graduate of Roosevelt High

Sher [left], McCarroll [center], and Kilikevice.

school, and worked as an apprentice electrician for the Zenith Radio & Television corporation. He lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Sher, 3025 Cortland st.

Pfc. William T. Stenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Stenberg, 3533 Armitage av.

The Chicago area wounded are:

Sgt. Frank Kovach, husband of Mrs. Louise P. Kovach, 125 State st., Addison.

Corp. Harry C. Stowe, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Stowe, Oakton st., box 499 D, Des Plaines. He enlisted in May, 1949, was sent overseas last March, and was wounded for the second time Oct. 14 when an enemy mortar shell exploded in a foxhole in which he and three buddies had taken cover. He phoned his mother from Honolulu last Wednesday and told her that both of his feet had been amputated. He is on his way to a midwest hospital. Corp. Stowe left Maine Township High school, Des Plaines, in his fourth year to enter service.

Pfc. Robert G. Sugel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sugel, 4720 S. Devon av., Lisle.

Pvt. Raymond L. Swaffar, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Swaffar, 192d and Kedzie av., route 1, Homewood. He enlisted last December, was sent overseas in August, and was wounded Oct. 8. He was in his first year in Bloom Township High school, Chicago Heights, when he entered service.

Marine Pfc. Robert J. Kilikevice, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Kilikevice, 7328 Diversey av., Elmwood Park. He enlisted in August, 1950, was sent overseas last December, and was wounded in the hip by shrapnel Sept. 12. He entered the corps after graduating from Proviso Township High school, Maywood.

Pvt. Benjamin M. Cosgrove Jr., 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cosgrove Sr., 8521 Vernon av., was injured. He was drafted in February, sent overseas in August, and injured Oct. 1. He is a graduate of Leo High school, and was attending De Paul university night classes and working as a business machine operator for the Commonwealth Edison company when inducted. His parents were told he suffered internal injuries and a fracture, but did not learn how he was hurt.

Pvt. Juan S. Guerrero-Orona, friend of Monserrate Lugo of 2329 Monroe st., was reported missing in action.

Hint Jim Crow Bomb Shelters In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS — Negroes caught outside their ghetto in the event of an air raid in New Orleans might as well give up the ghost.

It looks like they're going to have Jim Crow bomb shelters in the Crescent City. George J. Springer, chief air raid warden, hinted at this last week. He appointed 18 white wardens but said Negroes will be selected only as sector leaders in their areas.

He wants Negroes to stand on their own feet and take care of their own people as the whites are taking care of theirs.

A Nauseating Incident

THE uncalled for abuse, humiliation and arrest of Mrs. Christine Hill, wife of a prominent Methodist minister here by New Orleans police officers once again focuses the utter contempt and lack of respect of law abiding Negro citizens too often displayed by too many members of the local police department.

The nauseating incident grew out of a fire in back of Mt. Zion Methodist Church of which Mrs. Hill's husband, the Rev. Robert Hill, is pastor. Mrs. Hill was more than concerned about the fire since her husband was away. And because of her concern she didn't 'properly' answer a police officer on the scene. One word led to another and subsequently she was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace by "loud and boisterous talking" and refusing to move on.

Had the same situation occurred in a neighborhood where the minister's wife was white it is seriously doubted that she would have been arrested, abused and humiliated by the police.

It appears that some officers of the law are too much concerned with putting Negroes 'in their place' than with impartial, courteous, and fair treatment that law abiding citizens expect from servants of the community. A similar situation was in the Freedom Train arrests of several school teachers on 'disturbing the peace' charges and in the infamous case of Mrs. Clara Sheffield. Despite heated protests and court proceedings the end result in the last two cases mentioned was that the Negro's word was not even considered. It was simply the white man's word was accepted over the Negro's.

How many incidents like the ones mentioned have to happen before we realize that they can be corrected only through the ballot and increased interest in the political life of the community. If we had our potential voting strength of 100,000 votes Mayor Morrison who is the top executive in our city government would be more concerned about the treatment received by the Negro population at the hands of certain police officers on the force.

What happened to Mrs. Hill could happen to any Negro woman in the community and has happened to too many in the past. The question is what is going to be the reaction of the community—the Churches, Ministerial Alliances, Women's Church groups, Labor Unions, Insurance Council, NAACP local branch, National Council of Negro Women, fraternities, sororities, etc.? Is anybody going to write the mayor, the chief of police, or is everybody going to sit tight and just talk about it among themselves? If you don't like the way the police handled Mrs. Hill, write a letter or send a telegram to the Mayor and the Chief of Police so they will know for sure you didn't like it. Otherwise they will assume that you are satisfied, "Happy and Contented." Further, that it's just the 'agitating press' that doesn't like it. Time after time newsmen are confronted with 'no organization has protested to us in writing' when trying to gain a particular objective for the people of the community.

The community as a whole needs to become more vocal in this fight for first class citizenship. The best way to be vocal is at the ballot box and a letter on the organization's stationery to the mayor's office or anybody else's office with whom you think you have a legitimate protest.

No Funds For Park For Negroes In New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — In an effort to halt court proceedings against municipal parks, the city has purchased a 1,500 acre tract near Lake Pontchartrain, but Mayor Morrison confesses that the city has no money to make any further improvements at the present time.

The tract was purchased June 1950, to provide picnic grounds and a recreation part for Negroes. A private developer purchased an adjacent 240 acres, and he proposes to build homes for Negroes which will fence in the park.

Segregation at Beach Challenged in Court

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, May 26.—Baltimore's newly announced plan to admit Negroes to the Fort Smallwood bathing beach on a segregated basis has been challenged in Federal Court.

A petition was filed yesterday on behalf of a group of Negroes through two Negro attorneys, Robert L. Carter and Linwood G. Koger, to reopen the old case charging racial discrimination at the park.

The park board had announced that during June, July and August the bathing beach would be open to whites for the first 20 days of each month and would be open for Negroes from the 21st to the end of each month.

The park board action was the result of a decision by Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut last April when Negroes were entirely banned from the beach.

That suit was filed by the same group of Negroes through the same attorneys who yesterday demanded that the case be reopened.

They charged that the program was "not in keeping with the ruling of the court."

Alexandria Requests Authority to Build Pool for Negroes

Alexandria officials today sent to the National Production Authority a request for permission to go ahead with construction of a swimming pool for colored persons.

A resolution adopted by the City Council last night declared the pool is "desirable and necessary" and that it was planned in advance of present limitations on construction of recreational facilities.

Council members said they were advised the firm to be employed for the job already has most of the materials and there would be no drain on stockpiles needed for defense construction.

Steps to clean up a swamp area surrounding Four Mile Run east of Russell road were authorized after the council received a report from Dr. Thomas E. McGough, health officer.

Dr. McGough said the area, which is near the Beverly Plaza Apartments and the Rosemaven subdivision, has numerous stagnant ponds and marshy areas contaminated by sewage which Alexandria and Arlington dump untreated into Four Mile Run.

He said the conditions breed disease and children have been bitten by rats there.

The council voted to spread oil on the water, spray the area with insecticides, fill in ditches and ponds where possible, and cut the weeds.

The group referred to the police department and the commonwealth's attorney a complaint that obscene literature is being sold to children. The matter was brought up by Jasper L. McBride, head of the Veterans' Jamboree Association.

A revised ordinance for self-service gasoline stations was turned over to a special committee for study. The city's right to outlaw self-service gasoline stations has been upheld in court, but the revised ordinance would permit their operation with stringent regulations.

Colored Group Plans Colonial Beach Visit On Holiday Opening

By J. L. Michael

Star Staff Correspondent

COLONIAL BEACH, Va., May 26.—A delegation of Negroes plans to bathe with white persons here Decoration Day unless town authorities set aside a section of this resort's Potomac River beach for their use.

Martin A. Martin, colored, of Richmond, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, disclosed these plans in response to questions by a reporter.

Last summer, Mr. Martin led a group of Negroes who appeared on the main section of the mile-long beach here. Two white youths received minor knife wounds and several colored persons were belabored with fists, shoes, sticks and stones.

Norman W. Brewington, then mayor, negotiated cancellation of a planned return visit last year.

Matter of Integrity.

Speaking by telephone from Wilmington, N. C., Mr. Martin said he would lead another delegation to the beach when the town officially opens its season next Wednesday.

"I intend to carry out that plan," he declared. "It is a matter of integrity with me. I started this movement and I propose to see it through."

Mr. Martin said he would be accompanied by delegations from Washington, Fredericksburg, Richmond and perhaps New York. He refused to say how many would be in the party.

"We will cause no trouble and we hope there will be none," Mr. Martin said, "and we expect the town to provide police protection."

Want Separate Section.

Asked if he insisted on using the entire beach on the same terms as white persons, Mr. Martin replied:

"No, we have never asked that and do not ask it now. We do not want to mingle with the whites. All we want now and all we have ever requested is that the town set aside a portion of the beach for colored people.

"There are a number of suitable places which can be made available but for 15 years town officials have refused to do so despite the fact that a substantial number of colored persons are property owners and are taxed on the same basis as whites."

Town Treasurer E. Hugh Gouldman said that last year $45,805 of the municipality's $1,485,440 taxable property was in the hands of from 160 to 200 Negroes who comprise 10 per cent of the permanent population.

Mayor L. C. Costenbader said, "I will not talk about any phase of this situation."

Council Expected to Meet.

None of the five councilmen who could be reached would discuss the matter in detail. One, George E. Rick, said he believes the council will meet to consider the problem.

Councilman E. W. Beckwith predicted that no trouble would occur but added that the town would "try to protect" the Negroes if they come on the beach front.

It was learned that a council meeting to discuss the subject was set for Thursday, but was called off due to absence of Town Attorney George F. Mason, jr.

Suit Now Pending.

The meeting was agred upon, an informed source said, at a conference in Fredericksburg last week between Attorney C. O'Conor Goolrick, Mr. Mason and Mr. Martin.

The three lawyers took up the question along with a discussion of a suit filed against Colonial Beach by Mr. Martin which is now pending in Federal Court in Richmond. The action charges the town with discriminatin against Negroes in the matter of beach facilities.

Mr. Goolrick, who was retained by the town as special counsel to assist Mr. Mason, replied that there was no point to the charge because the law gives white and Negro persons equal rights on the beach.

Beach Jim Crow Taken to Court by NAACP Lawyers

The NAACP took the Park Board and its jim crow schedules for Fort Smallwood Beach, back into the Federal Court Thursday.

In a petition filed before Judge Calvin Chesnut in the U. S. District Court, NAACP attorneys asked for a ruling that will admit all persons to the bathing facilities of Fort Smallwood at all times without discrimination.

The board set up the schedules after Judge Chesnut ruled in the initial NAACP litigation that the city could not discriminate against colored citizens at Fort Smallwood.

Board's Last Resort

The schedules, adopted by the board last week, designate 63 dates for whites and 34 for colored bathers, beginning May 30.

It was the board's only alternative to closing the beach entirely or opening it to all. The National Production Authority earlier had denied the board's request to develop a new beach on the creek side of Smallwood for colored citizens.

Hearing Set

The petition, filed by Linwood G. Koger Jr. and Robert L. Carter, attorneys, declared that the schedule program "is not in keeping with the ruling of the court" in the Smallwood case. A hearing before Judge Chesnut has been set tentatively for June 1.

Meanwhile, dates announced for colored patrons at the beach include May 30 and May 31; June 21 through June 30; July 21 through July 31; and Aug. 21 through Aug. 31.

Dates for whites are June 1 through June 20; July 1 through July 20; Aug 1 through Aug. 20; and Sept. 1 through Sept. 3.

Police Halt Mixed Net Match in Park

BALTIMORE — An interracial game in Druid Hill Park between the Baltimre Tennis Club and the white Ft. Meade Army Club was prevented by Park Police Sunday.

When the teams appeared for the 11 a.m. meet, the police interferred because their playing would violate a Park Board regulation which forbids interracial sports on the city's athletic fields.

Officers said the players disbanded in an orderly way when told they would not be allowed to play.

In 1948, an interracial group of the Young Progressives were ejected forcibly from the park when they sat down on the courts in protest to the segregation policy which prevented them from playing together.

22 Arrested Then

As a result, 22 of the group were arrested for disorderly conduct and conspiracy to incite a riot. Seven of the number, all white, were later convicted and given suspended jail terms.

Sunday's game was arranged by Wesley Stubbs, president Baltimore Club, who had obtained permission from George A. Keen, the park superintendent. However, Mr. Keen was under the impression that the Army team was also colored.

...e segregation policy, ...d park officials that ...my itself now in... thing, it would be ... to write and tell ... to play a colored

Md. Solons Fight to Repeal State's 50-Year-Old Segregation Law

Courier Pat. 2-10-51 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—(ANP)—By a vote of 70-40, the Maryland House passed and sent to the Senate here last week for action, a measure which would repeal the state's 50-year-old jim-crow law.

The measure was sponsored by Delegate Jerome Robinson (D., Baltimore), who also led the floor fight against the opposition of a small group of Eastern Shore delegates, traditionally opposed to doing away with any form of jim-crowism.

Fate of the measure in the Senate is uncertain, although the higher body had approved a repeal in two earlier sessions.

The current law is now enforced only on the Chesapeake Bay ferries. However, with the completion ot the bridge across the bay next year, the law will become useless.

In his appeal for passage of the repealer, Robinson said, "Are we going to permit a bay bridge and the ingenuity of engineers to repeal jim crow or are we, as legislators charged with the responsibility, going to repeal it."

As the measure came up for final passage, Delegate Carroll Lowe (D., Talbot), from the Eastern Shore, made a last-ditch stand to stop action on the bill. He moved quickly to have it tabled for the remainder of the session. His motion, however, lost by a vote of 65-46. Speaker John C. Luber (D., Baltimore) then cut off debate by ordering an immediate roll call on the measure.

U. S. Court Skirts Mixed Sport Ban

Afro-American Sat. 1-13-51

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The U.S. Supreme Court last Tuesday refused to review the suit of 21 colored and white persons, for damages of over $1,000,000,000. on the ground that it had not been filed within the time provided by law.

The case arose out of the alleged violation of the civil rights of a group of white and colored persons who sought to engage in sports together in public parks in Baltimore.

Four of the petitioners were among 22 persons who were jointly indicted by the Criminal Court of Baltimore City. Seven of the 22, including four of the petitioners, were convicted of rioting and conspiracy to riot.

Sentences, Fines Upheld

They were sentenced to various terms in the House of Correction and fined. The sentences were suspended. The Supreme Court last March 27 refused to review the judgment of the Maryland Court of Appeals affirming the convictions.

The petitioners later filed a complaint in the Federal District Court against the Mayor, City Council, and members of the Board of Recreation and Parks seeking to end racial segregation in basketball, tennis and golf on public facilities.

The District Court dismissed the complaint Dec. 30, 1949 and the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment.

Interracial Games Banned

Stanley Askin, one of the petitioners, on July 3, 1949, wrote Harold S. Callowhill, superintendent of the Bureau of Recreation in aBltimore, that the Young Progressives of Maryland wanted to hold an interracial tennis tournament in Druid Hill Park on Sunday, July 11, 1948.

Permission was refused on the ground that it was against the policy of the board to permit interracial tennis.

To test the validity of the board policy, the Young Progressives arranged for the games on certain courts reserved exclusively for white players.

At the appointed hour, each of several courts were occupied by white and colored players. Upon refusal of the players to leave the courts, police made a number of arrests.

Court Rules For Baltimore in Anti-Jim Crow Action

Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 1-13-51

WASHINGTON - (ANP) - The U. S. Supreme court last week ruled against an interracial group of 12 who sought $1,000,000 damages from the city of Baltimore for refusing to allow them to play tennis in a city park.

The high court said application for an appeal by the 21 was not made "within the time provided by law."

It all began in July, 1948, when 22 Negroes and whites were arrested at the Druid Hill tennis courts because they were playing tennis together. They were convicted of disturbing the peace and given suspended sentences.

Then they filed suit, naming the Baltimore park officials, mayor, and city council as defendants. The local U. S. District court in Baltimore dismissed the case, and July 17, 1950, the U. S. Circuit court in Richmond upheld the dismissal.

Allowed 90 days to appeal to the Supreme court, the plaintiffs did not file their action until Nov. 13, 1950.

DEAL BLOW TO SEGREGATION:

Social Workers Cancel Meeting; Hotel Snooty

Afro-American

BALTIMORE—The Child Welfare League of America struck a sharp blow against discrimination last Saturday when it canceled its Eastern Regional Conference which ws slated for Feb. 8, 9 and 10 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

While other facilities would be open to them, overnight sleeping accommodations were to be denied the colored delegates.

The racial policy at the hotel, which was to house the conference, caused a special meeting of the conference committee on arrangements and resulted in its significant decision.

In a statement released by Clark L. Mock, chairman of the local committee on arrangements, the League took the following stand:

"A special meeting of the Conference committee was held in Baltimore on Saturday, Jan. 27. The attitudes expressed at this meeting indicated that the success of the proposed conference would be seriously jeopardized if it were held in Baltimore at this time.

Abandon Conference

"It was, therefore, decided by a majority vote to abandon the conference scheduled for Feb. 8, 9, and 10. It also was decided to proceed to plan and make recommendations to the Child Welfare League of America for future conferences in the eastern region."

Planning for the Eastern Regional Conference, which was to have attracted some 500 delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, began last June.

However, it wasn't until conference literature—giving details of accommodations. reservations, and other pertinent data—was sent to the 53 member agencies that dissention arose.

Wave of Protests

A supplement stating that all delegates were invited to the luncheon, dinner, reception, tea, and all conference meetings, but that according to the customs of local hotels only white persons could be given overnight hotel accommodations, started a wave of protests.

When some groups decided not to send delegations to Baltimore, some key speakers had been withdrawn, and other protests tendered, it was decided to hold the conference and then make a formal protest to the mayor and the City Chamber of Commerce.

But despite the fact that quite a bit of expense and time already had been expended planning the conference, there were some persons on the committee who felt that the time for a definite stand had arrived.

The League held its last Baltimore conference in 1947. New York City played host to the 1950 conference.

More a Surprise

Notification was received by member agencies through mail. It is believed the first time a regional meeting of professional social workers has been cancelled completely over the race issue. Previously sites for the sessions have been changed when the racial policies of a host city clashed with the democratic aims of such groups.

L. H. Denton, director of the Baltimore Convention Bureau of the Hotel Association, registered surprise at the move made by the League, because in the past colored delegates at mixed conferences and conventions had made "satisfactory adjustments."

Citing progress that has been made in the past 10 years—the Lord Baltimore Hotel has been a leader in this slow integration—Mr. Denten felt that:

"It is a problem unsolvable at the moment—Baltimore is not yet ready for integration."

The league was organized to promote better understanding of child welfare problems, to formulate and provide for the care of children, and to make available for all branches of its field.

The membership in the eastern region of the League is approximately 1700 people. In Baltimore, Proposed theme of improve standards of work with chil- America's Future." all of its members the assured results of successful methods in ren, and to make available for

member agencies include the City Department of Welfare, the Family and Children's Society, the Children's Home of Baltimore and the Maryland Children's Aid Society.

In Washington, it is the Child Welfare Division of the Board of Public Welfare, in Philadelphia, the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, New York's Jewish Child Care Association, and many other important agencies in the five-state area.

National Office in NYC

The League's national offices are in New York City, where Dr. Leonard Mayo is president of the Board of Directors and Spencer Crooke, executive secretary.

There is no chapter of the League in Baltimore. The host group consisted of colored and white social and welfare workers who formed the committee on arrangements.

Mrs. Lillian Parrott of the Department of Education, and Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, a member of the board of the Department of Public Welfare, both were members of the local committee on arrangements for the conference.

U.S. Court Opens City Bathing Beach to All

Ruling Made in Baltimore Park Case

Judge Chestnut Agrees to Sign NAACP Order

MORE ACTION

Separate Days for Races Studied

BALTIMORE—The U.S. District Court agreed here, Friday, to sign a judgement declaring that the city cannot discriminate against colored citizens in the use of the municipally - owned beach, Fort Smallwood Park.

The decision by Judge Calvin Chestnut marked a successful ending of an NAACP suit filed against the city Board of Recreation and Parks by a group of citizens who were denied use of bathing facilities at the beach last summer.

On the other hand, attorneys for the Park Board insisted that in light of the new judgment, the beach either will have to be closed or some segregated arrangement worked out.

More Action in Case

NAACP attorneys promised that if separate days are set up for use of the beach by colored citizens, the case again will be taken into court.

Judge Chesnut, meanwhile, advised NAACP attorneys Robert Carter of New York, and Linwood Koger Jr., of Baltimore, to prepare the declaratory judgement form so that he may sign it in a few days.

The Federal jurist's decision upheld the motion of Mr. Carter for a judgement in the case on the basis of pleadings alone. This successful motion made unnecessary the presentation of any evidence or testimony.

It was agreed by the city that (1) Fort Smallwood Park is the only city-owned beach in Maryland,

(2) that colored persons are excluded from bathing facilities there; and

(3) that such an arrangement is out of line with Supreme Court decisions holding that facilities must be equal.

Specific Days for Each

"But what can we do?" asked Allen Davis, city attorney. "We'll either have to close it to whites and blacks, or have specific days for each," he went on.

Judge Chesnut asked the NAA attorneys, "Are you asking for an order that will force the city to close Fort Smallwood?"

"On the contrary," answered Mr. Carter, "We prefer that the city open it, and to all."

Mr. Davis confessed that the Park Board had planned to build a segregated beach house, but due to the new Federal ruling, no new material can be purchased for recreational purposes.

Baltimoreans who were refused admission to the beach are Mrs. Harrison J. Bryant, James Wood, Lacy Hayes, and several of their children.

Legislature Wipes Out 47-Year Law

Foes Of Separation Win Success After 23 Years Of Effort

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—(NNPA)—Jim Crow will go off the Maryland statute books June 1, after which segregation will be no longer required on the Chesapeake Bay ferry system.

After twenty-three years of effort, foes of the 47-year old law calling for racial segregation on intrastate railroads and steamboats finally pushed a repealer through the General Assembly last Thursday.

"I will pomptly give it my signed approval when it reaches my desk," promised Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

THE REPEALER BECOMES effective about a year before completion of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, which would have nullified the racial segregation law any way. For many years the statute has been enforced only on the bay ferry system.

The statute was originally enacted in 1904 and required segregation on railroads only. A 1908 amendment made it applicable to ferries and on vehicles.

Several times it came within one test of repeal. But theretofore it has been blocked mainly through the votes of the nine Eastern shore and southern Eastern shore and Southern Maryland counties. Six of the seven votes last Thursday against repeal came from Eastern Shore senators.

* * *

THERE WERE NO speeeches opposing repeal in the Senate and very little in the House compared to the past. The House passed the repeal law last month.

Repeal of segregation in transportation in Maryland may have some influence on efforts in Virginia to repeal statute requiring segregation of the races on common carriers within the state. Since the Virginia General Assembly does not meet until next year, members will have an opportunity to observe conditions in Maryland without segregation in travel.

'Hats Off,' Says GI, 'No—Deliveryman

Student Pays $25 Fine for Defense of Womanhood in School Cafeteria

BALTIMORE—A diehard southern deliveryman, who refused to remove his hat in the presence of the woman manager in Carver Vocational High School cafeteria, was punched in the eye and jaw by one of the GI students of the school.

In Northwestern police court, Thursday, the white deliveryman, Ben Patterson, was somewhat battered, but still defiant. "My boss told me I didn't have to take off my hat in this courtroom," he told Magistrate Thomas L. Fitzpatrick.

Good American Custom

The magistrate agreed that there was no law requiring a man to remove his hat in the presence of women, but that it is "a custom" for a man to take off his hat in someone's home, office or other building.

"We can't force a man to take off his hat when in someone's home, but I certainly ask a man to remove his hat if he came in here with it on."

Testimony disclosed that the incident occurred April 26, when Patterson entered the school cafeteria to deliver some chickens. Mrs. Pauline Brooks, cafeteria manager, asked that he remove his hat and the delivery man refused to do so.

Hat Snatched Off

Thomas Johnson, 31-year-old ex-GI attending the school, was in the cafeteria and overheard the conversation. When Patterson refused to remove the hat, Johnson snatched the hat from his head. Johnson, who admitted striking the deliveryman, "when he cursed me about his hat."

Can't Condone Violence

In imposing a $25 fine on Johnson for striking the deliveryman, Magistrate Fitzpatrick advised him that the court could not condone the use of violence to enforce a courteous practice.

Patterson is employed by the Baltimore Dressed Poultry Company, which has a contract to deliver food to school cafeterias.

Saul M. Perdue, school principal, said he did not approve of the deliveryman's conduct, nor of the use of violence by the student.

Charges agsinst Mrs. Brooks, and two other GI students accused of striking Patterson, were dismissed. The students are James C. Commodore, 34, of the 500 block S. Archer St.; and Homer Wagman of the 1800 block Raynor St. Johnson lives at 1215 Shellbanks Road.

Massachusetts

Hotel Bias Hit In Massachusetts

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass. — The Eastern States Conference of Commissioners Against Discrimination went on record this week as condemning discrimination based on creed or color at hotel and vacation resorts.

At its concluding session at the New Ocean House, the conference representatives invited the ocoperation of hotels and trade associations to take immediate steps to eliminate policies or practices the laws against discrimination of the several states represented at the conference.

The conference also called upon the hotel officials to eliminate that type of advertising which tends to create in the public mind the impression that public accommodations are unavailable to certain minority groups.

The conference voted to hold its next conclave in New Jersey.

Among those attending the conference were: Mrs. Patricia K. Ritter, deputy chairman, Connecticut Interracial Commission; Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman Massachusetts Commisison Against Discrimination, New Jersey; Louis B. F. Raycroft, secretary, Philadelphia FEPC; Edward W. Edwards, New York SCAD; Joseph M. Finkle, commissioner, Rhode Island Fair Employment Practices Commission; J. B. McTyler, deputy ministor of labor, Toronto, Ontario, and William Van Meter, deputy commisisoner of labor. Oregon.

NEGRO GIRL WINS IN BOSTON BIAS CASE

BOSTON—(ANP)— The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination announced this week the settlement of a complaint charging discrimination in employment placed against a Greater Boston electrical manufacturing company by a Negro girl.

The complainant, a recent graduate of a midwestern university, had applied for a technical position response to an advertisement placed by the company with the State Employment Service.

She charged that although her qualifications were satisfactory, it seemed by the attitude and statements of the department head that she was not hired solely because o her color.

During the investigation of th complaint and subsequent conferences conducted by Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney conflicts developed on issues of the case; however, the company reacted favorably to the suggestion that it place the complainant in a position comparable to one which had been denied her.

Commenting on the case, Commissioner McKenney asserted: "This complaint was filed by a young woman whose educational qualifications in the sciences would make her an asset to any company."

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Swim Pool Bias at Ft. Custer

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—Defiance of top echelon orders to discontinue varied forms of discrimination in the armed services was evidenced here when the commanding officer of the post ordered a separate schedule for colored and white troops and their families.

The official memorandum was issued by the adjutant, Lieut. Col. W. E. Jordan, by order of Colonel Short, commanding officer. The order gives the colored troops and their families permission to use the pool twice a week, plus one Sunday out of the month.

White troops are given permission to use the pool five times a week and every Sunday but once, while their families are permitted access to swimming facilities one a week and every Sunday, but one.

Several of the colored troops stationed here protested the order as being discriminatory and pointed to recent official pronouncements that have assured colored troops of equality. Their protests were answered with their being told that the instructions set down would be adhered to by all swimmers. "If you do not wish to comply with the orders you do not have to swim," they were told.

Biased Frats Face Ban

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Recognition will be denied to campus organizations that fail to remove discrimination clauses from their constitutions by the Universities Committee on Student Affairs Committee ruled here last week.

White Man Asks Dixie Style Seating

DETROIT — A 39-year-old Miami, Fla., white man who complained bitterly to police Wednesday, over the officers placing a colored prisoner in the front seat of the scout car and seating him in the back seat, accused police of using jim-crow methods in transporting him to police headquarters.

Joseph Nadeau of 220 W. Davison who was fined $10 or 10 days, was arrested at Woodrow Wilson and Clement, for disturbing the peace by Patrolman Leonard McDougall. The officer said that when he took Nadeau to the scout car, Nadeau became angry and abusive, because a colored prisoner was riding in the front seat.

Slugs Other Prisoner

"I will not ride in the car with this man," the officer said Nadeau yelled, "unless you put him where he belongs in the back seat. We put them in the back down South."

When Patrolman McDougall told Nadeau that "as far as he was concerned the other prisoner was as good as he was," Nadeau slugged the colored prisoner. The officers retaliated with their clubs Nadeau's face bore the signs.

DETROIT HOPEFUL OF RACE BIAS EBB

Report of Mayor's Committee Sees Increasing Competence in Dealing With Tensions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, Nov. 3—This industrial community, with a record of two serious race riots during World War II, is showing increased competence in dealing with race tension, according to the Mayor's Interracial Committee.

A hopeful report submitted to Mayor Albert E. Cobo by George Schermer, director of the committee, records that of eighteen incidents handled last summer, two-thirds were resolved satisfactorily and the rest were kept under control.

The report emphasized that the real measure of Detroit's progress lay not in the control of incidents but in the positive actions and programs of several city departments and community groups.

The Police Department, for example, had sent three officers last summer to the annual race relations institute at Fisk University. These studies were financed in part by the Probus Club and the Jewish Community Council.

Through a similar arrangement, another officer was sent to Columbia University for a six-week course, his expenses being met by the Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants.

One striking instance of the trend toward better race relations, the report added, was the fact that of twenty summer camps conducted in public parks only two continued to bar negroes. Until a few years ago, most of these camps were closed to Negro children, except at special times.

"When it is recalled that in the race riot of 1943 upper teen-age youth often played a major part, the prevailing evidence today is encouraging," Mr. Schermer said.

Intergroup understanding, he added "is much more prevalent among young people than adults."

The report suggested, however, that the city enact an "equal employment opportunities ordnance." In the absence of a state law, municipal action is needed to outlaw racial discrimination, the committee said.

The Detroit community has learned how to meet the threat of racial tension in a highly competent and responsible manner," the report declared. "Whether Detroit is capable of treating as effectively with the practices of discrimination is still to be demonstrated."

Only a fraction of the civil rights violations and instances of racial discrimination during that period were reported to the committee, Mr. Schermer said. The eighteen cases cited, he declared, "represent those which involved sufficient demonstration of group feeling to warrant taking measures to prevent the growth of tension."

He added that "to a greater degree than ever before" governmental and civic agencies had cooperated swiftly and skillfully in dealing with incidents of racial tension or misunderstanding. Mr. Schermer praised the work of the Police Department and the Department of Parks and Recreation in particular.

Their joint action with the interracial committee resulted, he said, in the conversion of several inci-

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Discrimination In Sledge, Mississippi

SECOND OF A SERIES:

Discrimination in American life has caused many sections in our various communities to be burdened with a social, political and economic lag. This may be true in any community where the disease of bigotry, prejudice and the evils of injustices persist.

Discrimination in housing still remains one of our biggest problems in the American community. Bad housing and slum areas, breed disease, pestilence,. and crime. Crime cannot be eliminated without first eliminating the cause for existence. Slum sections throughout America are basically at the bottom of a lot of the crime we have today.

Sledge, Mississippi is among the worst ten towns of the country with this bad feature of discrimination. It is a village of several hundred. It is a typical farm community of the deep South. Despite the fact that in some areas here, Negro and white farmers live side by side, the economic level of the inhabitants makes it almost impossible for them to enjoy a decent livelihood. These people live in the flat, black lands of the mighty Mississippi Valley where good schools, advanced educational facilities are at a premium.

Segregation in Sledge is a paradox. On one hand the luxury of segregated housing is prohibited by the cotton's need for manpower. Yet the very poverty of the Mississippi culture makes the poor whites seek some distinction from the Negroes in this section. The Negro citizens around Sledge live in all the squalor, found in the areas where discrimination exists.

A typical "one-horse" urban center, the miserable little store across the road from what is known as Bradley cabin is divided by a beverboard partition in order to keep Negroes and whites separated. Even in the case of buying drinks from the out-moded drink case, there is no contact between the races.

In the city, the main street has a dingy row of stores on one side while the railroad track runs along the other. Negroes are given the privilege of sitting in the balcony of the town's movie house. They may sit on benches along the sidewalks of the town, but may not play the juke boxes on Sundays. Whites are extended this privilege of course.

Even though Sledge is among the backward urban centers of the country white sharecroppers believe that discrimination should be maintained and that there is very little for them to do except to sit around, work and watch the Negroes.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Mississippi

Muriel Rahn Hits Back At Miss. Governor

NEW YORK—Muriel Rahn, Negro concert singer who spends most of her time touring the southern states in the course of her work as an artist, appealed to every member of her race to take out an additional membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week.

Miss Rahn stated that although she is already a member of the organization she was motivated to double her efforts in its behalf by the statement of Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi who called upon the people of his state to "resist the efforts of the NAACP to the fullest extent of our resources." The statement which appeared in the New York Times, May 28, in an article by John N. Popham, Times Correspondent, quoted the Governor as being opposed to Federal cases which sought to abolish segregation in public schools.

"Any fairminded person under the sun who has seen the inequities of 'separate but equal' education in Mississippi and other southern states as I have would know that such a system never has, and never will work," asd Miss Rahn. "There are millions more who think like I do right in the Governor's own back yard."

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GONE, FORGOTTEN:

Grass Hides Bilbo's Grave in Mississippi

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS —(ANP) — Mississippi demagogues might well take heed of how the late Theodore G. (The Man) Bilbo has been forgotten in his death. Sure enough, "the evil that men do lives after them."

Bilbo, patron saint of hate, prejudice and malice toward the darker races, was buried Aug. 22 four years ago near Popularville, Miss., and on the closing of his tomb he was hailed "a Daniel come to judgement," as far as the South was concerned.

A reporter viewing the resting place of the deceased racial iconoclast was awe-stricken as he gazed upon "an unimaginable vault of ordinary brick standing among the high grass outside of the oaks' shade." No flowers or wreaths were on the grave.

Decay Hits Church, Too

And Juniper Creek Baptist Church, which is said to have been built with public subscriptions across the way from his Pearl River "dream house," is much like his grave in that it is woefully in need of repairs. Its parsonage is also weatherbeaten.

Bilbo was twice governor of Mississippi and 12 years U.S. Senator. Yet the people of his State show their lack of appreciation for his so-called statesmanship and ideology of white supremacy by no longer paying respects to his last resting place.

Refuses Fraternity Men Accommodations In K. C.

HOUSTON — A. Maceo Smith, employee of the Federal Housing Administration in Dallas and Earl Pruitt, housing manager of Beecher Terrace in Louisiana, were denied the accommodations they had made at the Hotel Phillips in Kansas City to attend the Alpha Phi Alpha convention in session recently.

The men had been assigned rooms, but were turned down when they appeared to claim them. Mr. Pruitt said that both men had considered legal action against the hotel. When contacted in Lousisiana, Mr. Pruitt said he will let the matter drop, and thinks that Mr. Smith will follow the same course.

Mr. Pruitt wrote the hotel for reservations prior to the convention and received a written confirmation date Nov. 20, but when he appeared to claim the room, he was turned down. It was found out, meanwhile, that there is no law in Missouri and Kansas City which prevents local hotels from housing Negroes. Dark skinned persons from other countries are accepted as guests without question ,it was also found out.

To Close Pool Rather Than Admit Negroes

WEBSTER GROVES, Mo. — (INS) — The Webster Groves city council announced this week that it prefers to keep its municipal swimming pool closed next summer rather than open it to Negroes.

The city was barred from refusing Negroes admission to the pool by circuit court order last December.

The court said the city must either; build "equal facilities" for Negroes; allow mixed swimming, or allocate separate swimming periods to white and Negro persons.

Urges Passage Of Local Eating Law And State Measure

The St. Louis Council on Human Relations recommended this week, the passage of House Bill No. 135 and urged legislative representatives to work toward this end. In second resolution passed at the same meeting, the Council went on record in support of Bill No. 295 introduced to the Board of Aldermen by Atty. Sidney Redmond, which would eliminate discrimination in public eating places.

Both recommendations came in the final hours of the 1950 Council group. Establishment of a new Council is expected to be announced by the Mayor.

Calling attention to the fact that it had heretofore approved the elimination of segregation in the public school system of St. Louis, the resolution on schools read in part:

". . . Whereas, the elimination of the segregated school system in the city of St. Louis would effect large economies in the operation of the school system, provide better facilities and enhance the quality of the school system,

"Now therefore, be it resolved that the St. Louis Council on Human Relations recommends the passage of House Bill No. 135."

The resolution referring to the new Bond Bill declared:

". . . Whereas, there is now pending before the Board of Aldermen of the City of St. Louis a Bill numbered 295, the purpose of which is to eliminate discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin in any place open to the public for the sale of food for consumption on the premises; and — "Whereas, the passage of this Bill would materially aid in bettering human relationships within the city of St. Louis and would advance the objectives of the St. Louis Council on Human Relations which were established by the Ordinance heretofore approved by the Board of Aldermen creating the said Council; — "Now therefore, be it resolved, that the St. Louis Council on Human Relations recommends passage of said Bill No. 295 . . ."

House Bill No. 135 was voted favorably out of committee last week following a hearing which drew numerous St. Louisans to the capital city.

Snub Handy In Town He Made Great

ST. LOUIS — Noted Composer W. C. Handy arrived here last Saturday to appear in concert sponsored by the Daymon Runyon fund at Kiel Opera house and was snubbed by a hotel in the city that he made famous with his immortal "St. Louis Blues."

The aging "Father of the Blues" went to the Park Plaza hotel where reservations had been made for him, and after being turned away by the hotel went to the home of a friend.

Hotel Bias Easing; Statler Houses Two

The stringent racial line of St. Louis downtown hotels is easing somewhat.

Three weeks ago when the National Housing Conference met in St. Louis, three Negroes occupied suites at the Hotel Jefferson. This week, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Henderson of Detroit, Mich., were guests at the Statler during their visit to the convention of The American College of Physicians.

Dr. Henderson was named a Fellow in the College this week.

Settlement In Suit Against Hotel Phillips

The opening wedge in breaking down the practice of downtown hotels in refusing accomodations to Negroes after accepting their reservations was made last week as the result of an out-of-court settlement of a suit filed here last March 9 by A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, against the Hotel Phillips, 12th and Baltimore.

Carl R. Johnson, attorney for Smith, said it was the first such settlement made in Kansas City against downtown hotels and one of the first in the midwest.

"From now on, hotels in Kansas City and in other cities will think twice before accepting reservations of persons and later refusing them when it is discovered that they are Negroes," Johnson predicted.

Smith, a staff member of the Federal Housing Administration, sought $5,000 damages against the Hotel Phillips for its refusal to honor a reservation which Smith had made in advance during the Tri-Convention of Greek Letter organizations here last December.

Smith, a delegate to the Alpha Phi Alpha convention, was one of two men who were refused accommodations by the hotel when the management discovered that they were Negroes. The other delegate refused was Earl E. Pruitt, housing manager of the Beach Terrace housing project in Louisville, Ky.

Smith said the hotel denied him them by telephone upon his arrival in Kansas City.

The FHA official said he sent the following telegram to the Hotel Phillips on Dec. 22.

"Please provide hotel accommodations December 27-31. Single accommodations after confirming

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On that Smith alleged, he r... following reply from the ...

"Single reserved for arrival K. C Dec. 27. Hotel Phillips.

Smith said that he arrived in Kansas City about 8:35 a.m., Dec. 27, and that he telephoned the hotel for room assignment because he planned to visit the local office of the Federal Housing Administrator before going to the hotel. He was informed that he had been assigned room No. 1607 and that the reservation would be held until 6 p.m. that day.

But, when he arrived at the hotel, prior to 6 p.m., Smith said, he was told by the desk clerk that a "mistake" had been made and that room 1607 had been rented although the clerk had informed him a short time before that the room was available to him.

Smith stated that after much discussion and his protests he was informed that the hotel did not and could not accommodate him because of the fact that he was a member of the Negro race and that said hotel did not serve colored people.

A. MACEO SMITH

Kansas Hotel Bias Seen As On Way Out

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (NNPA)— The opening wedge in breaking down the practice of downtown hotels in refusing accommodations to colored persons after accepting their reservations was made last week as the result of an-out-court settlement of a suit filed here last March 9 by A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, against the Hotel Phillips.

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Smith said the hotel denied him accommodations by telephone upon his arrival in Kansas City.

The FHA official said he sent the folowing telegram to the Hotel Phillips on December 22:

"Please provide hotel accommodations December 27-31. Single with bath preferred. Wire confirmation today collect-- 2011 N. Washington Street. (Signed) A. Maceo Smith, Federal Housing Administrator"

On the same day, Smith stated, he received the following reply from the hotel:

"Single reserved for arrival K. C. Dec. 27. Hotel Phillips."

Smith said he arrived in Kansas City about 8:35 a.m., December 27, and that he telephoned the hotel for room assignment because he planned to visit the local office of the FHA before going to the hotel. He was informed that he had been assigned to room No. 1607 and that the reservation would be held until 5 p.m. that day.

But when he arrived at the hotel prior to 6 p.m., Smith said, he was told by the desk clerk that a "mistake" had been made and that Room 1607 had been rented, although the clerk had informed him a short time before that the room was available to him.

Smith stated that after much discussion and his protests he was informed that the hotel did not and could not accommodate him because he was colored and that the hotel did not serve colored people.

Smith said he had come from his home in Dallas 'with full plans and arrangements to stop at Hotel Phillips and that he had so advised his executive associates and other persons with whom he had appointments in Kansas City and that the refusal by the hotel to furnish him the facilities and services for which he had contracted left him without housing accommodations in Kansas City for more than twenty-four hours.

He added that his engagements and conferences were thrown out of order and he was embarrassed and subjected to ridicule and scorn in the presence of persons standing at the receiving desk of the hotel, only one of whom, Victor I. Hicks of Detroit. was known to him.

He branded the cnduct of the hotel as "malicious and unwaranted" and charged that the refusal of accommodations to him was done to hold him up to "disrepute and disparagence" because of his color.

As a result, he alleged that he was damaged in the sum of $5,000, demanded for which had been made upon the hotel and refused.

The suit was filed by Johnson on behalf of the American Council on Human Rights.

Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney and general president of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, was co-counsel for Smith. Lawson was chief counsel in the Henderson case, in which the United States Supreme Court held unlawful the refusal of dining car service.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL SNUBS BLIND COMPOSER

W.C. Handy, 77, Denied Reservation

Had Returned to City He Made Famous to Help Cancer Program

ST. LOUIS—W. C. Handy, who has probably done more than any living being to publicize the city of St. Louis with his "St. Louis Blues," was a recent victim of this city's archaic hotel bias.

Mr. Handy, blind and 77 years old, came here to participate on the Damon Runyan Cancer Fund program.

Accompanied by his traveling companion, Dr. Charles L. Cooke, he arrived aboard the Pennsylvania's "Spirit of St. Louis," was met at Union Station by two personal friends and representatives of the mayor's office and the Cancer Fund Committee.

Listed for Park Plaza

He carried a notation, from the New York Cancer Fund Committee which listed his hotel reservation at the exclusive Park Plaza.

Taken there, Mr. Handy was told first by the room clerk, "I'll have to check with the manager on this," and after numerous conferences and telephone calls, lasting about 45 minutes, he was referred to the Cancer Fund headquarters at 1120 Locust St.

Upon arrival there, the composer-musician was sent to the home of a friend, William Coleman, of 4940 Wabada Ave.

Others Had Reservations

Throughout the entire time, Mr. Handy kept repeating, "I only want to go where the committee wants me to go," inquiring on several occasions as to where the other New York stars of the show were stopping. No one, including hotel officials, seemed to be able to answer this query.

It was later established, however, that all, with the exception of Mr. Handy and one other, were quartered at the Park Plaza.

Mrs. Caroline Bader, executive secretary of the local Cancer Fund committee, accused local newsmen of "stirring up the trouble," and that the whole matter looked like a "conspiracy to embarrass" Mr. Handy.

Men Deny Charges

The accused men denied to the AFRO-AMERICAN that they had "conspired" to embarrass anyone, and that they met the composer in purely an official capacity, and any charges to the contrary were unfounded and a lame defense for the prejudice pattern of a backward city.

Mrs. Bader said no reservations were made for him at the hotel because he had expressed a desire to stop with Mrs. Bereniece Wheeler Thomas of 3808 Delmar Boulevard here.

Mr. Handy denied this, stating that he had depended solely upon the committee to make all arrangements, including transportation as well as quarters.

Matron Denies Claim

Mrs. Thomas also denied this, stating that she had informed the mayor's office that she had suffered a fall and would be unable to accommodate the composer.

St. Louis major hotels, which until two or three years ago, accepted colored celebrities, but not regular transits, have taken an about face.

Two conventions, within recent months voted to bypass St. Louis because of this policy. They are the American Prison Association and the Association of Hospital Administrators.

Handy Denies Slur

NEW YORK — William C. Handy, composer-musician, denied here last week that he had been denied reservations at a St. Louis, Mo. hotel, while appearing in the city for the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund benefit.

Press Club Protests Slur of Composer

ST. LOUIS, Mo., — The Mound City Press Club, irked by the W. C. Handy-Park Plaza Hotel incident, wires telegrams of protest to Walter Winchell, founder of the Damon Runyan Cancer Fund, and "Sugar Ray" Robinson, an honorary chairman, in NYC.

The telegrams said in part: "Because of inadequate housing arrangements, Handy made victim of disgraceful segregated hotel situation here. As members of the press we deplore the incident and call your attention to it . . ."

While W. C. Handy denied in New York that he had been refused reservations at St. Louis's exclusive Park Plaza Hotel this photo shows a flustered room clerk vainly checking correspondence which stipulated the artist had accomodations there. Extreme left is William Coleman, 4940 Wabada Ave., St. Louis, where Mr. Handy finally stayed, and center is Mrs. Bernice Wheeler Thomas, a lifelong friend, and Dr. Charles L. Cooke, Mr. Handy's traveling companion, at composer's left, with only brim of hat showing.

Nebraska

Racial Discrimination Proved Immoral, Sinful

OMAHA, Neb.—(NC)—A formal, philosophical proof that racial discrimination is immoral is presented in a leaflet written by the Rev. John P. Markoe, S.J., of Creighton University here and published recently.

Entitled "A moral appraisal of an individual act of racial discrimination" the treatise presents a typical case of racial discrimination in a restaurant. The author states in the preface that the moral principles used in solving this particular case are universal in their application and may be used to evaluate the immorality of racial discrimination in other types of cases than the one cited.

"**THE MOST** glaring breakdown in the working of Democracy at home is found in the unjust and uncharitable discrimination practiced against the Negro American," says Father Markoe in the preface. "Until this defect in the operation of our democratic machinery is remedied, it is idle to speak of selling Democracy abroad. We must first practice ourselves what we preach to others."

The hypothetical case deals with one John White who operates a public restaurant to support his family and refuses service to Jim Black, a Negro, on the grounds that to serve Black would harm his business which caters to the white trade only.

The author states that an act is immoral if one (or more) of the constituent elements of the act is immoral, namely:
1) the end of agent (purpose);
2) the end of object (means);
3) the circumstances.

Although the purpose is good because John White intends to support his family, both the means and circumstances constitute an immoral act.

The author then proceeds to prove that the act violates the Natural Law, Justice and Charity while the circumstances support and perpetuate the "grossly immoral social pattern known as 'Jim Crow' or the 'color line' in America with all its horribly evil consequences."

Say Arthur Murray Dancing School Refused to Accept Negro as Student

NEW YORK—The New York Branch of the NAACP has received a complaint from Ernest Patterson, 427 W. Twenty-sixth Street, that he was refused dancing instructions at the Arthur Murray School of Dancing at 11 E. Forty-third Street, Jan. 8, 1951.

Mr. Patterson charged that a Mr. O'Brien, a representative of the school, told him they did not teach Negro students because they did not have any Negro teachers.

In the opinion of the attorneys of the Legal Redress Committee of the New York Branch NAACP, this refusal is a violation of the Civil Rights Law of New York State and action will be started immediately against the Arthur Murray School of Dancing.

SEGREGATION END SOUGHT

City Unity Committee Puts This First in 1951 Objectives

An end to residential segregation for reasons of race, religion "or other extraneous matters," was given top priority in the 1951 program of aims and objectives of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, released yesterday by Arthur W. Wallander, who is beginning his second year as chairman of the committee.

In proposals seeking better relations among the city's racial, religious and nationality groups, the committee plans to combine with this first goal a program of neighborhood education so that minority group members will not meet hostility when moving into new areas.

Mr. Wallander also announced that the committee would seek to remove difficulties facing certain minorities in obtaining business and property loans.

Survey Is Made Near UN Building

Discriminatory practices against Negroes are used by approximately 42 per cent of the downtown New York restaurants, with the higher-priced restaurants guilty far more frequently than the lower-priced ones, a survey just concluded by the Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan disclosed this week.

The results of the survey, which were announced Monday, showed that of the eating places in the $1.00 to $1.90 price range, only 14% practiced discrimination, while more than 50% of the $2.00 to $3.99 group did so. In 26 of the 62 places tested, or 42% of the total, Negroes met obviously inferior treatment.

The Comittee, which represents some 23 organizations including the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, American Association of University Women, Urban League of Greater New York, National Council of Negro Women, American Jewish Committee, conducted a six-month survey of the area adjacent to the new United Nations headquarters.

Cites Reason

Mrs. Olivia Frost, secretary to the Committee, said that the section lying between 34th and 59th Streets and east of Fifth Avenue, was chosen for the survey because the Committee believed that foreign delegates would judge the United States largely on the basis of impressions gained in that area.

Mrs. Edna Merson, chairman, said that as a result of the survey, four leading restaurant owners' associations representing more than 1,500 restaurants and a group of AFL unions embracing more than 70,000 members, have pledged themselves to eliminate discriminatory practices toward patrons.

The survey was conducted on a test team basis of two persons each, with a pair consisting of either a man and a woman, or two men and two women volunteers. Every restaurant tested, was visited by two groups — a "minority" team of a Negro pair, and a "control" team of two whites.

The minority team would enter the restaurant a moment or so before the control team to make sure that if the minority team were seated at a very poor table, discrimination and not the lack of a better location was the cause.

Mrs. Frost said that typically, the minority team met discrimination in two forms—bad location and unsatisfactory service. In 28 of the restaurants, Negroes were given tables near the kitchen, the lavatory, a door or in a room separate or hidden from the view of other diners. In other cases, they were treated rudely, made to wait out of turn for a table, given deliberately slow service, or hurried to the point of inconvenience. No such difficulties were encountered by the white groups.

In three-fifths of the cases where discrimination was reported, discourtesy was shown in more than one way. The minority team would be assigned to an inferior table and would also be given poor service. It was found that the presence of headwaiters or hostesses increased the likelihood of discrimination. Unfair practices were evident in 49% of the establishments employing hostesses or head waiters, while only 20% of the others were guilty of such practices.

The survey was conducted under the guidance of well-known

Sues—President Mollie Moon of New York's Urban League Guild has filed suit against the Hotel Pierre charging that her organization was denied rental of the hostelry's roof garden because of race. Mrs. Moon has claimed violations of sections 40 and 41 of the New York Civil Rights Law.

'BIAS' AT STORK CLUB BRINGS BOMB THREAT

Arthur W. Wallander, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unity, announced yesterday an investigation of a complaint against the Stork Club charging racial discrimination.

The complaint was made in behalf of Josephine Baker, Negro singer and actress. It charged that Miss Baker was "discourteously treated at the Stork Club last Tuesday night by being denied food for more than an hour, when she went there as the guest of Roger Rico, French actor, and Mrs. Rico.

Mr. Wallander said the committee was giving the complaint immediate attention, with a view to obtaining all the facts for a report to the Mayor.

Detectives, members of the police bomb squad and radio patrol car crews searched the eight-story structure housing the night club for an hour last night after an information operator at the New York Telephone Company had received at 5:40 P. M. a threat from an anonymous male caller that the restaurant would be bombed because it discriminated against Negroes. The search ended at 7:10 P. M. after no bomb had been found.

Sherman Billingsley, owner of the club at 3 East Fifty-third Street, dismissed the incident as "a prank."

By JAMES L. HICKS

If you think this Josephine Baker — Stork Club incident hasn't turned Harlem upside down, listen to this story which was related to the writer by none other than Sugar Ray Robinson himself: At the height of the confusion when Harlem didn't know whether Ray was supporting Josephine or not a "Club Member" (colored man to you) walked up to Sugar Ray on Seventh Avenue in the block which Ray owns and seized him in the collar of a $150 coat which the world's champion was wearing.

Mr. Hicks

The Club member, whom Ray had never seen before in his life, twisted the fine cloth and said, "Listen Sugar, I wanna know what side you are on, this Josephine Baker mess."

Sugar Ray, who will fight quicker out of the ring than he will in, got so made he saw red, white and blue. But Sugar said, that after thinking it over he decided that the Club Member was entitled to know his position so instead of flat tening him on the sidewalk, Robinson said, "Look Daddio, if you will unhand these dry goods I'm wearing I'll be glad to let you know where I stand."

Pretty Mad!

The brother turned the world's champ loose and Ray calmly told him he was backing Josephine all the way. The Club Member walked away saying, "I just wanted to know Sugar, "cause I'm getting madder and madder every time I read a paper."

And that causes us to say that if they are mad enough here to "collar" a world's boxing champ they must be pretty mad!

Incidentally, Sugar Ray claims that he sent one of his investigators out to St. Louis to see whether W. C. Handy was discriminated against by that hotel when he went there in the interest of the Damon Runyon Fund.

Ray says his investigators say it's all a lie. Says Handy always stays at the home of a friend in St. Lo. but that when he arrived this time a couple of newsmen grabbed him, took him to the hotel to make a test case.

Ray says his man reports that Handy had no prior reservation and that the hotel had no rooms. Attention Mound City Press Club: Will you please clear this matter up? We got your telegram here in New York but still would like your side of details in story. Somebody is lying. For the time being we're inclined to accept the statement of newsmen who get paid to report the facts. But let's clear it up.

I like the Uptown Urban League's new campaign slogan: "Better Jobs, Better Lives, Better Join."

Orchids to Atlanta

A Harlem Halo to the people of Atlanta for refusing to go into the back door to hear Duke Ellington and his all-star show. Or to put it another way: Seventh Avenue in Harlem sends its apologies to Auburn Avenue in Atlanta for the narrow-mindedness of some of its children who haven't yet learned that it's better to walk—more and more colored people are beginning to realize that they feel much better walking alone on their feet in the winde open spaces—than crawling on their knees through a jim crow door!

The Long Island Station Wagon Crowd is buzzing with the report that the Rev. Alvin Chiles of the Faith Temple, and his wife, are just like the hands of a clock at a quarter of three!

And across the bars of Harlem they are saying that down in Atlanta Mrs. Frances Forbes and her hubby are the same way.

New Yorkers are also talking about the white Greenwich Village millionaire freak whose latest "love" is the son of a well known Washington, D.C., family. The millionaire is one of the "angels" of one of our best known social organizations and he just "loves" colored men.

All of which goes to prove what the Harlem hustlers have been saying for a long time: That some of our social organizations seem to feel that the best and quickest way to solve the race problem is through "body contact."

Jo Baker's white press agent resigned "because I've got to live here after Miss Baker is gone and I can't afford to fight Winchell." Good riddance to bad affairs. Fifteen million colored people are Jo Baker's best press agent anyway!

Walter E. Washington, the Dee Cee lawyer, was in town last week to see that the press was kind to the Lott Carey mission which planed to Liberia. He did a nice job.

New York Scene

Scenes on the sidewalks of N.Y.: Ezzard Charles and Joe Louis, both ex world champs, enjoying bacon and eggs at the Theresa lunch counter and Charles going on upstairs to shop for a present at Etienne's Dress Salon for his fashion-conscious Missus.

A note from the heart: Thanks a million to all you dear hearts and gentle people who sent telegrams, letters and phone calls of congratulations on our article on our friends in show business.

Personal to the New York City Boxing Commission: Is it true that Joe Louis and Marshall Miles asked that referee Ruby Goldstein not be allowed to referee the Marciano fight and were they given assurances that he would not? If so, why was he given the assignment?

New Yorkers are whispering that Sherman Billingsley of the Stork Club has a criminal record in Leavenworth and are asking "How did he get a liquor license in the first place."

Edith Sampson did not win friends and influence people with her speech last Tuesday at the Hotel Pierre before the National Council of Jewish Women. They expected a strong speech denouncing discrimination at home and Edith talked mainly about conditions behind the Iron Curtain where she has never been. Just how much CAN a big job stop me from saying.

Truman Aides Begin Probe Of N. Y. Restaurant Case

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The fighting and feuding between Josephine Baker and Stork Club owner Sherman Nillingsley over maltreatment and discrimination, ignited the fuse to national protest last week.

The actress-singer protested on all fronts, including a telegram to President Truman, about the jim crow treatment she and her friends were subjected to in the exclusive Stork club, Oct. 16, in New York City.

Aides of President Truman already have begun to investigate the case. The NAACP asked sponsors of the "Stork Club" television show to repudiate the discriminatory practices of the club owner Sherman Billingsley, by withdrawing the sponsorship if necessary. Actors from several Broadway shows joined the picket line formed by the NAACP to halt patronage of the club.

Two of the first players to picket were Martin Wolfson and Albert Popwell of "South Pacific," who said:

"We have a song in our show called 'You've Got To Be Taught to Hate and Fear,' and that's why we're here—not to mention that Mr. Rico happens to be involved in this dispute."

Roger Rico, star of "South Pacific," and his wife were accompanied by Miss Baker and Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, wife of the manager of the Savoy ballroom, when the incident took place.

In mounting protests, even the New York State Liquor Authority promised action in the event of any violation of the Alcoholic Beverage law.

One setback, however, was the refusal of the American Broadcasting Company to allow the NAACP radio time in answer to a Sunday broadcast by Walter Winchell on the situation, on the ground that there was nothing in the broadcast that "cast any reflection whatever on colored people."

In many instances the Baker and Stork Club battle raged in clashing personalities. Walter Winchell was the first. He had been accused of being present in the Stork Club at the time of the incident and refraining from intervening "in the cause of democracy."

Upon hearing this, Sugar Ray Robinson was rebuffed when he denied making earlier a statement that "he would resign his position with the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund if this were true about Winchell." He was said to have telephoned Winchell and received a satisfactory answer.

Another well known personality to receive sound rebuffing was Billy Rowe, ex-theatrical editor and newly appointed deputy police commissioner in New York City. It has been reported that Rowe had earlier tried to convince Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan to drop their charges.

In a later turn of events the fabulous Josephine Baker declared that she "has nothing personally against Walter Winchell."

While she expressed definite opposition to segregation as it exists at the swank New York club, and of the humiliation which she suffered there, still she declared that her fight is aimed at the club's policy and not at any individual.

Pointing out that she does not personally know Winchell, Miss Baker claims that she is unable to say whether or not he was at the club at the time of the incident.

If he were there, she continued, he would have been considered a customer and his presence was unimportant as far as the incident is concerned. She would make no comment on Winchell's "attack" upon her because "it is the Stork Club we're after."

If Winchell did attempt to ignore the insults imposed upon her partly by his good friend, Sherman Billingsley of the club, that was not nearly as bad as saying unpleasant things about her in his column, lamented the famous actor.

"I have no comment to make on Walter Winchell's charges," she declared 'because I think it would be undignified to attempt to answer him." The abolition of segregation in this country is all important, she stated. "People are tired of it—it is so un-American and so un-Democratic."

Paul H. Jensen, former chief of counter-intelligence during World War II, was high in the praise of the work done by Jo Baker during this period.

He claimed that he worked with her in North Africa in 1942. At that time she was their number one contact in French Morocco.

The famed actress, who was thought to be dead at that time, was really working with French in-

telligence.

During the three months which she worked with it, she was able to supply sufficient information to apprehend 400 enemy agents.

The Stork Club's refusal to serve her and her friends received such unfavorably publicity in France that Miss Baker's husband, Jo Bouillon, flew to America to be with her.

Arriving in New York Wednesday, Bouillon was able to accompany the Jo Baker company to Washington for the performance here.

Miss Baker and her party were received upon arrival in Washington by a citizens committee headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and by members of the press.

Ray Robinson on Warpath After Stork Club, Walter Winchell 'Snub' Jo Baker

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON
. . . "What've you got to say, W.W.?"

WALTER WINCHELL
. . . saw nothing wrong

JOSEPHINE BAKER
. . . snubbed at Stork Club

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—Middleweight Champion Ray Robinson, an official of the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund Committee and one of the nation's largest contributors to the fund, threatened last week to quit the committee, following charges by Josephine Baker that she had been embarrassed in New York's exclusive Stork Club and snubbed by Columnist Walter Winchell, father of the Runyon Cancer Fund Committee.

Robinson made the statement Thursday afternoon in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa where he was presented the Pal Blade Sports Award for 1951.

Visibly upset and angered by Miss Baker's charges, Robinson told the audience of distinguished citizens that "I can't tell you how it feels to be on the Cancer Committee and find cancer right on the committee. And I want you to know that Mr. W. W. and Mr. Billingsley (owner of the Stork Club) will know how I feel if I have to resign from the Runyon Cancer Committee."

The Stork Club incident occurred late Tuesday night when Miss Baker, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico (he is the "South Pacific" star and a French citizen) and Mrs. Charles Buchanan, wife of the Savoy Ballroom manager, went to the club.

The party charged they were kept waiting forty-five minutes before a waiter approached them. On finally giving their order, they were told the club did not have what they wanted. By the time the substitute order was placed on the table, the party was so incensed by the delay, the embarrassment and what they insist was an obvious "run-around," they arose to leave.

The waiter refused to give them a check, stating that "we don't have checks for celebrities." Mr. Rico left $30 on the table, Miss Baker said, stating that he was "usually given a check." Miss Baker said that Winchell and companions occupied a nearby table. Neither he or Billingsley spoke to or came near the Baker party, she said.

At a conference the next morning with NAACP head Walter White, Thurgood Marshall and Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner William L. Rowe, Miss Baker announced that she would picket the club that evening. She was dissuaded by her husband, Jo Boullion, whom she called in France immediately after the conference.

Boullion, Miss Baker said later, told her that the story of the "snub" appeared on the front page of French newspapers. She said subsequent stories appeared in papers in Cuba and Egypt.

Following the entertainer's announcement that she would picket the club, she received dozens of letters and wires from individuals and organizations offering to join her in the picket.

After Robinson's speech at the PAL award reception, where he had rushed upon arriving in New York from Boston where he appeared on a Runyon Cancer Fund benefit, the fighter met with Miss Baker in her dressing room at the Roxy Theatre where she is currently appearing. During their conference he called Winchell.

Robinson said only that Winchell insisted that he saw nothing wrong in the way Miss Baker and her party were treated. Contrary to popular belief, Robinson said, he has never been in the Stork Club. It had been reported that he and his wife have often been in the club as guests of Winchell.

Meanwhile, at least one public official gave expression to his feelings in the matter. Assemblyman Elijah J. Crump of the Thirteenth Assembly District said on Saturday night he was "outraged" by the story. "I certainly hope," Assemblyman Crump said, "that Miss Baker will bring a civil suit against the club under the civil rights statutes of New York."

Snubbed at Stork Club, Negro Says

New York, Oct. 18 (AP)—Josephine Baker, internationally known Negro entertainer, claimed today she was discriminated against because of her color by New York's swank Stork Club.

Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the club, could not be reached for comment.

Miss Baker said she couldn't get served Tuesday night when she went to the club as the guest of Roger Rico, French singing star of "South Pacific."

She said she waited an hour after she had ordered crabmeat, steak, and wine. "One by one they came and said there was no crabmeat. there was no steak, there was no wine," she said. "Then the waiters wouldn't come near us. It was just silence."

She said a steak finally appeared, but Aico refused to stay, and the party left.

Mrs. Rico, reached by telephone at her Norwalk, Conn., home, confirmed the incident and said she would protest to the French consul.

She said her husband, who speaks no English except the few lines he uses in the musical show, tried to call the waiters, but "They turned their back and didn't seem to care."

Asked if she believed it was discrimination because of Miss Baker's color, she replied:

"Of course it was. There could be no doubt. It was very, very, very embarrassing."

She said Rico asked for a bill after about 2 hours there, but was told there was no charge to celebrities. She said he threw money on the table and declared he always had paid on previous visits.

"This is a terrible experience," Miss Baker said. "It is a snub to my color, to my people. It's not just something you can let drop. It is un-American. It is not fair to other Americans. I am consulting with my lawyers and I'm going to do something about it—not for Josephine Baker. I'm doing it for America."

Miss Baker said the party consisted of Rico, Mrs. Rico, and a friend of Miss Baker's, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, also a Negro.

Was Dining with White Actress

Missed Perormance in Broadway Show When Molested by N.Y. Cop

NEW YORK—The City of New York is $125 poorer because of one of its too-inquisitive cops.

In an out-of-court settlement last week, the city paid Henry Scott, actor, that sum for false arrest by Patrolman Robert Kuhath, of the

Arrested in Automat

Scott was arrested a year ago while dining with a white woman companion in the Automat at Sixth Ave. and 41st St.

Scott, who was a member of the cast of "Member of the Wedding," which starred Ethel Waters, told the story of his arrest as follows:

Patrolman Wouldn't Listen

Blake, white fellow-member of the cast went to the Automat for a bite just before the evening performance and were accosted by Patrolman Kuiath, who demanded to know who they were.

"I tried to tell him who we were," Scott recalled, "but he wouldn't listen. He waited for us outside the cafeteria, and grabbed me when we came out. He said something about Miss Blake being a minor. She is not a minor. He let her go, but took me to the W. 30th St. station."

Missed Performance

Scott said he was at the station house most of the evening, and missed his performance. He was released after Miss Blake and the manager of the show intervened.

"Kujath had no answer," Scott delcared, "when I reminded him that there were several other men sitting with young women who looked like minors. He had no answer when I accused him of troubling us only because I am colored."

JOSEPHINE BAKER

WALTER WINCHELL

Baker Sues W. Winchell

NEW YORK—Josephine Baker, international stage and night club star, Friday filed a $400,000 suit for defamation of character against Walter Winchell.

Named as co-defendants were the Hearst Corporation which publishes the Daily Mirror here, and King Features Syndicate which syndicates Winchell's gossip column.

The brief, just filed in Federal Court by Arthur Garfield Hays, Miss Baker's attorney, accuses the defendants of "maliciously, wantonly and recklessly" printing and publishing "false and defamatory statements" concerning Miss Baker on several occasions between Oct. 22 and Dec. 9.

The items in Winchell's column came subsequent to Miss Baker's charges that she was treated discourteously in the Stork Club here.

At the same time the Mayor's Committee on Unity which investigated the singer's charges that she was given "delayed service" with Mrs. Bessie Buchanan at the club on Oct. 16, and which twice since vainly tried to get Sherman Billingsley, its proprietor, to repudiate his known jim-crow policy—issued a long-delayed report absolving the Oklahoman of discrimination.

Miss Baker charged that since the "incident" the columnist has conducted a concerted attack upon her good name and reputation, giving the impression that she is "a Fascist, a Communist, or one who consorted with Communists, an anti-Semite, an anti-Negro, an enemy of her own race, intellectually dishonest, a fraud, and a person of low or doubtful character."

Her suit against Winchell charges:

"The said defamatory matter was wholely false and intended to and did hold up the plaintiff to public contempt, disgrace, hatred, infamy, and reproach and injured the love, admiration, and respect in which the plaintiff is held by her friends and by the community as a whole."

Miss Baker demanded $100,000 for loss of income; $200,000 for publication of the items, and $100,000 for punitive damages.

Attorney Hays, who is general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, said it would be impossible at this time to estimate the amount of damages due to cancellation of engagements since some are booked for future dates.

"We want to examine Winchell to see if he has confined his attacks to his column. It may be that he has gone further, and used his influence," Hays told reporters at a press conference announcing the suit. The press conference was held in headquarters of the NAACP.

He said that the decision to bring the suit was reached at a conference held last week in the NAACP board room, attended by Miss Baker, Hays, Walter White and Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.

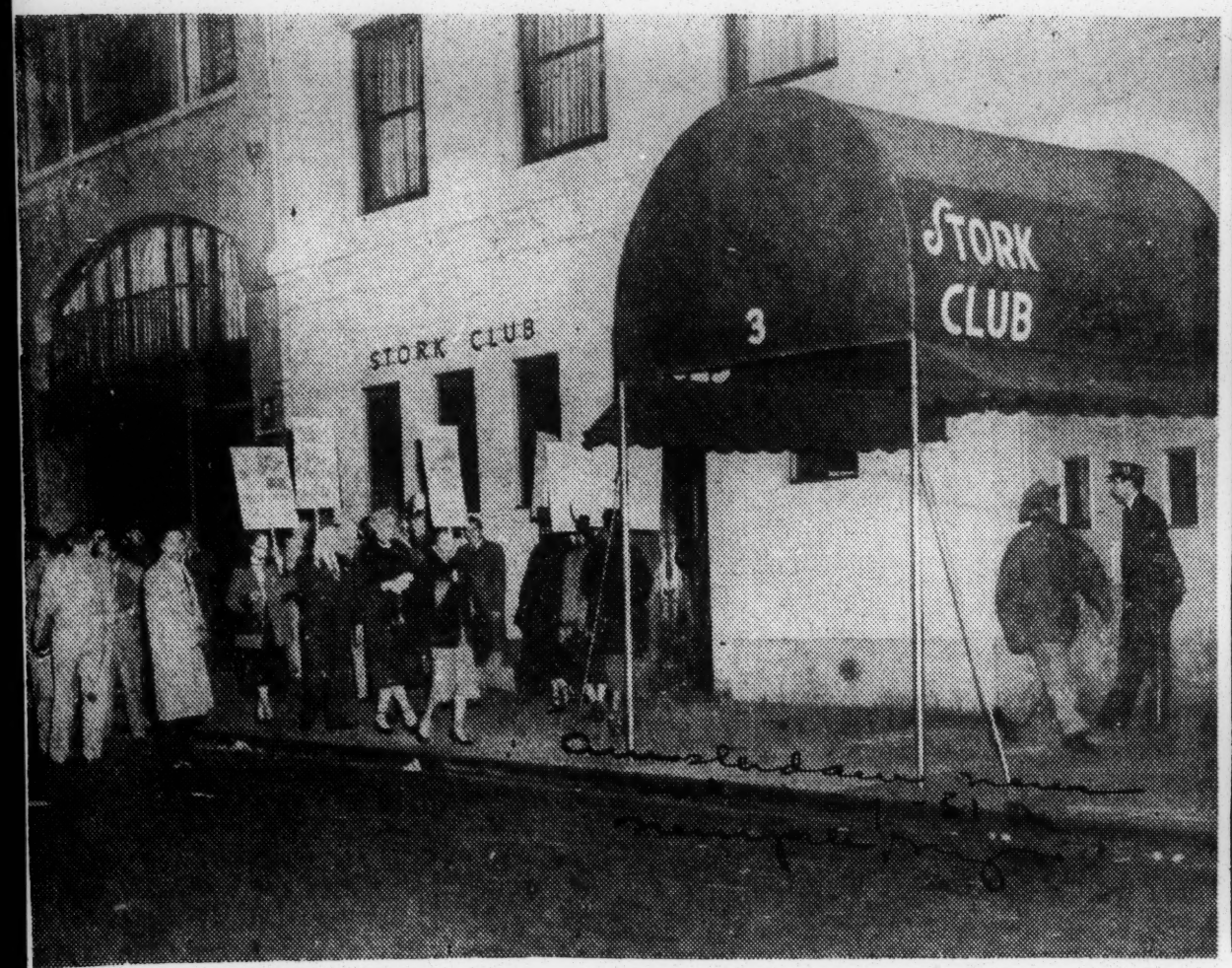
"The truth is that plaintiff has always been sincere in her activities that she has been associated with and loves people of her own race; that she never hornswoggled, cheated, or deceived them, or anyone else; that she never has been improperly connected with communism, Communists, crypto-Communists or fellow-travelers; that she disapproves and hates their views and philosophy, and always has; that she has always protested against discrimination because of race," Miss Baker's suit charges.

In a sensational broadcast on the Barry Gray program over Radio Station WMCA on Friday night, Miss Baker introduced Walter White, Mr. Hays and Major Jacques Abtey of the war-time Free French Army Intelligence Service to disprove allegations made by Winchell in his column.

The Major flew from Casablanca, Morocco, personally to testify. Also read into the record were affidavits from two French Generals, who also will be available at the trial of the libel case. They also refuted allegations made in Winchell's column.

Miss Baker also appeared on the program, producing further documentary evidence and witnesses to disprove the columnist's allegations and innuendos made in Winchell's column. The show is heard from midnight to 3 A. M. Miss Baker was given as much time as she needed to answer each Winchell charge.

It was the first time in New York's radio history that so sensational a case was publicly aired.



LEADERS PICKET STORK CLUB . . . There was cause for alarm at the Stork Club Monday when prominent New Yorkers carried out Josephine Baker's threat to picket. In photo at left is the picket line. In center photo (l to r) Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Novelist Laura Hobson and Walter White. On the right, City Councilman Earl Brown takes up the standard with (l to r) 12th AD leader Herbert Bruce, Assemblyman Hulan Jack and Manhattan Branch NAACP head Lindsay White. Pickets were on the scene Tuesday and Wednesday. (Story below.)

Pickets At Stork Club; Sugar Defends Winchell

Amsterdam News dat. 10-27-51

By DALE WRIGHT

The Jo Baker-Stork Club incident was moving toward a break at presstime Thursday, with parties concerned expecting a public statement from owner Sherman Billingsley any minute. The "discourteous treatment" which Miss Baker and a party of three allegedly received late Oct. 16 has mushroomed into a major public issue, with everybody who is anybody having his say. First steps in the disposition of the case were being taken Wednesday, but each side hesitated to show its hand.

Mayor Impellitteri, breezing into town after a leisurely junket through Europe, forthwith swore off the Stork Club if discrimination exists there. Every political candidate has issued carefully-prepared statements on the issue and it became all too clear that the famous entertainer was right when she declared, "This thing is bigger than Josephine Baker."

An indication of its magnitude can be seen in the various investigations which New York officialdom has under way. The Mayor's Committee on Unity promised a report by Tuesday of next week. The State Liquor Authority took testimony from all parties concerned. The American Guild of Variety Artists and Actor's Equity sent pickets to join the NAACP picket line in front of the club at 3 E. 53rd St.

Walter Winchell, who caught a heavy blast of criticism for his inertia on the episode, conveniently left down for Florida where the climate is considerably less odorous. He pushed up a scheduled vacation three weeks early. As the winds of public opinion shift, the NAACP keeps its picket line marching.

Two Men Working

Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's legal expert, said he had two men working on the case in search of redress through the courts. Miss Baker, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico have indicated they will sign complaints if legal action is decided upon.

Meantime, Middleweight champ Sugar Ray Robinson held the fort for Winchell. Robinson said, "I don't believe W.W. (Walter Winchell) was guilty of sitting idly by when Miss Baker was insulted." Earlier the champion had startled a crowd at Hotel Theresa when he announced over Radio Station WLIB that he would wash his hands of the Runyon Fund if Winchell had a part in the drama.

WLIB took a protest step when it cancelled a radio interview of Marion Bruce on Ruth Ellington James' program. Harry Novick, program director at WLIB, said he took this step to show the station's disapproval of showman Larry Steele's lengthy telegram to Winchell supporting the columnist's stand.

While Miss Bruce was not involved personally, Novick said he hesitated to give Steele or his show at the Sugar Hill nightclub publicity. Miss Bruce was on hand Tuesday night with NAACP pickets at the Stork Club.

Will See It Through

Bound to "see this thing through," Miss Baker sent a telegram to President Truman Tuesday, asking for his intervention. Reports circulated that the President had ordered an investigation by two of his operators in New York. Miss Baker went to Buffalo Wednesday for a short engagement. She was expected back late this week.

In one of his last official functions as acting mayor, Joseph Sharkey stated that he had ordered "every city agency which has jurisdiction to make a complete investigation." Rudolph Halley, candidate for council president, has expressed his indignation and disapproval of Billingsley and the Stork Club's alleged bias policy.

A Round Lost

The NAACP lost one point in its argument when CBS refused to grant time to answer Winchell's statements on his Sunday night broadcast. Walter White requested the time to air the

NAACP's case. CBS heard nothing on Winchell's broadcast which reflected on Negroes, it was said. It was also reported that a standby show was prepared for Billingsley's Stork Club television show Tuesday on Channel Two. His show went on as scheduled.

As the situation stands now, the NAACP is conducting an investigation for a possible court fight. Various city and state agencies are making checks of their own and the NAACP is also holding fast on its picket line around the Stork Club. Many of the pickets are star Broadway stage performers and trade unionists. At one time four members of the "South Pacific" or "Call Me Madam" casts were on the picket line.

Capt. George Neary, in charge of a six-man police detail, said everything was orderly and quiet.

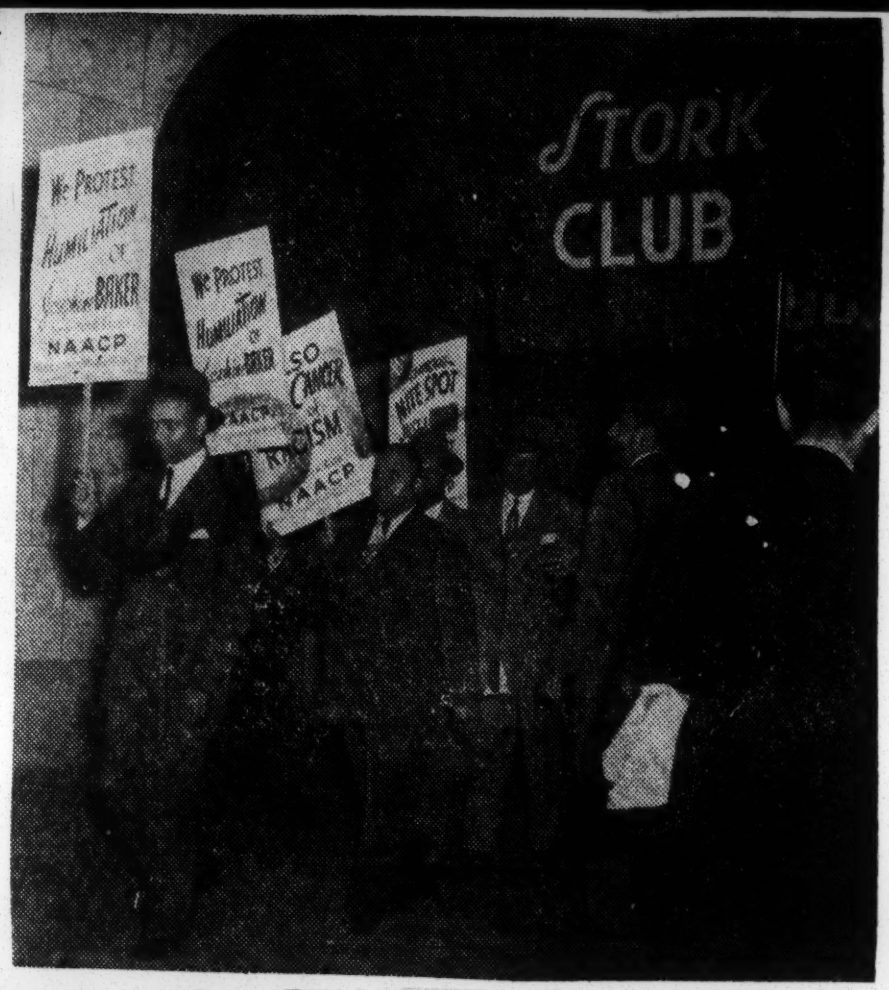
DEFENDS WINCHELL

Middleweight champion Sugar Ray Robinson told The Amsterdam News this week that he would stand by Walter Winchell.

He declared, "I'll be the first to help the NAACP or any other group that's trying to do a worthy job. But I'll have no part of this demonstration against Walter Winchell. I don't believe he's guilty, but even if he was, does it erase all the good things he has done before for minority people? The average person has forgotten that."

Robinson was referring to charges that Winchell was in the Stork Club at the time of Miss Baker's discourteous treatment, but failed to do anything about it despite her heavy contributions to the Runyon Fund.

Robinson also added that Winchell advised him against ever going to the Stork Club. "You would be embarrassed and probably turned away," the champion quoted the columnist as saying.



Say Law Can't Hit Stork Club

Liquor Board Shuns Jo Baker Bias Case

NEW YORK — Although the State ABC Law affirms, in Article V, Section 65, that service "shall not be refused, withheld from or denied to any person on account of race, creed, color or national origin," the State Liquor Authority has informed the NAACP that it "has no jurisdiction in cases involving discrimination."

The statement was made in a letter addressed to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, who filed a complaint with the authority against the Stork Club.

George P. Butterly Jr., SLA acting chief executive officer, who signed the letter, said that the authority has "no power under the Alcoholic Beverage Control law to institute revocation proceedings against licensees on basis of complaints of discrimination."

Discriminatory Service

The complaint followed discourteous and discriminatory service accorded Miss Josephine Baker at the Stork Club on the night of Oct. 16.

Mr. White wired the SLA asking that it "investigate and hold public hearings at which we request permission to be present and present witnesses regarding possible violation" of the state's ABC and civil rights laws.

The SLA reported that it was investigating the complaint. However, no public hearings were held.

Miss Baker and her friend, Mrs. Charles Buchanan, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico at the Stork Club.

The party was seated in the Club Room and drinks were served to the other three members of the group, but waiters informed Miss Baker that the food and wine she ordered were not available. After waiting longer than an hour, food was brought to Miss Baker. She refused the dilatory service.

Winchell Errs In Report Of Jo Baker Probe

NEW YORK — Walter Winchell's charge that "government people interested in the Josephine Baker thing are keeping tabs on her (and the Roger Ricos of 'South Pacific') for use if they try to enter the U. S. again" has been denied by both the State Department and the Department of Justice, the only two governmental agencies authorized to act in such cases.

Following publication of the charge Nov. 5, in Winchell's column, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, contacted Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Atty. General J. Howard McGrath.

The State Department replied that "No investigation of Josephine Baker or the Roger Ricos is being made by any part of the State Department." The Department of Justice also assured the NAACP that "no investigation has been authorized."

PICKETING THE STORK CLUB — Leading the NAACP picket line in front of the Stork Club last week are Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, close friend of Josephine Baker and one of [illegible] by the club's management; La[illegible] novelist, and Walter White, exe[illegible] of the NAACP

New York

Sugar Ray Is Fightin' Mad

JO BAKER SNUBBED AT STORK CLUB

Move Is Launched To Close Nitery

JOSEPHINE BAKER

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Sugar Ray Robinson was fightin' mad last week over reports that Josephine Baker, now starring at the Roxy theatre, here, had been discourteously treated at the Stork club Tuesday night.

So mad was the middleweight champ that when he was presented the Pal Blade award Wednesday at the Theresa hotel, he used the occasion to blast the policy of the world famous nightery and voice a threat to resign from the Runyon Cancer fund committee.

Billingsley

In a later appearance on radio station WLIB, he rapped Walter Winchell and Sherman Billingsley, Stork club owner, for not seeing to it that Miss Baker and her party were served.

Winchell is founder of the cancer fund and Billingsley is a member of the committee along with Robinson. The boxer had just returned from Boston, where he had helped raise $60,000 for the fund, when he was informed of the Stork club incident.

Later in the week, however, Robinson told a reporter that he has no intention of resigning from the cancer fund committee.

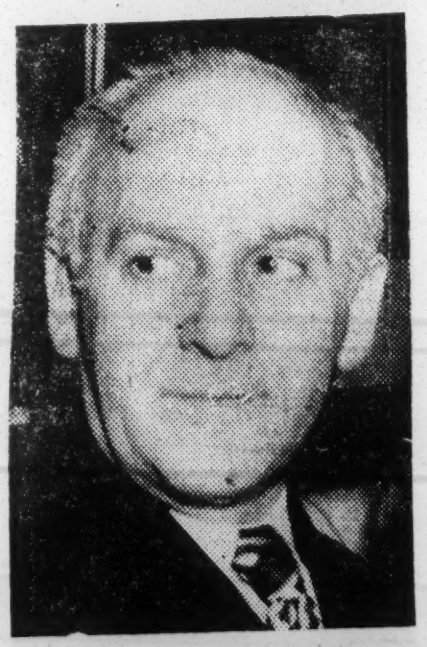
He charged that too much blame for the incident was being placed on Winchell.

"I'm not going to stand for it. I know of too many things that Walter has done for people of all races and all creeds."

While hundreds of protests, many of them from notable frequenters of the club, were pouring in, Miss Baker was threatened.

According to reports, "some people" told her that if she pressed her case against the club, her contracts would be cancelled, she would be forced to leave the coun-

RAY ROBINSON



WALTER WINCHELL

Here's Sugar's Comment On Stork Club Incident

NEW YORK — Here is the full text of the first public statement made by Sugar Ray Robinson after he was informed Josephine Baker has been insulted at the Stork club.

"I am very sorry to say that I came back to face some very embarrassing news," he said. "Probably you all are aware of the situation about Miss Josephine Baker down at the Stork club the other night.

"Well, as a member of the Runyon Committee I am very much disturbed over it, because I heard that the organizer of the Runyon Fund (Walter Winchell) was there and witnessed this, and did not tend to have a hand in stopping it, so therefore I've got to be very much concerned over it.

"Then again, too, Miss Baker—you may not know—went out of her way to go to California to do a benefit for the Runyon Fund, and help raise funds, and turn them over to the Cancer Fund.

"Mr. Sherman Billingsley, who is the owner of the Stork club, is a member of the Runyon Fund Committee, and I can't tell you how it makes me feel being a member of a committee to feel that you are fighting cancer, and you have a cancer right there in your own committee.

"None of us very seldom get in a position that we can do but so much, according to the way things are, coming from a minority group. But I promise you that the entire organization, Mr. W. W., and Mr. Billingsley and everyone will know just how I feel about it, if I have to resign from the Cancer Fund."

try and it might end her career.

Undaunted, she told the press that "I am willing to sacrifice my career for a principal. If I have to leave the country, I will leave with my own dignity and the dignity of my race intact."

She added she didn't care if she never made another dollar, she'd fight this thing through to the bitter end.

Billingsley replied that he'd close the doors of the club before he'd admit Negroes.

In his nationwide broadcast Sunday, Winchell admitted he was in the club when Miss Baker arrived. He said, however, that he left before the incident of which she complains occurred.

As evidence of his attitude on racial matters he read a letter from Walter White absolving him any responsibility.

Meanwhile, with indignation running high and Miss Baker threatening to picket the club, the local branch of the NAACP was taking steps toward closing the establishment.

The incident occurred Tuesday, when Miss Baker, who had raised $20,000 for the fund during her last tour of the States, went to the club as guest of Roger Rico, French star of "South Pacific," and his wife.

Miss Baker charges she was treated rudely and denied service for more than an hour.

Plans for Miss Baker, Tallulah Bankhead and Sugar Ray to picket the club Saturday night were postponed until Monday when the middleweight champ said he would not be free.

After calling her husband in Paris, she consulted her lawyer and announced she plans to take legal action. She also had a conference with the French consul here.

Robinson has made personal contributions and staged a number of benefits for the cancer fund, including his recent well-publicized European tour, during which he lost his title to Randy Turpin.

Robinson went from the hotel to the Roxy Theater, where Miss Baker is appearing, and personally expressed his indignation over her reported treatment at the Stork club. Later, Robinson talked to Winchell himself about the incident.

Saturday, the fighter was not available for further comment, efforts to reach Winchell through the fund headquarters in the Hotel Astor and at his office at the Daily Mirror were unavailing. A spokesman at the office said:

"We have no comment to make on the matter."

Miss Baker said:

"I refused to accept such practices in Atlanta, Ga., and in Los Angeles, and I surely will not bow to such practices here without fighting back."

The press agent for the Stork Club was reported to have said that they were trying to make a lot out of nothing for publicity purposes. He said that Ray Robinson himself had been in the Stork Club.

Robinson denied this. He said, "I was [illegible] there."

Robinson is reported to have said that he had asked Winchell to take him there several times but that the columnist said he would be glad to but he was afraid Robinson would be embarrassed.

John Hammond, president of the local NAACP, said back in 1943 he talked with Billingsley regarding the admission of Negroes to his club. Billingsley is reported to have said, "I'll never let niggers in the club."

About two months ago a member of the Indian delegation to the United Nations visited the club with a group of white persons. He was dark and Billingsley is said to have ordered his captain not to serve him.

Singer Frank Sinatra is reported to have been barred permanently from the club by Billingsley because he protested the refusal of service to the Indian.

Last winter Muriel Rahn and her husband, Dick Campbell, were denied admission to the club even after producing a telegram from the American National Theater Academy inviting her to a party which Billingsley was giving.

The national NAACP has asked that the following agencies investigate the practices of the Stork club: The New York Liquor Authority, Police Commissioner, Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, Television Authority, Actors Equity, and the American Guild of Variety Artists.

On and On, It Goes

Call Cops In Stork Club Feud

NEW YORK — The Josephine Baker Stork Club incident grew more tangled over the week-end with the entrance of District Attorney Hogan's office into the case, following charges by Stork Club owner Sherman Billingsley that a letter received by the NAACP bearing his name was a forgery.

The letter, directed to Walter White, came close behind a demand by the Mayor's Committee on Unity that Billingsley make a clear statement of Stork Club policy "in regard to serving all people without reference to race, creed or color." The disputed letter said in part:

"Because of the exclusive nature of our clientele, we find it necessary to exclude certain types of persons whom we know would be regarded as obnoxious by the majority of our patrons . . . be advised that despite pickets and other agitation, the policy of this establishment as regards the exclusion of obnoxious persons will not be altered."

Asserting that he had never signed the letter, dictated it or knew anything about it, Billingsley asked the District Attorney office to take action and to determine whether there was a criminal violation involved.

White, who had asked Mayor Impellitteri to compel Billingsley to apologize to Miss Baker and to remove the anti-Negro rules at the Stork Club on the basis of the letter, said:

"The NAACP welcomes an investigation into the authenticity of the letter received at its offices through the U. S. mail and signed 'Sherman Billingsley' and which Mr. Billingsley now asserts he never wrote. We have the original letter as signed and the post-marked envelope in which it was received. The NAACP will continue its efforts to have the New York State Civil Rights and the liquor laws observed in the Stork Club as well as in other places of public accommodation."

Billingsley said he had not corresponded with White since the alleged rude treatment of Miss Baker, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan and their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico, at the Stork Club, Oct. 16.

Meanwhile, for the third time in the past two weeks, police received an anonymous phone call Friday night that the Stork Club was going to bombed. Police searched the premises and stood guard during the evening but the "bombing" was never heard.

'Some of My Best Friends Are Show People But...'

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Some of my best friends are "show folks" but after this article is published — well, I might lose a few friends in show business — but if my friends in show business feel it's a crime to tell the truth on them, then I say, "Let the punishment fit the crime."

As a whole, people in show business have less backbone than any other group of people in the world. Their backbones seem to be made of weeping willow twigs which always sway in the direction in which the strongest winds happen to be blowing, and this trait is ever so evident when the strongest winds happen to be racial discrimination blowing against them and their own people.

The Josephine Baker-Stork Club incident represents a case in point.

Here is a great performer, one of show business' own, obviously mistreated at a palace of show business by a purveyor of show business purely because of her race. And what happens?

Many of the top colored people in show business line up against her instead of lining up beside her.

And what is more, they not only line up against her, they try to use the influence of their show business public to line up all the rest of their people against her.

Why?

I'll tell you why: Colored people in show business are lining up against Josephine Baker in the Stork Club incident because Walter Winchell is lined up against her and to them Walter Winchell with his column is "Mr. Show Business"—The Great White Father from whom they are seeking just one word of praise, and against whom they have not the backbone to mutter one word of criticism, be he right or wrong.

And Walter Winchell is definitely wrong in the Stork Club incident.

In the first place Winchell, who on his fame sticking his nose in the business of other people, suddenly assumes a "holier than thou" attitude in the Stork Club case and says he was not involved

He says he sat near Josephine but he did not know that she was being mistreated. Can you imagine this! Here is the world's greatest star, sitting near the world's keenest newspaperman, in the world's most fabulous night club, and the newsman says he did not know what was going on! That's something for the birds.

Next, even if it is possible that Winchell is slipping and did not know what was going on, the fact is crystal clear that now that he DOES know what went on, he has yet failed to criticize his good and great friend, Sherman Billingsley, for allowing the woman who has contributed $20,000 to his Damon Runyon Fund to be insulted in the place which is known as the headquarters of the Fund.

But back to the show folks: Now comes Mr. Larry Steele, a performer who can stand on his merit in show business—a man who presently has one of the best shows on Broadway. Mr. Steele, noting that Mr. Winchell, is taking a justified beating from colored people rushed to Western Union and gets off a telegram to Mr. Winchell (which he knew Mr. Winchell would print) in which he begs Winchell to forgive "my people" for criticizing you for they know not what they do.

"My People" Spokesman

Who is Larry Steele to serve as a spokesman for "my people". Larry is a young man with a good

WALTER WINCHELL — LARRY STEELE

voice, a talent for dancing, and a flair for show business. In other words, Larry is just like about five million other young colored men.

But once upon a time, Winchell said some nice things about Larry in his column and presto, Larry was on Broadway with his own show. So Larry ties to pay off Winchell by kicking his own people in the face by calling his leaders "well-meaning but non-thinking."

In short, Larry Steele, like so many other people in show business, is willing to sell his soul and his race for the "Big Break" in show business.

JAMES HICKS TELLS THE TRUTH ABOUT SOME PEOPLE IN SHOW BUSINESS...

Now it's bad enough for people **work at a job which makes both** time I'm coming on out with it: in show business to sell their souls for a break, but for the life of me, I cannot see how they feel that those of us who are not in show business should get down and lick the boots of their great white fathers too.

That's where I really get mad. For too long, I've sat back without saying anything and watched Ethel Waters and Beulah, Alvin Childress (Amos) and Spencer Williams (Andy) lambast and ridicule colored people because they say, "I've got to work and this is a job."

Now I've reached the point

ETHEL WATERS — THURGOOD MARSHALL

where I'm ready to say to them, "Well, by Heavens, all of us have MANY COLORED PEOPLE IN SHOW BUSINESS TODAY ARE NOTHING BUT ORDINARY, OR LESS THAN ORDINARY PEOPLE WHO HAVE NO SPECIAL TALENTS AND DON'T BELONG IN SHOW BUSINESS ANYWAY, AND THE ONLY WAY THEY CAN STAY IN THAT BUSINESS IS TO PLAY THE FOOL AND ACCEPT THE JOBS THAT TALENTED PEOPLE IN SHOW BUSINESS WILL NOT ACCEPT!

In other words, if Ethel Waters can't get anything but a "Mammy's" job on the screen, wouldn't it be much better for Ethel to take a maid's job in someone's home and maintain her self respect? Believe me when I say I know hundreds of housemaids whom I respect a thousand times more than I do Ethel Waters.

And as to Childress and Williams If they can't get a job in show business without ridiculing their own people as Amos and Andy, what's wrong with these two husky men getting out earning an honest dollar like so many millions of respectable colored people are doing?

It all boils down to the fact that these people want to be called "show people" and will do anything short of dropping dead to stay in the business.

I have used Ethel Waters and Childress and Williams as examples. I can include many, far too many, others who get up off their knees in front of the great white fathers and come around to their own people and want to be treated as "celebrities."

Take Marian Anderson—no you take her! How can I respect Miss Anderson as a great member of my race, if she figuratively gets on her knees and yields to the white fathers of Richmond, Va., when they say that my own people are not good enough to

MARIAN ANDERSON — ERSKINE HAWKINS

come and sit beside them and hear her wonderful voice?

You can have Sarah Vaughn, Duke Ellington, King Cole and the **you and me look like fools, don't come around me and expect me to call you great."**

I find myself (and I speak only for myself), asking myself, "Why does Ethel Waters have to play a "Mammy" in order to get a job in show business? Why do Amos and Andy or Childress and Williams, have to ridicule me to make a living in show business"?

PEARL BAILEY — KING COLE

And then a possible answer hits me—Can it be that that is about all they can do in the world of entertainment?

A Possible Answer?

And then the possible conclusion hits me full in the face and this others who have raised that old cry of "I didn't know before I signed the contract that I was to perform before a jim crow audience."

Show me any colored person in America who does not know where he can and can not appear before mixed audiences. It's just a jelly backbone that made them sign the jim crow contract in the first place.

Who's "Non-Thinking"?

But let's go a little further. These same people who grovel at the feet of white night club owners, columnists such as Winchell, and other influential people of show business, have the nerve to come around hard working, decent, discriminating colored people and lambast them for "trying to put me out of work".

Fancy Larry Steele, a hoofer at best, even if he is a good one, calling Thurgood Marshall, one of the best legal minds in the nation, a "non-thinking" man. Who among colored people does he expect to line up with him against Thurgood, whose legal staff in the NAACP has given Larry and his race more freedom than Lincoln gave him?

Who are these show folks to wife are continually on the front think they are better than most pages with their domestic affairs people in the streets? Let's look at Dusty Fletcher recently acted some others of them:

Pearl Bailey just faded off the front pages in a suit involving the purchase of $250 pajamas at a Fifth Avenue Store.

One of the Four Tunes in Larry Steele's show just returned to his act after the sheriff snatched him out of the quartet for back alimony payments to his wife. Bill Kenny of the Ink Spots is facing a morals case. Erskine Hawkins and his

t our photographer to ture of him with well ople like Dr. Buncheords, as I've said beof these people in show with a few exception, a bunch of misfits as d in any group, and it's that they be told what us are learning:

etter to die on your o live on your knees!"

Jo Baker Risked Life Fighting Fascist Forces

Afro-American Dat. 11-3-51

WASHINGTON

Refuting Walter Winchell's attempted smear of Josephine Baker hitherto-untold facts came to light in Washington, Wednesday, showing how Miss Baker actually risked her life fighting Fascist forces during World War II.

This story was disclosed for the first time by Paul H. Jensen, white, who headed an America Intelligence Unit in Marrakech. Morocco in 1942. He is now with the National Production Authorities in Washington.

Helped With Mission

He told reporters he could not have accomplished his U.S. mission in Marrakech if it were not for Miss Baker then working with French Intelligence in Morocco.

Winchell implied in his Wednesday column that Miss Baker had pro-Fascist sympathies in 1935. He cited a purported statement from her backing Mussolini against the Ethiopians.

Mr. Jensen told the press that because of his personal acquaintance with Miss Baker in French Morocco, he was incensed when he read Mr. Winchell's column.

Shocked Over Implication

Mr. Jensen said:

"To impugn Miss Baker as being anything but a friend of the United States when I know she risked her life for us in World War II, is shocking.

"She was our No. 1 contact in French Morocco and at great risk to her own life—and I mean that literally—she helped us vitiate the subversive efforts of the German Armistice commission.

"We would have been helpless without her, for we were the only American intelligence unit south of Casablanca in Morocco. She helped us make friends with the Arabs, putting us in touch with Moslem leaders like Moulay Larbi.

Named Nazi Agents

"She also gave us the names of Nazi espionage agents in the area who could have incited an armed revolt among the Arabs against the exposed Southern flank of our troops, but whom, through information obtained by Miss Baker, we were able to apprehend in time."

Mr. Jensen was in Union Station when Miss Baker, accompanied by her husband, Jo Boullion, arrived in the capital early Wednesday night for her appearance at the National Guard Armory. Miss Baker, when asked if she had anything to say about the Winchell diatribe, replied, "no comment."

She added, "It is not a matter of Mr. Winchell or of any personality. It is a matter of the Stork Club and its policy—a matter of principle. Fortunately, we have an organization to work on these things and the NAACP is carrying on the fight."

Pleased With Impelliterri

She expressed pleasure over the fact that Mayor Impelliterri and others in New York have expressed condemnation of places in Manhattan which practice jim crow.

Referring to the picket line around the Stork Club, she said it is "wonderful to see the way white and colored persons are standing together on this issue."

Mr. Boullion , a band leader in France, said he had flown into New York that morning from France to be with his wife during the tempest stirred up over the Stork Club's humilation of Miss Baker.

He reported that the French and other Europeans could not understand the racial bias of the famed Stork Club, whose treatment of Miss Baker has made front page headlines in continental newspapers.

We Would Choose Jo

Walter Winchell, the Broadway snooper, obviously is all mixed up as to who is the blame for the now infamous Josephine Baker Stork Club incident.

Winchell, in his ardor to protect his friend, Sherman Billingsley, Stork Club owner, at first tried to lead his readers to believe that Miss Baker, not Billingsley, was responsible for the international furor caused by her embarrassing experience. This was absurd on its face.

Failing to convince anyone along this line, he then resorted to Hitler's "big lie" tactics in a crude attempt to smear the patriotism of Miss Baker.

He reached all the way back to 1935 to rehash the monstrous falsehood that Miss Baker supported Mussolini in his ravage of little Ethiopia. Winchell knows Josephine has never been a fascist and so does the world.

How low can you get in a desperate and losing fight to protect bigotry?

The truth is there's absolutely nothing a Winchell can do to tarnish the brilliant record Miss Baker made as a counter agent for the Free French and American forces and as an entertainer for allied troops in North Africa. So again Winchell charges flop.

Now he tries to impute base motives to the courageous fight Josephine has been waging everywhere she goes in America against prejudice, bigotry and discrimination.

He sneers that "this is obviously a plant."

If it is a "plant," it is one that needs to take firm root in the hearts of all of our weak-kneed stars in the entertainment world.

For years, Winchell has been getting away with the pose that he is a friend of minorities. Unfortunately, even we fell for it. It remained for Miss Baker to expose just how phony was this false front.

If we were called upon to make a choice between the racial militancy of a Jo Baker and the weasel-worded pussyfooting of a Walter Winchell, there would be no hesitancy in our selection.

Jewish Congress Hits Stork Club Jim Crow

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CHICAGO—(ANP) — In an address before the 15th annual Hanukkah breakfast of the Chicago Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, Monday morning, Miss Josephine Baker, famed entertainer, told her side of the Oct. 16 Stork Club incident during which the famed night spot refused to give her proper service.

Addressing more than 600 women at the grand ballroom of the Hotel Conrad Hilton, Miss Baker and speakers of the AJC Women's division denounced columnist Walter Winchell and his stand against Miss Baker in regard to the incident.

First Public Statement

This declaration was Miss Baker's first public statement on the whole affair. Racism and anti-Semitism, also was read from the platform in support of Miss Baker. Maj. Jacques Abtey of France with whom Miss Baker worked during the French underground days of World War II brought the message to America.

The Jewish women here and Miss Baker declared themselves staunch supporters of democracy and sharp critics of anti - semitism and racial bias in any form. Both reiterated the stand of the AJC and the NAACP in supporting Miss Baker in regard to the Stork club.

Walter Winchell, probably the world's most famous gossip columnist, and a Jew himself, and the Stork club were the objectives of the blasts.

Here is what Miss Baker said about him:

"I have been shocked by Mr. Winchell's attitude, not only because his charges are completely untrue, but because I thought that he would defend the victims of discrimination rather than those who practice it."

She was of course referring to the night of Oct. 16 when at the Stork club she was the guest of Roger Rico, now playing the Ezio Pinza role in New York's "South Pacific," and Mrs. Rico, both of whom are from France. Miss Baker is a citizen of France now. At that time Stork Club waiters ignored Miss Baker and her party of four after she ordered food. The incident has now become nationwide and international in significance.)

"Mr. Walter Winchell entered the fight not to protect the Stork Club's well-known anti-colored policy, but to defend his firend, Sherman Billingsley, who owns the restaurant.

Confusion Specialist

"Throughout this situation he has proved himself a specialist at creating confusion through misinformation. He has accused me of seeking cheap publicity because I dared to tell what happened to me in the Stork Club, Oct. 16.

"For years Mr. Winchell built his reputation on fighting bigotry and injustice. It pained me greatly to see that fight end at the door of the Stork club.

"Some people have been disturbed by his charges that I am anti-Jewish. Mr. Winchell took out of context certain statements concerning Harlem in a book of my memoirs. He distorted my meaning to make it appear that I am anti-Semitic.

"He did not report everything I said about the Jewish people in my book. In that book I clearly state my hatred of all forms of discrimination. I speak of my admiration for those who are building the new Israel. I further say that I will defend the Jews against any attack upon them."

"This issue is much bigger than I am. The issue is democracy and whether Colored Americans are entitled to equal rights.

"America must prove to the world that she practices what she preaches. This is extremely important for the future of America and all Americans."

As the honored special guest of the ladies, Miss Baker praised their fight against discrimination. She also praised the Hanukkah service which honors a fight by Jews more than 1,500 years ago in a fight for religious freedom. She told of eating a Hanukkah breakfast in 1943 in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Douglas Heard

Featured speaker at the meeting was Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, noted Chicago liberal and wife of Illinois Sen. Paul Douglas. She discussed "Woman's Role in Critical Times,"

One of the musical features of the program was the singing of "Two Loves Have I" by Miss Baker, accompanied by Max Janowski at the piano and the voices of the Ziona Ensemble.

Mrs. Sol J. Lerner, central chairman of the breakfast, greeted the guests and introduced Miss Baker.

Negro Leaders Hold Conference

NEW YORK. — A conference of Negro leaders to discuss certain major immediate problems affecting American Negro citizens as a result of the present and future national emergency program of the government was held Saturday at the Hotel Theresa.

Plans were effected to request a major policy conference with President Truman at the White House at an early date, it was announced.

Attending the conference Saturday were: Dr. Mary M. Bethune, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr Channing H. Tobias, director of the Phelps Stokes Foundation; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Miss Patricia Roberts, assistant director of the American Council of Human Rights and Ashley L. Cotton, international secretary treasurer and A. Philip Randolph, international president, respectively of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

N. Y. Restaurants Giving Short Hand To Negro Patrons

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — A survey conducted in the midtown Eastside section of the city by the Committee on Civil Rights in East Manhattan, Inc., disclosed that restaurants in the area are either treating Negroes "discourteously or 'giving them poor service and inferior treatment."

The survey was conducted among 62 medium-priced restaurants, according to the committee, and indicated that 26 of those visited accorded Negroes "obviously inferior treatment.' However, none of the restaurants refused to serve Negroes.

Two groups visited each restaurant, one consisting of a Negro couple and the other, a white couple. The Negro couple entered the restaurants first, followed immediately by the white group. This was done to make sure that if the Negro pair were seated at a poor table, discrimination and not lack of a better location was the cause.

The committee said it found that places having head waiters or hostesses were the ones most likely to discriminate. In 28 of the restaurants, tables for Negroes were near the kitchen, the lavatory, a door or in a room separate or hidden from the view of other diners.

The survey was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Kenneth Clark of the Northside Center for Child development; Mrs. Sophia M. Robinson, New York School for Social Work; and Miss Claire Selltiz, New York university.

Trenton Uses Anti-Bias Law To Open City Pool

TRENTON — (ANP) — The six-year-old New Jersey anti-discrimination law was used for the first time last week when Sam Sukup, white owner of the Hightstown swimming pool, in a 'cease and desist" order was instructed to stop excluding Negroes from use of his pool.

Sukup was told to extend privileges to all persons "forthwith," abandon any admission requirements of reference for club membership. The order was issued by Joseph L. Bustard, assistant State commissioner of education in charge of the division against discrimination.

According to the law, hearing shall be held only after conciliation and persuasion have failed. Several hearings already had been held with Sukup. His was the first case to reach this stage.

The case centered on an incident which occurred in 1949. Five Negro children were barred by Sukup from participating in a learn-to-swim campaign, sponsored by the local American Legion Post, according to the complaint.

Sukup denied discrimination and insisted that the five children failed to comply with admission regulations. He did admit, however, that no Negro ever had used the pool, and pointed out that admission depended on membership in a club. Membership in a club, in turn, depended upon a person being recommended by a club member.

Bustard found that Negro children were barred because of their color. He ruled that the so-called club membership existed principolly to effect illegal discrimination.

Think About This Calmly

We have read and heard the pros and cons regarding the Josephine Baker's trouble with the New York Stork Club, and we confess that we have not been able to work up the heat and passion which some others have regarding it. For example, we are not yet ready to go along with those who are taking Walter Winchell to task for not blasting the Management of the club for its refusal to serve Miss Baker. And the reason for not going along is because Mr. Winchell has been not only a longtime but a genuinely consistent friend of the Negro people. He has fought the Klan when the fighting counted most. He has fought Army and Navy discrimination of Negroes when it helped us most. He has been one of the Negro's greatest boosters in sports, in music and in the entertainment world. In almost 99 instances out of the hundred, Mr. Winchell has remained a mighty fortress against Un-American practices affecting Negro citizens. And just because he does not come up to the expectations of the group in this single instant, is no reason why we should be so critical of him.

Mr. Winchell needs no defense in the feeble words which we might utter in his behalf. But we think the Negro critics, so outspoken against him, need to understand something of the harm they themselves are rendering the cause in that their caustic criticisms are likely to alienate the generous and enthusiastic support of others like Mr. Winchell. And that we cannot afford to do.

This is not to say that Miss Baker is to be censured for resenting the treatment accorded to her, although all do not agree that the Management refused or denied her service, since her party had already been served to drinks which it had ordered. Neither is this to take issue with the NAACP officials who support her in her protest. We only wish to observe that in our desire to show our disapproval of this simple act, we stand to alienate so fine a friend as Walter Winchell has proved himself to be to Negroes across the years. This we must not do.

Sugar Ray Says

Afro American

He Supports the

Sat. 11-3-51

Stork Club Fight

Baltimore, Md.

Tells Press Conference He'll Ask Cancer Committee to Act; N.Y. Still Hot About Incident

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Sugar Ray Robinson said Saturday that he will ask the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund to issue an ultimatium to Stork Club owner Sherman Billingsley, asking Mr. Billingsley either to change his discrimintory practices in the operation of his club or resign from the fund committee.

Robinson, who called a press conference in his Harlem offices to reply to charges that he had not supported Josephine Baker in the Stork Club incident, said he will ask the board to take action against Billingsley at its next meeting.

When asked whether he would resign from the committee in the event it failed to issue the ultimatum to Billingsley, Robinson said "I'll cross that bridge when I get to it."

Other Funds

He then added that there were several other funds which had approached him and would be glad to have him as a member of their committee. He said one of these was the Heart Fund.

At his press conference Robinson expressed surprise that the press had pictured him as having run out on Miss Baker in the fight with Walter Winchell.

He ripped into Billingsley and his Stork Club practices and said he would do anything in the fight to help make Billingsley change his policies. Ray said Billingsley was a hater of colored people and that he (Ray) knows it.

When a reporter asked Robinson how much did he mean he would support the NAACP in its fight at the Stork Club, Ray said, "to any extent."

'Why Me:'

He was then asked why he had not appeared on the picket line in front of the club when the NAACP began picketing it with a parade of celebrities. Ray asked the reporter: "Why should I be singled out Were Ralph Bunche and Congressman Dawson asked to join the picket line?"

As to Walter Winchell, Robinson repeated his statement to newsmen that Winchell had previously advised him against going to the Stork Club. He said once when he and Winchell were to meet he said "Walter, I'll meet you at the Stork Club."

Afro-American

He said Winchell said:

"No, Ray, don't go there. Billingsley does not want colored patronage and he is a friend of mine and it might cause a situation where I would have to step in on your behalf. Both of you are my friends."

Saw No Evil

He said Winchell told him on the night of the Baker incident that "You know I don't agree with the Billingsley policy, but during the time I was in the club I saw nothing unpleasant happen to Miss Baker."

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Robinson said he did not see bringing Winchell into the controtrovery because he felt the fight should be with Billingsley and not Winchell.

Ray was asked what he thought of Winchell's statements about Miss Baker in his recent columns. (Mr. Winchell pictured Miss Baker as working for Mussolini and Facism during the last war.)

Ray answered that he considered Winchell's remarks "untimely" but said "I guess he has his facts." He said he had nothing to do with the way Winchell wrote his columns.

Face-to-Face Talk

Ray clarified the fact that Billingsley is a member of the cancer committee along with him. He said also that he has previously told Billingsley what he thought of his bigotry face to face.

He added that he wouldn't go to the Stork Club even if it changed its policies, because knowing Billingsley "I know he wouldn't want me there."

Robinson's statement came as New York gasped through another week of the Stork Club-Baker controvery which had started off with a picket line by the NAACP on Monday which continued through Wednesday, a denouncement of the club by Mayor Impelliterri, the launching of two separate investigations of the club, an appeal from Miss Baker to President Truman and editorials aimed at the Stork Club by at least one New York daily.

After the NAACP halted its picket line on Wednesday the American Civil Liberties Union stepped into the battle to demand the city hold public hearings on the Stork Club matter.

Brown Resolution

This demand was officially supported by members of the City Council as Councilman Earl Brown introduced a resolution into the Council asking the appointment of a three-man committee to "investigate the practices of all cabarets, hotels, restaurants and other public places relative to catering to colored people and other citizen groups."

Councilman Brown said on Friday he is drafting a bill for submission to the Council which will call for the revocation of the license of any place which has been found guilty of practicing such discrimination after a hearing and investigation.

Since the current president of the City Council, John T. Sharkey has demanded all city agencies to look into the Baker incident—he was acting mayor while Mayor Impelliterri was in Europe—and since his two opponents Rudolph Halley, Independent-Fusion candidate for president of the council, and Republican candidate George Latham, have already made campaign speeches condemning the club, it appears that no matter who wins the council president election Mr. Brown's bill will get favorable attention.

The GOP candidate, Mr. Latham, joined the picket line against the Stork Club last Wednesday night, stating in a press statement "I'm with you all the way in this fight against discrimination."

More Statements

Mr. Halley, Kefauver investigator and Mr. Sharkey, all opponents in the three-way council presidential race, also issued statements condemning the Stork Club.

Mr. Brown said his bill would give the city the right to revoke licenses in the case of public places practicing discrimination. This right at the present time is in the hands of the State Liquor Authority.

His resolution was turned over to the Rules Committee of the City Council.

Although Walter Winchell has moved up his annual vacation to Florida three weeks to get out of town and away from the fire built under him by Miss Baker, he received an unexpected jolt from Washington last Friday as a high government official condemned Winchell for his attempted smear of Miss Baker as a left winger.

An Authority Speaks

Colonel Paul Jensen of the National Production Authority took exception to Winchell's remarks about Miss Baker in his column. Jensen told a New York newspaper that during the last war Miss Baker had been directly responsible for the capture of a German General Hermannus Van Ruyn in North Africa, and that other information she provided the Allies, while serving as an underground agent for the French, resulted in the capture of 400 to 600 enemy agents.

"I think the American people should know of Miss Baker's contribution because she has been a consistent fighter for democracy and did these things at the risk of her own life," Colonel Jensen said.

The NAACP, although halting its picket line Wednesday night, left the door open for further picketing with officials declining to say whether or not they will resume the picketing in the future.

Seeks $400,000, Charges Slander

Defender Phila.

NEW YORK — Miss Josephine Baker, the toast of three continents, finally answered a blistering two-month attack last Friday by filing a $400,000 damage suit against Walter Winchell, widely read Hearst columnist.

The suit was filed in Federal court here and charged that Winchell "maliciously, wantonly, and recklessly printed and published items attacking her on Oct. 25 and six other occasions.

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The St.-Louis-born entertainer is being represented by Atty. Arthur Garfield Hays.

The legal action is an outgrowth of an incident which occurred on Oct. 16, when Miss Baker as guest of Roger Rico, star of 'South Pacific," and Mrs. Rico, visited the ultra snooty Stork club.

At that time, Miss Baker and her party were kept waiting for more than an hour before they were served food. She charged Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the club, with discriminating against her because of her race.

News of the incident made headlines throughout the country. Walter Winchell, who admitted he was present when the entertainer and her party came in, denied knowledge of discrimination. He said that he left shortly after Miss Baker arrived, therefore was not present at the time of the discrimination.

Comments printed in his column on the affair aroused a storm of protest from many leading personalities in the nation.

Chief object of the protest was Winchell's refusal to denounce Billingsley for his anti-Negro policy. Winchell later accused Miss Baker of being anti-Semitic.

In her first public statement on the affair, Miss Baker recently told guests attending the 15th annual Hanukkah Breakfast at the Chicago chapter of the American Jewish Congress that she was shocked at Winchell's attitude toward the affair.

The New York police department recently cleared the Stork club of charges of discrimination, but pointed out that Miss Baker could file suit if she desired.

Says Attack On Dr. Tobias Another Pegler Anti-Negro Action

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The attack made on Dr. Channing Tobias, noted Negro leader, by Westbrook Pegler, Hearst publication columnist, follows a current pattern of striking at outstanding Negro leaders. It accompanies attempts to smear the whole civil rights program of President Harry S. Truman.

Pegler, a notorious muckracker, shows his sympathy for southern efforts to sabotage civil rights legislation which would strike down the evils of segregation and discrimination.

This copyrighted column was the second of a series of bitter attacks on the committee, its organization, its members and the report which Pegler declares will "revive the bloody-shirt propaganda that forced the southern white man to organize the original Ku Klux Klan."

In the most vicious style, Pegler lambasts the entire group and the attempt to secure some semblance of decent economic improvement for the millions of Negroes living in the South.

Coming as it does on the heels of another Hearst inspired attack on Lena Horne as a Communist, the whole affair seems an effort to discredit outstanding Negroes with the smear of Communism.

In the Horne affair, a Hearst columnist, Jack O'Brien, took off on a crusade to have Miss Horne purged from Ed Sullivan's Sunday night show. Making this decidedly a religious-racial appeal, O'Brien used the well known subterfuge of Communism to thwart Miss Horne's appearance.

There was an attempt by weak kneed Columbia Broadcasting System officials to yield to O'Brien smear. An understudy was on hand in event Miss Horne was yanked off the air, but standing on solid ground, legally and morally, the Music Corporation of America made it quite clear that it would hold legally and financially responsible all those involved in the conspiracy, passively as well as actively, if Miss Horne were deprived of her contractural right to appear. That included CBS, Master of Ceremonies Ed Sullivan, the producers and sponsors.

Miss Horne's dilemma grew out of the fact that the singer had been listed in the notorious "Red Channels" like several other noted performers, all of whom have been deprived of radio, television, screen and stage engagements and income.

The smear-bund is digging deep and missing nobody.

Walter Winchell Vs. Josephine Baker

IN THE world of peephole journalism, there is no more beautiful relationship than that between Columnist Walter Winchell and Sherman Billingsley, owner of Manhattan's famed Stork Club. Oklahoman Billingsley dates the beginning of his club's fabulous success from the day Winchell first came in and pronounced it "the New Yorkiest place in town." Since then Winchell has always had his own table there, and uses the Stork as his night office. There, he has planned many of the crusades which have gradually promoted him in his own esteem from gossip reporter to the foremost champion of human rights. But last week the Champ was screaming as shrilly as the kind of drunken blonde that Billingsley never, never allows in his club. Walter had been accused of ignoring an act of "discrimination." (Now one of the dirtiest words in the language—thanks to its indiscriminate use by columnists like Winchell. Its popular meaning: anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism) that was made no more than a table-hopper's hop from his Cub Room table.

The discriminee [illegible], tan Josephine Baker, the sleek Negro singer who first achieved fame in Paris by entertaining while clad only in a girdle of bananas. Miss Baker and some friends (Roger Rico, current male lead in *South Pacific*, Mrs. Rico and Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, an old friend of Miss Baker's had sat down in the Cub Room, where they were served a round of drinks. Then Miss Baker ordered a crabmeat cocktail, a steak and a bottle of wine. One hour later, according to friends, nothing had been served, and the waiters were playing a rotary defense. Josephine, who has made something of a specialty of creating incidents since her return to the U. S. last spring, reacted with practiced dispatch.

SHE stormed into the night to find Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, to whom her companions delivered the shattering charge: Winchell had been there and seen it all, and never lifted a finger to help.

White promptly fired off a telegram to Winchell, demanding an explanation. The row was fanned busily by *The New York Post*, which often vies with Winchell as the foremost champion of human rights. Then Fighter Sugar Ray Robinson weighed in. Sugar Ray said he would regretfully quit Winchell's Damon Runyon Memorial Fund unless Billingsley, also on the fund committee, "cleared up the situation immediately." Josephine Baker had given the fund the $20,000 proceeds of a Los Angeles appearance and Sugar Ray had just returned from a $60,000 benefit for it in Boston. Said Sugar Ray: "I can't tell you how it makes me feel being a member of a committee fighting cancer, and [illegible] a cancer right there in your own committee."

Winchell began to explain. He insisted that he had left the Stork Club before the Baker incident occurred. Cried Winchell: "I am appalled at the agony and embarrassment caused Josephine Baker and her friends at the Stork Club. But I am equally appalled at their efforts to involve me in an incident in which I had no part." As a clincher, he added a letter from Walter White himself, doubting that Winchell "would be a party to any insult to human dignity."

But next day, White indignantly cried foul. He had given the letter to Winchell only with the understanding that Winchell would repudiate Billingsley and his "anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-labor, pro-snob attitude." Snapped White: he hadn't.

WINCHELL retorted with a fresh flurry of testimonials to himself from Negroes, and launched a sniping attack on Josephine. In successive columns she became pro-fascist, a troublemaker and a communist-guided *provocateuse*. Her supporters became "the Josephine Baker riot-inciters." Winchell reported darkly that "newspapermen are checking the tip that one of the complainants against the Stork Club (and her husband) helped incite and participated in the Paul Robeson-Peekskill riots." Then he reported that in 1935 Josephine had declared: "I am willing to recruit a Negro army to help Italy" in Mussolini's war on Ethiopia.

The topper was a report about her and the 1935 New York nightclub, Chez Josephine Baker: "The club was run in an extremely elegant manner . . . *She did not want colored patronage.*"

Josephine appealed to President Truman himself. "Tihs matter is much bigger than Josephine Baker," she cried. "It is a matter that concerns America itself."

Amidst the babel, the voice of Sugar Ray was heard again in *The New York Post*. A fellow had come up behind him the other night, said Sugar Ray, grabbed him by the neck and demanded to know where he stood in the argument. "I had to tell him, 'Daddy-O, ungather my dry goods or I'll have to let you have it.'" said Sugar. With the air of a man trying to be helpful to his friend Winchell, Sugar explained that Walter had told him about the Stork Club long ago. "I called him up once," said Sugar, "and told him I'd meet him down at the Stork Club and he said, 'I wish you wouldn't, because Sherman Billingsley doesn't like Negroes and he doesn't want them in his place, and if you came down there and he insulted you I'd have to break with him although I've known him for 23 years.'"

Sugar added a final thought: "Walter is a newspaperman and is entitled to his own opinion, but I think it is making him appear as though he were attacking Miss Baker because she stood up in this matter against Sherman Billingsley."

At week's end, Champ Winchell was still going right on talking. But Sugar Ray had about said the last word.

Stork Club Is Target Of Bill

City Council Studies Anti-Bias Measure

NEW YORK — Councilman Earl Brown (Dem., Manhattan) introduced a measure to the New York City Council last week which would revoke the license of any public place found guilty of discrimination.

The proposed bill comes as the result of the widely - publicized incident of Oct. 16 in which Josephine Baker charges she was discriminated against at the famous Stork Club.

The measure reads, in part, that "licenses for permits now held or hereafter renewed or issued shall be subject to the provisions of this law."

Public Hearing

Referred by the Council to its General Welfare Committee, the measure will become the law if passed by the City Council and approved by the Board of Estimates and the Mayor following public hearing.

It would require every applicant for a license or permit pledge to grant accomodations and service to all and warns that the license or permit "shall be revoked for violation of the provisions of the measure."

Any public or private agency or organization, or any individual would be empowered by the proposal to initiate proceedings against violators.

Public hearings would be given on each case with the complainant given the right to be represented by counsel and to present evidence

Winchell report—

Continuing the Josephine Baker case

BY WALTER WINCHELL

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—THE LETTER OF THE YEAR—(The following is from the New York editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro newspaper.)

"Dear Walter: Reading you daily for years and knowing how you have never failed to go out of your way to put in a merited good word for colored Americans or to denounce racial bigotry, I have resented from its inception the criticisms of you in connection with the alleged discrimination against Josephine Baker at the Stork Club. One would think that you were the owner of that establishment and had personally ordered that the actress be insulted.

"Whether or not she was the victim of racial discrimination seems to be obscure, since how long a person has to wait for service in a public place depends upon the hour when they seek service and how many other patrons are seeking it at the same time. While naturally holding no brief for the Stork Club, it would seem to me that the responsible people directing the picketing of the place would first clarify the situation as suggested before assuming the worst and acting upon it. Some of the Negroes' champions are much too quick on the trigger. We all loathe prejudice and discrimination but we ought to be sure before we act.

* * *

"ANYBODY WHO has closely followed Josephine Baker's activities outside the theater since her rediscovery of the American fleshpots will want to examine closely any complaints from her about discrimination. Since last Winter when she became the first colored performer to play at the swank Copa City in Miami Beach, she has been successfully hornswoggling the colored brethren into accepting her as a group heroine and champion. From the time a well-known Negro fellow-traveling journalist journeyed to Mexico City to brief her and she entered the country with a big ballyhoo, she went through all of the expected routine—constant statements denouncing bias, dramatic appearance at the Trenton Six trial, championing the late and unlamented Willie Magee. Although warned against efforts of fellow-travelers and crypto-Communists to use her, she only repudiated them once, and then perhaps inadvertently, when she protested that she had been fleeced by the Reds on Magee's funeral expenses.

"One of the Pittsburgh Courier's best reporters, Ernie Durham, got her statement in a Detroit interview which she hastily repudiated the next week, perhaps when the Comrades got to her.

* * *

"LAST SUMMER Miss Baker refused to appear at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Atlanta, Ga., because she could not get hotel accommodations, knowing full well the racial segregation laws of that state. However, the previous December she did not refuse to appear in Havana, Cuba, when barred from the Hotel Nacional. William Portuondo, the Pittsburgh Courier's Havana correspondent, reported in its Dec. 30, 1950 issue how upon arrival with her husband and a flock of reporters at the hotel, the clerk told her, 'Sorry, but there is no room empty.' She said, 'Well, it seems like we'll have to find another place.'

"Portuondo wrote: 'Cuban newspapermen (all white) staged a warm protest over what they considered the "unpro-slavery policy" of the Nacional Hotel.' But La Baker made no protest and did no picketing. No howl for justice and fair play came from her.

"When my good friend Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees' Union, attended a soiree in her Chicago suite, he told the readers of his Chicago Defender column how astonished he was to find the place packed with notorious Reds and pinks, some of them high in the NAACP and the Urban League.

* * *

"THE SAME element dominated the financially successful Josephine Baker Day in Harlem on May 20. The program for the affair contained 26½ pages of advertising, eight coming from such 'patriotic' organizations as District 65 Distributive Processing and Office Workers' Union, the 31 evicted tenants of Stuyvesant Town, the International Workers' Order, the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, the American Peoples' Congress and Exposition for Peace (sponsored by Howard Fast, Ben Gold, Dashiel Hammett, Paul Robeson, Abraham Flaxer, Harry Bridges and such worthies), the National Committee for the Defense of Doctor W. E. B. Du Bois and his Associates, Defense Committee for William L. Patterson, Harlem Trade Union Council, the Harlem Civil Rights Congress, and such.

"As the astute editor of the Los Angeles Tribune, a Negro newspaper, remarked: 'So this time the rout was shrewdly master-minded and we'd like to meet the guy that cooked it up. He should be our next president or at the very least ambassador to Russia. It was,' he continued, 'humiliating that she should have thought us so easily taken in. . . and that we were.'

"At least, Walter, a few of the Negroes are hep to La Baker. While none of us doubt that The Stork Club or any of a thousand other bistros are quite capable of discriminating against Baker or any other Negro, we are dubious about buying this latest job of the once-glamorous Josephine. Sincerely yours, George S. Schuyler, New York Editor, Pittsburgh Courier."

* * *

ONE OF OUR ALLIES reports: "Talked with Stanley Rayburn. Learned he managed Josephine Baker during a time in 1935 and brought her over from Paris to appear in a 'Follies.' During that engagement Rayburn arranged for her to double at a night club named Chez Josephine. The policy there was completely in her hands from 10 p.m. on. Mr. Rayburn (besides managing her) also managed her affairs at the Club. The following is what he told me about Chez Josephine: The club was run in an extremely elegant manner, with a $2 cover charge, considered extravagant at the time. It was levied to keep out the riffraff. The club did a big business during her limited engagement of at least 10 weeks. Her act included a very daring dance in which she was almost nude, accompanied by four white men who made very suggestive maneuverings around her excited torso.

"At that time," adds her manager then (Mr. Rayburn), "she did not want colored patronage, and what few colored people did come were seated as far back in the rear of the club as possible. She never mixed with them."

La Baker Charges Winchell's Syndicated Column Included False Stories Which Hurt Her Career: Billings Cancelled

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Josephine Baker has filed a $400,000 damage suit against columnist Walter Winchell, The Hearst Newspapers, and The King Features Syndicate, charging that Winchell, through his syndicated column, has defamed her character and reputation, and damaged her career by publishing statements concerning her which are not true.

Miss Baker's suit was filed in the United States District Court for the southern district of New York on Friday through her attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays, who won national fame through his association with Clarence Darrow in the Scottsboro Case, and was victorious in the restrictive covenant case filed by Dr. O. H. Sweet Case in Detroit in 1925, and also in the recent Trenton Six case.

Garfield Hays

Papers Already Served

Papers have already been served on the Hearst Corporation and King Features and Mr. Hays stated at a press conference late Friday that he expects no difficulty in serving papers on Mr. Winchell who is presently out of the city.

He said that under New York law service can be made at the place where a New York resident lives.

In the suit, Miss Baker asks special damages of $100,000, general damages of $200,000, and punitive damages of $100,000.

At the press conference where she appeared in person with Mr. Hays, Walter White, Henry Lee Moon of the NAACP, Miss Baker said that if she wins the suit all of the money above expenses will be turned over to fight for racial equality.

Miss Baker added that she filed the suit with regret but that Winchell had left her no choice.

The celebrated singer and entertainer said she regretted that Winchell had used the Stork Club incident to start a fight with her and, "This is the first time I have fought back."

She then told how statements made in his column by Winchell had affected her career to the point where she is being forced to return to Paris in January, rather than remain through May because many of her engagements have been cancelled as the result of Mr. Winchell's charges.

She appeared particularly concerned over charges by Winchell, that she was anti-Semitic and had left-wing tendencies.

At the press conference she introduced Colonel Jacques Abtey, her commanding officer in the French Intelligence Corps, who flew here from Casablanca, North Africa, especially to testify to Miss Baker's loyalty and her work as a counter spy for the allies during the last war.

Colonel Abtey revealed that Miss Baker worked with him during the war on dangerous missions, which helped to pave the way for the allied landing in North Africa.

Tells of War Record

He said she made four dangerous missions alone through France, Spain and into North Africa and that at one time she carried a valuable document from France

WINCHELL

BAKER

to allied authorities. This was a detailed map of all the important French military bases in France, he said.

He added that Miss Baker would have been shot on the spot if she had been caught. He also disclosed that he disguised himself as a member of Miss Baker's ballet troupe, and that the two of them provided valuable information to an American counterspy in Africa named Canfield, who was then posing as Vice Consul.

Mr. Hays was asked by a reporter what would be Miss Baker's minimum settlement in the damage suit.

Mr. Hays said Miss Baker would settle with Winchell for a complete retraction of all his incorrect statements about her, and a payment of expenses she has incurred thus far in bringing suit against him.

Under New York law Mr. Winchell has twenty days in which to answer Miss Baker.

Distortion Spurred Suit

Mr. Hays said he had been influenced to bring the suit against Mr. Winchell because of the way Winchell distorted a letter which Hays wrote to him asking him for fair play in regards to Miss Baker.

Used Only Part of It

However, in his column published Dec. 17, Winchell used only part of his letter and made it appear that, "we were trucking under to him and agreed with any

He said Winchell used only a this portion of Hays' letter:

matter is a tempest in a teapot, she will return here when the case is called in court.

Colonel Abtey revealed that Miss Baker performed counterspy work for the American forces beginning in 1942, and said she was toasted for her work by Gen. Mark Clark and Robert Murphy, now an ambassador, and at that time a personal representative of President Roosevelt.

ht I talked on the radio it clear that we all you as in the vanguard ights."

Will Return For Case

Miss Baker said that although she will leave the U.S. in January,

The Jo Baker Controversy:

Stork Club Owner Claims Name To Letter Forged

By International News Service

NEW YORK—The district attorney began investigation of a charge last week by Stork Club owner Sherman Billingsley that someone forged his name to a letter purportedly commenting on the barring of Josephine Baker from the restaurant.

Billingsley told District Attorney Frank Hogan last week he had "nothing to do" with a letter bearing his supposed signature on a letter to an anti-discrimination group.

Miss Baker, famed American-born entertainer, allegedly was barred from the Stork Club on Oct. 16.

* * *

THE LETTER on stationery purportedly used by the Stork Club was to Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter, which Billingsley said is a forgery, said in part:

"Because of the exclusive nature of our clientele, we find it necessary to exclude certain types of persons whom we know would be regarded as obnoxious by the majority of our patrons."

White, commenting on the complaint of Billingsley, declared: "the onus is on Mr. Billingsley to prove he did not sign the letter."

* * *

THE CLUB, meanwhile, was the scene early last Saturday of New York's sixth bomb scare within a week.

It was also the third warning received by police in the last two weeks that the famous club was going to be bombed."

Police emergency and bomb squads rushed to the bistro after receiving an anonymous call from a booth at Pennsylvania Station.

The caller said:

"Hurry over to the Stork Club. It's going to be bombed."

* * *

FOLLOWING a short search, police said that the threat was unfounded. As a precautionary measure, one patrolman was left at the scene.

The undisturbed patrons were unaware of the search.

At Pennsylvania Station, the only trace of the call found by police was a dangling telephone in one booth.

* * *

IN RESPONSE to a suggestion by the Mayor's Committee on Unity that he state his establishment's policy in regard to serving all persons without racial or religous distinction, Mr. Billingsley issued a statement last week that his restaurant's policy is "to cater to a clientele made up of the peoples of the world."

The committee's report, issued upon the instructions of Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, followed investigation of charges that Miss Baker had been discriminated against at the Stork Club.

The report said that a delay in serving Miss Baker and her party may have been "due to unavoidable factors, simple discourtesy, or or outright discrimination," and accused Mr. Billingsley with "falling short of proper effort to avoid unpleasantness."

* * *

IN HIS STATEMENT, Billingsley sidestepped the issue of racial discrimination by stating: "After 20 years in business as the best known restaurant in New York, perhaps in the world, I didn't think there was anything secret about the Stork Club or its policies.

The committee reported to the Mayor that the controversy between Miss Baker and the Stork Club might have been avoided had Miss Baker and her companions, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico, asked "responsible management" of the club for an explanation for the alleged delay in serving food and wine.

The report, however, declared that the point was not of major importance since it could be reasonably assumed that "subordinates represented management's policies and practices."

New Row At Stork Club Over Letter

NEW YORK — Some of the nation's top names were "choosing up sides" last week in the near month-old Stork club controversy centering around popular stage star Josephine Baker, who claims she and her party were denied service at the Stork club Oct. 16.

George Schuyler, New York editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, last week leveled his guns to blast La Baker for her criticism of Walter Winchell's part in the incident.

A letter addressed to NAACP Secretary Walter White, allegedly written by Sherman Billingsley and stating that he was not going to change the policy of the Stork club, was claimed to be a fraud by the night club owner.

"I didn't sign it, I didn't dictate it, I had nothing to do with it" Billingsley said. The letter was dated Oct. 24, 1951 and bore Billingsley's signature. He turned the matter over to the district attorney's office for investigation.

Following a direct order from Mayor Vincent Impellitteri the Mayor's Committee on Unity called on Billingsley to "issue a public statement clearly defining what the Stork Club's policy is in regard to serving all people without reference to race, creed or color."

Billingsley replied: "Our policy is to cater to a clientele made up of the peoples of the world, giving preference always where possible, naturally, to those who have patronized us through the years."

Sugar Ray Robinson and Joe Louis have offered financial aid in the fight against the club.

City Councilman Earl Brown said he will introduce a bill calling for an automatic revocation of the licenses of public places found guilty of racial and religious discrimination.

The NAACP urged Mayor Vincent Impellitteri to demand of the Stork club "a public apology to Miss Baker and a fortright statement that Billingsley, the proprietor, will henceforth abide by the laws of the state of New York.

While the battle raged here, Miss Baker, the American-born French "bombshell" continued her cross-country theatrical tour, stopping in Chicago for a week-long engagement.

White, Rowe Also Victims of Incident

Winchell Power Feared by Many in NYC Circles

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK— Josephine Baker's Stork Club incident has boiled down to the question of whether colored people, whom Walter Winchell has helped to rise to high places by championing their cause, can afford to let Winchell "slide" by when he attempts to ignore the obvious fact that his good and great friend, Sherman Billingsley of the Stork Club, is operating his club under the same kind of bias Winchell has always opposed.

Asking Questions

Top flight colored people who owe so much to Winchell are asking themselves these questions in Harlem:

"If Winchell helps us in any other fight against discrimination, can we afford to attack him if he fails to act when his best friend discriminates against us?

"Can we compromise and look the other way when one of our best friends slips, or shall we be non-compromising and demand that Winchell stand up for what is right against his friend in the manner which has made him famous?"

Behind It All

Behind all of this serious thought is the power of a powerful newspaperman which one must consider in order to appreciate the delimma in which such people as Sugar Ray Robinson, Billy Rowe and other prominent colored people in the entertainment business find themselves over the Baker incident.

Can Make or Break

It must be understood that Walter Winchell, with his column and radio show which reaches 23 million people, can make or break a person with just one paragraph.

Sugar Ray Robinson was just another fighter until Winchell took him under his wings. Josephine Baker was the toast of Paris, but she was just still another entertainer in the United States until Winchell raved about her show in Copa City in Miami, Fla.

Former columnist Billy Rowe has been helped along to the high position he now holds as deputy police commissioner through his association with Winchell.

Either, Or . .

In short, in New York you either go along with Winchell or you don't go far in the world of entertainment.

On the other hand, there are millions of colored and white people all over the nation who refuse to give their respect to a colored man who acts less than a man in a racial discrimination case or to a woman who yields to discrimination against her because of her race without putting up a fight.

The prestige lost by singer Marian Anderson in the Richmond case is a shining example.

Yielded to Power?

As it now stands, it appears that Sugar Ray and Billy Rowe have yielded to the power of Winchell and agreed to let Mr. Billingsley discriminate against colored people without any protest from them.

Robinson first glared hot and threatened to resign from the Runyon Cancer Fund when it became known that Winchell was present when the Stork Club was discourteous to Miss Baker. He made the statement before a Harlem audience which was taken on a tape recorder by NAACP officials.

Despite this fact, however, Robinson has now denied making the statement and has given his friend Winchell what amounts to a whitewash.

Statement Recalled

In fact, Ray made the statement in the presence of five persons that Winchell at one time told him not to go to the Stork Club because colored people are not wanted there and because Winchell did not want to do anything about it since he and Billingsley were friends.

As to Rowe, if any man could have stopped his appointment as deputy police commissioner, it was Walter Winchell. Winchell did not make an attempt to stop it.

It is now reported that Winchell has told Rowe to smooth over the Baker incident and it is known that Rowe has virtually been begging both Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan, his friend of long standing, to drop the whole thing.

On the other hand, Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan, two courageous and proud women, have steadfastly refused to compromise on discrimination with Winchell or anyone else.

Defied Manager

Miss Baker has defied her manager, Ned Schuyler, on the issue to the extent that hot words have been passed between them in the presence of reporters to the extent that one colored reporter threatened to assault Schuyler for attempting to make Miss Baker compromise.

Mrs. Buchanan has taken an equal stand beside her friend Miss Baker. She is reported to have become enraged at Mr. Rowe over his attempt to smooth the matter out.

At one of the numerous meetings held between the two parties, an NAACP official frankly told Rowe that he was attempting to sell his people out on his first big opportunity since he was appointed to the high position he now holds.

Broadcast Cited

The power of Mr. Winchell is further demonstrated by his broadcast of a letter sent to him by Walter White of the NAACP last Sunday night.

In the letter, Mr. White absolved Mr. Winchell of all blame in the matter. After the broadcast, however, Mr. White admitted that he had been tricked by Winchell.

He charged that Winchell assured him that if he would write such a letter, absolving Winchell of blame in the Stork Club incident, he (Winchell) would go on the air and repudiate Billingsley and his Stork Club practices.

Illustrates Power

After getting the letter, however, Winchell read it on the air and published it in his column, but failed to criticize Billingsley as Mr. White said he had promised to do.

The mere fact that Winchell could get Mr. White to write such a letter in such a deal, illustrates his power.

Policy Known

That the Stork Club does discourage colored patronage is an accepted fact among people who know New York.

On May 6, 1951, Dick Campbell, concert manager and his wife, Muriel Rahn, talented soprano, were refused entrance to the Stork Club when they showed up at the express invitation of the American National Theatre Album.

Miss Rahn, who with Todd Duncan had starred in the ANTA program, was sent a telegram by the ANTA management along with Mr. Duncan, inviting her to come to the Stork Club as an ANTA performer and be the guest of Mr. Billingsley. Mr. Duncan could not make the engagement, but Miss Rahn went, accompanied by her husband, Mr. Campbell.

Not Admitted

Campbell recalled the incident for the AFRO Sunday night. He said when he and Miss Rahn appeared at the door of the Stork Club, he was asked if he had a reservation. He told the attendant that he had an invitation to the ANTA party. The attendant told them that there was no such party going on at the Stork Club.

Campbell then produced the telegram extending the invitation and the attendant said, "Oh, you mean the party Mr. Billingsley is giving for Ginger Rogers." Miss Rogers had appeared in the ANTA show with Miss Rahn. The telegram said Billingsley was giving the party for the ANTA cast.

Get Run-Around

The manager, Mr. Farrell, told Mr. Campbell that there was such a party going on but that the place was too crowded already and they could not enter

The couple then went around the corner and called the Stork Club. The call was referred to Farrell, who recognized Mr. Campbell's voice, and he again told them they could not come to the club.

They later went to the Barry Gray radio show and charged the Stork with being biased against colored people over the air.

The ANTA later sent Mr. Campbell and his wife a letter of apology stating there was absolutely no cause for the Stork Club management refusing them entrance to the party on the night it was held. Other persons recall that Hazel Scott, the pianist, met a similar rebuff when she sought entrance to the famed club.

Doesn't Stand Up

As to Winchell's statement that he was unaware of the treatment received by Miss Baker and her party, this does not appear to stand up. Winchell claimed that he left the club before the mistreatment occurred.

Mrs. Buchanan, one of the most highly respected women in Harlem has just told this reporter that Mr. Winchell was present "throughout the entire episode" and that Mr. Rico, star of "South Pacific" who invited Miss Baker and her to be his guests passed Mr. Winchell's table and spoke to him on his way to the telephone. Mr. Rico confirmed this.

The Stork Club management has continued to refuse to comment on the matter.

Meant Colored People

After Winchell's broadcast Sunday night he was asked by Ted Poston, colored reporter on the New York Post, if his statement constituted a criticism of Billingsley and the alleged anti-colored policy of the Stork Club.

He replied, "I did not mean Sherman Billingsley. I meant some of your people who dared to question my position on this racial question after all I've done. My record is clear on this question."

"Horrible"—Baker

Miss Baker said after Winchell's broadcast, "This is a horrible thing. I will fight this whole thing with picketing or in every other way, even if they send me out of my native country.

Snubbed? International singing star JOSEPHINE BAKER charged that the Stork Club in New York refused to serve her because of her color when she went there as the guest of ROGER RICO ("South Pacific") and Mrs. Rico. Miss Baker ordered crabmeat, steak, and wine. "One by one they came by and said there was no crabmeat, no steak, no wine," she said. "Then the waiters wouldn't come near us ... This is a terrible experience. It is a snub to my color, my people ... I am consulting with my lawyer." The NAACP demanded revocation of the club's liquor and cabaret licenses. Stork Club proprietor SHERMAN BILLINGSLEY said nothing.

New York Post Plans Expose

W. Winchell Out 'To Get' Jo Baker, ANP Writer Says

By ALVIN E. WHITE

NEW YORK (ANP)—In his all-out efforts to prove his liberalness and his great friendship for Negroes, Walter Winchell, columnist for the Daily Mirror, has undertaken an all-out campaign to smear and destroy one of the greatest Negro artists of all time.

Josephine Baker is the target of the Winchell assaults, which occurring practically every day, have hit the deepest low of all journalistic efforts.

Digging deeply into all available stories on Miss Baker, Winchell who poses as a great patriot, has accused her of being a Nazi supporter, a Communist supporter, a Jew-hater and every vilification in the book.

Aiding Winchell in his assaults is a strange array of Negro writers, politicians, chiselers and admirers, many of whom would sell their souls for a dollar or for a favor from the columnist whose stuff is most widely read of all writers in the United States.

FRIEND OF W.W.

As is generally known, the incident which has assumed international proportions grew out of an occurrence at the Stork Club, owned by a man named Sherman Billingsley, a friend of Winchell.

Miss Baker and a party, invited by the star of a Broadway musical had difficulty in obtaining service.

Now, the police department under Commissioner Monaghan, who approved Billy Rowe as deputy commissioner, has officially declared the department can do nothing in the case. He has heard all the evidence and it develops in his opinion that Miss Baker has no case.

Mayor Impellitteri has sidestepped the issue, completely ignoring the report of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

The NAACP has stepped into the breach charging a whitewash and demanding the mayor release his committee report and act accordingly.

SAYS COURIER AIDS

Meanwhile, Winchell continues insulting Josephine Baker with every weapon at his command, naming the Pittsburgh Courier as an endorser of his stand.

Unfortunately Miss Baker has no newspaper to reply to Mr. Winchell, neither does she have the facile pens ready to defend her that have fawned on Winchell. The attacks on Miss Baker from Negroes had been amazing. The lack of support she has received from writers has done more to hurt her cause than all Winchell could say.

The truth of the matter is that Joe Baker stepped on Winchell's corns and called a friend of his guilty of practicing jim-crow. A periodical called expose printed four pages on Winchell giving a full account of his career, and listed his faults and dislikes.

It is reported that the New York Evening Post is about to publish a series on Winchell similar to that done on Westbrook Pegler. It is said that when Winchell learned the Post planned this series, he flew up from Miami Beach to ask Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the Post, to kill the series, but she refused.

It is further said the articles are loaded with dynamite that may unfrock or debunk Winchell in the eyes of his readers, many of whom are Harlemites.

38a 1951 New York

Sues WW For $400,000

JOSEPHINE BAKER

Legal Action Taken To Halt All Out Smear Drive Launched To Destroy Artist

New York (ANP).—Miss Josephine Baker, international entertainer, Friday, Dec. 21, filed a $400,000 damage suit against Walter Winchell, syndicated columnist.

The suit, filed in Federal court here, charges that Winchell "maliciously, wantonly, and recklessly printed and published" items attacking her on Oct. 25 and six other occasions. Atty. Arthur Garfield Hays is handling the case for Miss Baker. Weekly.

The legal action is an outgrowth of an incident which occurred on Oct. 16, when Miss Baker as guest of Roger Rico, star of "South Pacific", and Mrs. Rico, visited the ultra snooty Stork Club. Pitt. 12-29-51

At that time, Miss Baker and her party were kept waiting for more than an hour before they were served food. She charged Sherman Billingsley, proprietor of the club, with discrimination against her because of her race.

News of the incident made headlines throughout the country. Walter Winchell, who admitted he was present when the entertainer and her party came in, denied knowledge of discrimination. He said that he left shortly after Miss Baker arrived; therefore, was not present at the time of the discrimination. New Orleans La.

Comments printed in his column on the affair aroused a storm of protest from many leading personalities in the nation. Weekly

Chief object of the protest was Winchell's refusal to denounce Billingsley for his anti-Negro policy. Winchell later accused Miss Baker of being anti-Semitic. 12-29-51

In her first public statement on the affair, Miss Baker recently told guests attending the 15th annual Hanukkah Breakfast of the Chicago chapter of the American Jewish Congress that she was shocked at Winchell's attitude toward the affair. Among other things, she said:

"I have been shocked by Mr. Winchell's attitude, not only because his charges are completely untrue, but because I thought that he would defend the victims of discrimination rather than those who practice it.

"Throughout this situation Winchell has proved himself a specialist at creating confusion through misinformation . . . in order to divide the people. And I have been accused of seeking cheap publicity because I dared to tell what happened to me in the Stork Club on the evening of Oct. 16.

"For years Winchell built his reputation on fighting bigotry and injustices. It pained me greatly to see that fight end at the door of the Stork Club.

"I have said from the beginning of this whole affair that the issue is much bigger than I. The issue is democracy and whether Negroes

Editor Denied Room at Six Shore Hotels

Rooms Booked Before, Filled on Arrival

CLERKS LIE, New Civil Rights Law Is Ignored

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

ATLANTIC CITY—New Jersey has one of the strongest civil rights laws of any State in the nation, thanks to the determination of its liberal, young Republican governor, Alfred E. Driscoll. But the law apparently is an unheard of thing to bigotted hotel owners here.

As the New Year dawned I decided to conduct a test of how this law guaranteeing equal rights, privileges and accommodations to all citizens works in this so-called Playground of the Nation. I soon found out. Bigotry, prejudice and hate masks itself behind many faces in this city.

It came as a shallow mask of hypocrisy on the tense face of a hotel clerk put in the uncomfortable position of having to lie when he knew that the one to whom he lied knew of a certainty he was lying.

It came as the high-pitched, sing-song voice of a woman rising to a shriek and then breakng off to fall like shattered glass into the silent mouthpiece of a telephone.

It came as a sparse crowd along the Boardwalk, as the sombre glowing of holiday lights which burned without warmth.

True Face That of Bigot

It rode an incoming tide which was white and foamy at the edge and blue-black at the core and, simultaneously, it seemed to slush in from the Atlantic Ocean and twinkle down from the few brave stars which peered through the foggy overcast.

And when all these masks and faces were torn away, the New Year, in the city which bills itself the Fun Capital of the nation, was the bared visage of home-grown bigotry and all that goes with it.

It happend like this:

As a result of instructions from the front office, I was in Atlantic City when 1951 arrived.

Be Guest Overnight

The instructions were to "Find out personally about Atlantic City hotels." I was told to make application to stay at one of them overnight, to use all the facilities that an average guest would use.

Application was made at the Traymore Hotel, North Carolina Ave. and the Boardwalk. I had specific promise of accommodation for one.

Upon my arrival the doorman gave me an auto parking ticket and a porter took charge of my luggage and typewriter. When I asked about my reservations, the room clerk, a tall, thin man with a tense-looking face, peered at me in shocked amazement.

"I'm sorry, but we're all sold out," he said.

An Embarrassing Silence

I told him I had made reservations, and what was more a few minutes before coming to the hotel I had called and was told to come over and the room would be ready.

"We're sold out, not a room in the house," he said.

There were several hundred persons in the lobby, but suddenly everything was deathly silent. The boy with my luggage waited nervously. Everybody was looking, but not looking.

"Very well," I said to the clerk, nodding to the porter as a signal that I was ready to leave.

Didn't Want to Take Tip

The doorman who had given me the car check saw us coming and immediately backed my auto to the entrance. The porter, painfully polite, put the stuff inside. His politeness was like an apology. He did not appear to want the tip I gave him.

The doorman was polite too, in an ashamed sort of way. As I returned the parking check, I remarked:

"You expected this, eh?"

His face flushed and he looked hurt. I felt sorry for the remark. "Oh, no, no," he protested, and as I dove away I could see in the rear-view mirror that he watched until I turned the corne a block away.

Check-Up Call Means Nothing

Next hotel on the list was the Mayflower, Tennessee Ave. and the Boardwalk. Before going there I made the usual telephone call and was told "All right, come on over."

The man on the desk was short, gray around the temple and wore rimless glasses. When I told him who I was and that I had called a few minutes earlier, he looked at me through his rimless glasses and said there had been a terrible mistake.

I was told later his name is Parlow. "I'm awfully sorry," he said, "but we haven't a room left, not one."

On the way out I was stopped by a porter who told me it was true the house was loaded to the gills. He said he knew. I asked if this were so, then why had they told me only five minutes earlier rooms were available.

The porter was certain that the man on the phone had not known the situation. He offered to prove it. I thanked him for his offer, but said, "No, thanks."

Then I told him that I would like reservations for any week-end until Sept. 1.

He stared at me. "We're booked solid until Sept. 1," he said.

I asked him if it were possible for me to have the first single room available on any week end from now until anytime in the future.

None for You—Ever

Levin's impatience showed. Irritatedly he asked:

"Why don't you be a good boy and don't ask questions? After all, you put me in an embarrassing position."

I told him I didn't understand what he meant.

His answer was that he meant the hotel was "booked solid."

"Booked solid from now on," I asked.

"Yes, from now on," he said.

I looked for the porter so he could "explain" this. But he couldn't be found.

The Breakers Hotel, New Jersey Ave. and the Boardwalk, had a New Year's party and breakfast arrangement. Rooms were let to patrons who participated in these.

When I called the hotel the man on the desk asked if I wanted to share the party and breakfast. "By all means," I said.

Your $13 No Good

He said the price was $13. I told him that was all right.

Five minutes later when I reached the hotel, however, it was not all right. "I'm here for that $13 room," I said.

For a split second shock and confusion showed on the man's face. Then, without looking at me, he said, We don't have the room any more. Just this moment gave it to someone else."

I reminded him that minutes before he had told me he would hold it."

His answer was I know, but—" He didn't finish the sentence. I left.

Know Answers by Heart

The next try was at the Apollo Hotel, 1515 Boardwalk, one of the smaller places. The woman on the phone said there was a single for $2.50. She said she would hold it until I arrived.

A man who must have been the manager met me at the top of the stairs. I told him I had just called and that—

"Yes, I know Mr. H—, but—." He was politeness personified, oily and wheesy politeness.

By this time the hypocrisy of it was sickening. I interrupted his explanation:

"Say it" I said. "Let me tell you. "The girl was in error. "You're sold out, booked solid. You had it, but just this minute you gave it to someone else. You regret it. You're sorry, but—."

He was speechless. There were a man and man present. The man watched, but said nothing. The woman, who I suspect was the one who answered the phone, never looked up.

By this time the pattern was clear. The next two calls made it clearer.

The calls were to the Crillion and the Worthington. The Crillion is one of the larger beachfront places, the Worthington small and what I would term second-or third-rate.

A man answered the phone at the Crillion, a woman at the Worthington. Both said they had accommodations, that they would hold same until I arrived.

Double-Check Made

The man was very emphatic, ending every sentence with "Yes, sir, Mr. H—."

I waited five minutes and called both hotels a second time, the Worthington first. It was the woman's voice again.

"I just called about reservations," I said.

"Yes, I remember. Were holding the room for you . . ."

I told her my reason for calling a second time was to avoid any misunderstanding.

"We have the room. There won't be any misunderstanding."

"You're sure?"

"Yes sir," she answered, "I'm sure."

I counted 30 and then into the phone I said:

This Time I Warn Them

"I wanted to be sure you know I'm colored. Colored."

From the other end of the line there came a gasp and then a long drawn-out "ooooh" and "oh" then started in a sing-song, off-key pitch, rose until it became a shrill shriek, hung there a moment and then broke off and fell splatteringly into a million broken bits of silence. "oooooooh."

I used the same technique on the man at the Crillion. His reaction was an explosive "HUH." He told me to wait a moment, he'd have to check. He didn't return to the phone. Another man told me he was sorry. "I've just learned we're sold out for the night."

Victory—At Such a Price

The woman at the Worthington also checked. She came back and, triumphantly and with a load of dramatics in her voice, announced:

"Mr. H—, THAT will be perfectly all right. YOU just come right on over."

She sounded so brave, so self-sacrificing — Disgustingly so. That was 11:30 oclock, half an hour before the New Year. I drove slowly toward the Northside, across Atlantic Ave., the Mason-Dixon Line of Fun-City, USA, to where the bulk of the colored citizens live.

At 20 minutes of midnight I checked in a Northside Hotel.Next door is a store-front church. They were holding Watch Meeting.

Alone on the Boardwalk

And with 1951 only a quarter of an hour away, I returned to the Boardwalk. The only colored persons I saw were the men pushing the roll chairs, and as they pushed couples up and down I waited for 1951.

It was a curious kind of Watch Meeting. The New rode in on the stroke of 12.

It came as a hotel clerk, a high-pitched voice saying "Oh," and in the background there was the tide, up and down the Boardwalk there were holiday lights and overhead the sparkling twinkle of a star or two.

It was New Year, 1951, in Atlantic City, so-called playground of the nation.

Hotels Admit AFRO Editor

Expose Forces Quick Compliance With Law

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

ATLANTIC CITY — Take an AFRO headline or two, mix with the New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law, and the net result is

too many hotels.

Such is the story of my return trip to Atlantic City, a brief 12 days after the advent of 1951.

On New Year's Day a room clerk at one of the hotels along the Boardwalk refused to take my application for a room.

"Sorry, we're booked solid from now on," he declared.

Writes From Hotel Room

This is being written from room No. 323 of that hotel and, after a fashion, it is the story of Hotel Mayflower, Tennesee Ave. and the Boardwalk.

The Mayflower Story, however, also is the story of the Traymore Hotel, the Crillion, the Breakers and the Apollo.

Allowing for variation of tradition, custom and habit, it is the story of all Atlantic City hotels.

My denial of accommodations at five of the six hotels mentioned above indicated it was because of race and color.

Action Follows Expose

A chain of events resulted, to wit:

The New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN filed complaints with the State Division Against Discrimination.

The Civil Rights Committee of the State CIO, through its chairman Arthur Chapin, requested the Division to make a full-scale investigation of the admission policies of all Atlantic City hotels, especially those along the Boardwalk.

Chapin sent copies of his request to Governor Driscoll and State Commissioner of Education, who is departmental head of DAD.

A member of the legal redress committee of the State Conference of NAACP branches suggested that the Atlantic City NAACP make a survey of said hotel conditions

and submit necessary recommendations.

Successful Return Trip

So, with these steps taken, the AFRO applied for reservations at the six hotels. All answered that accommodations were available.

And, thus armed, I came back to this resort city. This is the story of the return trip:

Stop number one was the Traymore. The same doorman who was there New Year's Eve when I was turned away, met me at the entrance.

Traymore Goes in Reverse

I am sure he recognized me as he nodded understandingly when I told him not to unload the luggage as I wanted to check my reservation first.

The man on the desk was not the same one I met that night. I learned later his name is Weeks. When I told him my name he check the reservations list and nodded. "Okay," he said, "sign here."

Afterwards he called a porter and we went outside for the luggage. This time the doorman looked relieved.

Room Described

The porter showed me to room No. 160. It was a large, twin-bed affair was an oversize closet, high ceilings and a bath room bright enough for a photographer's studio.

The remainder of the furniture consisted of a lamp table between the beds, a writing table on one side, two bureaus at the end, an armchair and a straight chair.

The armchair had a soiled spot on the cushion. Paint was badly peeled in the bathroom and closet.

There was no radio, but a sign on the table stated that a radio could be obtained for the price of $1 a day, 50 cents for each additional day.

Service Poor for Price

Rates at the Traymore are $10 for singles, $12 for doubles, (winter rates, they are higher during the vacation period) not including Atlantic City sales tax.

New York City hotels of similar price range offer better accomodations. Most have radios and television sets.

Traymore is operating on a winter season schedule. Most of the activities featured from June to September are closed. But in the room (bar), cocktail lounge, and dining room, service was polite and formal.

Guests Unconcerned

Only upon one occasion was there what may be termed "polite conversation" on the part of any of the employees. One of the cashiers, an elderly woman, asked if I had enjoyed the meal. I answered: "Yes, very much, thanks."

There were not many guests. But none I came in contact with,in the dining room, bar, lobby, elevators, or elsewhere, gave the slightest indication of being conscious of my presence.

Coming in, going out, and while there, Traymore was a polite, fromal and professional "thank you," no matter whether the contact was with waitresses, bartenders, porters, elevator operators, cashiers or clerks.

To all I was just a paying guest.

Welcomed at the Mayflower

It was the same at the Mayflower. The man on the desk was Matthew Parlowe, who also is the same person I met there New Year's Eve. When I arrived he was away from his post temporarily and had to be called.

The woman who filled in for him found the reservation card, but said I would have to wait for Parlowe. She was blonde, fortyish and bit shopworn about the face. After a minute or two she asked:

"How is the weather outside?"

Then she said we had no right to complain, as so far we haven't had any bad weather, really.

Reunion With Aides

Parlowe recognized me. After figiting around a bit he asked how long I planned to stay. I told him I wasn't sure. Maybe a day, maybe the week end. A few moments later I signed in and was shown to room No. 323.

Late, I saw Samuel I. Levin, the man who told me, "We're booked up from now on. Levin was icily polite.

I also checked in at the Breakers, New Jersey Ave. and the Beach.

The man on duty was the same there as on my previous visit, the occasion of the $13 room which didn't materialize. The price had dropped to $5.15, sales tax included.

Found All Doors Opened

My stay at the Breakers was not more than 30 minutes. I found that accommodations also were waiting at the Apollo and Worthington. But there simply wasn't time enough to check in. Purely a case of too many hotels

Such was the product of the magic formula: a headline or two and a State anti-discrimination law.

God save the well-heeled expense account and long live the AFRO-AMERICAN CO., Inc.

People vs the Law

But there is another part of the story. When the AFRO filed its complaints with the State Division Against Discrimination, one of the top officials said this is not just a story of Atlantic City hotels.

He said it is bigger than the Breakers, the Grillion, Apollo, or Worthington. Bigger than the Senator, the President, the Claridge, all of the hotels and hotel associations.

"It's the story of a State Law which is on the book, but which can be made to work only if the people see that it works."

He said it isn't just instances of discrimination in public places or employment, private or public, but is part of the eternal fight against bigotry, prejudice and the evils they produce.

N.J. Car Insurance HigherToNegroes

Auto insurance companies charge New Jersey Negro car owners higher premium rates than whites, Arthur Chapin, New Jersey CIO Civil Rights director, disclosed in a letter to Joseph A. Bustard, director of the State Div. Against Discrimination, Chapin said the rate differential ranges from 20 to 40%.

"When I questioned one insurance company, they informed me that the companies that did their research analysis on individual applicants for liability insurance immediately check to see whether or not the applicant is a Negro through the State Div. of Motor Vehicles and the insurance underwriters use this as a basis of higher rates," Chapin wrote.

"Since it has been your policy to end segregation and discrimination and to create wherever possible fuller citizenship participation, it is my hope that you will order that the question of color be deleted from our State applications."

NEGRO BAN BARRED AT HIGHTSTOWN POOL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRENTON, July 30—Sam Sukup, owner of the Hightstown swimming pool, Hightstown, N. J., today was ordered to stop excluding Negroes in the first "cease and desist" order under the state's six-year-old anti-discrimination law. Mr. Sukup must extend equal privileges to all persons "forthwith" and must abandon any admission requirements of reference or club membership.

The order was issued by Joseph L. Bustard, assistant State Commissioner of Education, who is in charge of the division against discrimination, after several hearings. Under the law hearings shall be held only after conciliation and persuasion have failed. This was the first case to reach this stage.

In June, 1949, the Hightstown American Legion Post sponsored a learn-to-swim campaign for school children. Five Negro children were barred by Mr. Sukup, according to the complaint. Mr. Sukup denied discrimination and insisted that the five children had failed to comply with admission regulations.

He admitted that no Negro ever had used the pool. He said admission depended on membership in a club which, in turn, depended upon a recommendation by a club member. Mr. Bustard found that Negro children were barred because of their color. He ruled that the so-called club membership existed principally "if not entirely" to effect illegal discrimination.

N. J. Law, No Color Bias In Use Of Pools

NEWARK—The state recently ordered the owner of a Hightstown swimming pool to allow anyone to use the pool, regardless of race. It had been found the owner discriminated against Negroes.

The case was the first to come to a public hearing before the commissioner of education under New Jersey's law against discrimination. It was brought by the parents of five Negro children against Sam Sukup, owner of the Hightstown swimming club.

It was ruled that Sukup denied the use of the pool to colored persons, although it is a public pool, and not a private club.

The commissioner said the anti-Negro policy has been in effect at the pool since Sukup bought it in 1947.

New Jersey Tells Club To Allow Negroes In Pool

Newark, N. J., July 30 (AP)—The State today ruled the owner of a Hightstown swimming pool discriminated against Negroes and ordered him to allow anyone to use the pool, regardless of race.

The case was the first to come to a public hearing before the commissioner of education under New Jersey's law against discrimination. It was brought by the parents of five Negro children against Sam Sukup, owner of the Hightstown Swimming Club. Other cases under the law have been settled by mediation before the public-hearing stage was reached.

N. Jersey Strikes Out 'Race' Tags

TRENTON, N. J. — (ANP) — New Jersey continues to set the pace in the nation to eradicate discrimination in all its vicious forms. The distinction as to Negro or white on the licenses of motorists in New Jersey may be abolished come 1953. The state's anti-discrimination law is pressing down on such practice.

Judge Upholds Right Of Negroes To Use Of Pool

TRENTON, N. J. — (ANP) — A local judge last week upheld the right of Negroes to swim in a Hightstown swimming pool.

Richard J. Hughes, judge of Mercer county court, dismissed the appeal of Samuel Sukup, operator of the Hightstown Swimming Club, from a state order directing him to admit Negroes to the place.

Thomas B. Cook, deputy attorney general, moved for dismissal on grounds that Sukup had failed to pursue an appeal from the order. No further appeal is possible under New Jersey's recent court revision unless by special consent.

Charges of discrimination were leveled against Sukup when Negro school children were not allowed to take swimming lessons in his pool.

He refused to allow the colored children use of the pool. He testified he was operating a club and the Negroes lacked sponsors and physical examination certificates. However, the Anti-Discrimination Division ruled on July 30 that he had discriminated and issued a restricting order.

This case was the first to go to a public hearing since the state Anti-Discrimination Division was created seven years ago. All other complaints have been settled by conferences and conciliation.

Quizzed on Not Keeping Promise of Jobs to Race

Courier Irks N. C's Governor

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Courier drew the ire of North Carolina's Gov. W. Kerr Scott here last week at a press conference when the Tar Heel chief executive was asked why he had not lived up to his campaign promise to place more "members of the minority race" on policy-making boards at state level.

Returning to Governor Scott's press conference after an absence of several months' stock-taking of Negro opinion in the state, I asked the Governor this question near the end of what had previously been a mere routine session:

"Is it because of the widespread dissatisfaction among Negroes with your appointment of a certain Negro to a board at state level that you failed to continue your inaugural promise?"

CHARGES INABILITY

In many months of covering the Chief Executive, who has been unfailingly courteous to me, I have never seen him so sharp.

A. M. RIVERA Jr.
. . . *Courier correspondent*

He jerked his omnipresent cigar from his mouth and barked: "If I were you I'd never have asked that question."

Then, deliberately, he shot out: "I have given you more than you can handle. The appointments have been made faster than members of your race have demonstrated ability to handle them. That's why I tell you you never should have asked that question."

Governor Scott said he had made 300 per cent more Negro appointments than any other Governor in this state's history. Except for the highly controversial appointment of Dr. H. L. Trigg of Raleigh to the State Board of Education, these appointments, I reminded the Governor, had been largely "fringe" appointments.

ADVISORY POSTS

The "fringe" appointments have not been made at state policy-making level, and they have included, for the most part, advisory-consultative members to boards of cosmetology, medical care and court reform study groups.

In spite of the paucity of the Governor's Negro appointments, he has aroused the enmity of this state's predominately conservative white population. The enmity, which highlights the low level of racial tolerance in the state, has been fanned, actually, by flames of a false fire.

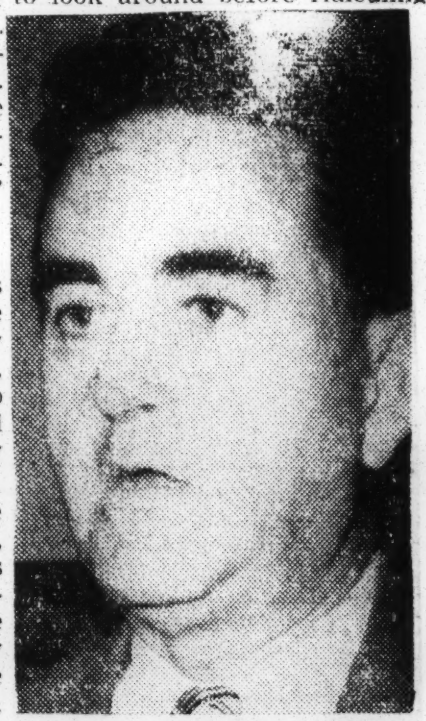
In saying Negroes "have been given more than they could handle," the Governor overlooks his several white appointees who have been found guilty of malfeasance in office.

However unpopular the appointment of Mr. Trigg, who holds an honorary doctor's degree from Morgan State College, he has not been accused of dishonesty. If he has not made an outstanding reputation as a scholar, he has at least stayed clear of the courts of law.

BAD RECORDS

This has not been true of some of Kerr Scott's white appointees. J. B. Moore, former prisons director, was found guilty of malfeasance in office. C. Anthony (Tony) Tolar, the Governor's original appointee as commander of the Highway Patrol, was allowed to resign after a series of violations of laws enacted by the agency which he had sworn to uphold.

The harassed Tar Heel executive, who has been having his problems with the Legislature, and who is still smarting under the defeat of former Senator Frank P. Graham, in this state's worst race-baiting campaign since Reconstruction, should take time to look around before ridiculing



GOV. W. KERR SCOTT
. . . *Courier irks him*

the abilities of Negroes to handle jobs at state level.

If Governor Scott took the time to look around him, he would find that the very people who are first to point out the weaknesses of the Negro are those who are most determined to deny the Negro equal opportunities. North Carolina now has the dubious honor of being alone among the so-called enlightened Southern States that consistently refuse to admit Negroes to established graduate and professional educational institutions within the state.

FOLLOWS OLD PATTERN

A press association representative circulated the story of my interview with the Governor, emphasizing the Governor's criticisms of the inabilities of Negroes. In no instance has it been pointed out that all of Governor Scott's appointments seem to have been made with little appreciation of the judgment of Negroes.

In short, notwithstanding the sincere good intentions of Governor Scott, he has persisted in following the age-old pattern of relying upon self-styled white authorities on the Negro to recommend Negro "leaders."

Herein lies the real failure of the Scott administration to come to grips with the problems of Negroes: sincere and well-meaning, he does not deserve the censure which reactionary whites have heaped upon him for his pro-Negro leanings. His inaugural promises at the half-way mark of his administration remain largely unfilled, as far as Negroes are concerned.

Perhaps, more important, as much as he has grown during the past two years, he has not yet demonstrated the consummate growth in human relations which would stamp him with the mark of a statesman in this hour of the South's great trial.

Negroes in White Section First Time At N. C. Game

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — (IP) — Negroes sat alongside white persons at a North Carolina University football game for the first time in history Saturday.

Four Negro students sat with other members of the student body for the North Carolina-Tennessee game.

Originally, they were assigned seats in the Negro section of the stadium. They objected, and were granted seats in the regular student section.

A university official said "it did not create the slightsst stir" when the students took their seats.

"WE'LL ALWAYS HAVE SEGREGATION," SAYS NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR TO NAACP COMMITTEE

Beach Dispatch

Brings Out "Red Herring" About Negro Teachers Losing Opportunity For Livlihood

Date 6-23-51

THINKS BLACKS WILL RUE INTEGRATION PROGRAM

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — The state of North Carolina always will have segregated schools, Gov. Kerr Scott declared here last week in a press conference.

He made this statement in answer to an earlier statement by Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, president of the state NAACP, at an executive committee meeting of his organization.

Davidson told the executive committee that two anti-jimcrow school cases were being prepared for North Carolina within 90 days. He declared that equal education can be attained only through integration.

Proposed suits are to be filed in Lee county against the county board of education and in Davidson county against the Lexington city board of education and the county board.

To reply to this threat, Gov. Scott declared that schools would always be segregated because too many Negro teachers would be out of jobs, Negroes wanted to be with their kind, and court action would now tear down barriers.

He declared:

"I don't believe the Negroes want it. I feel that Kelly Alexander does not speak the sentiment of the majority of the Negro leaders in this state."

Speaking of the recent opening of the University of North Carolina law school to Negroes, he said he expected all the Negroes eventually to prefer to attend the Negro school. He said attendance of colored students will first increase at the white school then decrease. He commented:

"After the novelty wears off the Negroes will find out they were better off at North Carolina college."

If colored and white schools were merged, he said, the whole teaching profession among Negroes would be out of jobs. All the teachers would be white, he added. He finally concluded:

"I do not believe that segregation ever will be abandoned on the grammer and high school [illegible]."

Hit by Bias—When more than fifty Middletown (Ohio) high school seniors visited Washington, D. C., on their annual pilgrimage, Miss Constance Perkins was left at home because Washington jim crow wouldn't allow her to stay with the rest of the group. Miss Perkins is an outstanding student at the school.

Cross Burning On Ohio Campus Stirs Up Protest

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wires of protest to the Governor of Ohio, the F.B.I. and other officials were sent by Cleveland leaders this week after the burning of a cross outside a fraternity house at Baldwin-Wallace College at suburban Berea.

The cross was burned in an effort to intimidate the occupants of the college's interracial fraternity house, Beta Sigma Tau.

The "frat" house is near the center of the little community, and was seen for nearly a half hour by residents before students could put it out. They took the remains of it into the house for later use as evidence.

Baldwin-Wallace is the ordinarily friendly little school from which the great Harrison Dillard hung up his string of athletic records. For many years it has had a number of Negro students, and faced little opposition when it set up the Sigma Tau fraternity on a completely interracial basis.

The fraternity was formed more than five years ago. It has never had any trouble in the past. This year the 16 occupants of the house are one-half Negro. Residents of the town blame the recent influx of large numbers of southern whites for the cross-burning.

Bible Students Ordered Out Of Lincoln Park

Fifty Vacation Bible Students of Calvary Baptist church were ordered out of Lincoln park last Thursday morning around 1:30, according to a statement made by Mrs. Mattie Cogburn, 615 N. E. 4th street, to a representative of the Black Dispatch Friday.

Mrs. Cogburn, who is one of the instructors in the Calvary summer classes, said she along with the other teachers at the church, were transported to Lincoln park Thursday morning in several cars and following a trip through the zoo attractions they spread a lunch on several of the tables out in the park.

"We had just finished our meal and had cleaned up the dishes when a man drove up in a small truck and announced to me, 'You had better call those kids in for they are not supposed to be out on the picnic grounds'" Mrs. Cogburn said.

I thought at first the children had gone to near the machines where employees were cutting grass and my answer in a manner indicated that belief, in fact I told him we would keep them away from where they were working.

The man immediately corrected me and said "You people are just supposed to look at the animals in the zoo, but you are not allowed to run around over the picnic grounds. I have been given orders to not allow Negro children to play in this park and that is why I am cautioning you" the man continued.

Mrs. Cogburn said it was then about the time for Rev. Harvey, Mr. Bingham and others to return to transport the kids back to town, so they made their way to the highway where the cars awaited them.

"I thought this business of segregation had been completely outlawed and I certainly was not expecting to run into the trouble we found at Lincoln park last Thursday" concluded Mrs. Cogburn.

Negroes Obtain Justice By Lawsuit Only; Writer Savs

By VIOLA DREW LEWIS

TULSA, OKLA.—(ANP) Writing in the June issue of The Christian Register under the title "Justice by lawsuit only, "Attorney Primus C. Wade, points out "Notwithstanding the stern pronouncements of fair play by the United States Supreme Court, in almost every instance in which a citizen whose skin is black has applied for higher education, he has had to take the matter to court to secure his Constitutional rights."

The writer in citing cases on the problem of Negro education goes back to 1851, and the "Separate but fallacy" which followed the Civil War. In his analysis, Wade says:

"Contrary to the statement of some people. Negroes who were able to think clearly on this subject never felt that the pattern followed conformed with the high standards set by the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution, and for years made repeated requests through several legislature courts of the various states involved, to have the pattern changed to conform in fact as well as in principle with the Constitution...The most dastardly fiction was that set forth by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Plessy va. Ferguson, in which the court enunciated the infamous 'separate but equal doctrine.' No such animal ever existed, nor will it ever exist in American life."

The writer denounced the policy of the University of Tulsa as follows:

"The attitude taken by the University in Tulsa, Oklahoma has been a source of regret. Instead of following the lead of Arkansas or of Kentucky in realizing the worth of a human being, this university on the false premise that Negroes want segregation, has established a segregated division.

This is all the more regrettable because the university has a religious background, having been established by the Presbyterian Church...but for the most part, save for a few Catholic Schools, church sponsored schools are dragging their feet."

"Tulsa University boasts that it has students from many foreign countries....and yet will fight to the last man to keep a Negro from becoming a student."

Ousted By Sorors For 'Mixed' Date

EUGENE, Ore. — University of Oregon students rallied behind a white co-ed last week after she was ousted from her Gamma Phi Beta sorority house because she would not bow to demands of her "sisters" and quit dating a Negro student, Norval Unthank of Portland, Ore.

A flood of letters reached the desk of the campus newspaper, the Oregon Daily Emerald, blasting what the Emerald had called "an injustice ugly on a college campus."

Unthank refused to comment on the incident but his father, Dr. D. Norval Unthank, whose home the girl visited recently, told the Defender that "both are old enough to know what they want to do. I will not interfere one way or the other."

Dr. Unthank denied that his son is engaged to the 17-year-old coed whose name has not been released.

Burn Cross

The Daily Emerald brought the story to light. The coed reported that orders for her ouster came from the sorority's "national officers and older people." She said a cross was burned in front of the house before she moved into a university operated dormitory.

The girl, a 17-year-old sophomore, said she was warned about six months ago by a sorority alumnus that the house "would have to take some action" if she continued to date the Negro architecture student.

She disregarded the threat and even spent a weekend with the parents of Unthank whom she described as "a good friend."

Emerald Editorial

The Daily Emerald said editorially, "An Oregon sorority has just paid homage to one of the strongest satans of our society—prejudice. It has given way to fear of an unwritten code and executed an injustice ugly on a college campus."

The editorial asked, "Where is the courage so many of us lack when it comes time to stand up against something which we know is wrong?"

Scores of students took to their pens to proclaim their courage in the issue. In reprinting several of the letters the Emerald said they "showed the courage is here and we shall dare to advance."

Sorors Forgive Spurned Coed

EUGENE, Ore.—Repentant sorority "sisters" of Debbie Burgess invited her to return to the beautiful Gamma Phi Beta house at the University of Oregon last week but Debbie refused, saying, "I would not feel right about moving back in after what the sorority has done."

What the sorority did was to put her out of the house because she refused to stop dating DeNorval Unthank, a Negro senior in the school of architecture.

The nation's spotlight focused on the campls and the sorority two weeks ago when the campus newspaper revealed what it called "an injustice ugly on a college campus."

Debbie accepted the ultimatum of her sorority, moved into a university dormitory and kept right on dating DeNorval Unthank.

Blast At Jim Crow Brings Award To Portland Station

PORTLAND Ore.—KPOJ - The Journal was cited today by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as one of three outstanding radio stations in the country "for contributions during the past year to mutual understanding and respect among American racial and religious groups." The announcement was made in New York by Dr. Everett H. Clinchy president of the NCCJ.

KPOJ's manager, Richard M. Brown, received formal presentation of the award from Zina A. Wise, general chairman, Oregon Chapter of National Conference of Christians and Jews, at the beginning of Brotherhood Week.

The station went on Mutual network with its program "Invisible Walls," written by Ken Tillson and Ted Hallock of the station's staff, summing up Portland's fight against discrimination in the past decade, utilizing intervews with clergy and lay persons who had observed bigotry in action and seen it combatted. In addition, the station presented two "On The Record" broadcasts, one dealing with Jim-Crowism in Oregon, the other with the then-pending Civil Rights ordinance.

It Happened to White Girl in Oregon

Co-ed Ousted by Sorority For Dating Negro Student

PORTLAND, Ore.—(ANP)—In a city which has in recent years been touted as an example of democracy at work because of the spirit in which its citizens took to the creed of equality for all, the very ugly spectre of prejudice reared its head recently.

Principals in the situation were a 17-year-old white sophomore co-ed from the University of Oregon, a Negro student also at the university and the local chapter of Gamma Phi Beta sorority.

The co-ed, whose name was withheld upon request, was coerced into leaving the campus sorority house because she dated the Negro student. According to the coed, sorority chapter officers and members of the alumnae association gave her the option of ending her friendship with the Negro student, who is pursuing architectural studies, or leaving the sorority house.

Rather than discontinue her friendship, she moved into Hendricks Hall, a university-operated dormitory.

The incident was brought to light last week by the Oregon Emerald, university newspaper, in an editorial criticizing the action of the sorority and alumane group.

According to the girl, she first met the youth who lives off the campus, last March. She began dating him regularly, and boy friends of her sorority sisters started making wisecracks. Six weeks ago, the two were approached by a Gamma Phi Beta alumna who acts as chapter adviser. Te alumna urged them to stop seeing each other, saying it "wasn't the accepted thing" for a Negro to be going around with a white girl and that it was "a bad influence on the house." The alumna is also alleged to have said that the sorority would take action if something wasn't done.

Three weeks later, the girl was awakened by a glow coming through the windows of the sorority sleeping porch. She said a fiery cross was burning on the lawn. About seven feet tall, she said it burned for ten minutes. Other sorority members also saw the burning cross. Later she was summoned to a meeting attended by only the chapter president, house manager and alumna adviser.

She was then given the option of moving from the house or discontinuing her association with the Negro student. She moved, but still retains membership in the sorority.

However, a national officer of the Greek letter group denied that the girl had been forced to withdraw from the house or that there had been any race prejudice in counseling her. The official claimed that there were "evidences of prejudice entirely from the outside which were creating embarrassment for the girl, boy and the sorority."

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How Times Change!

A SORORITY out at the University of Oregon has been bitterly attacked by the student body because the greek letter girls put the squeeze on a lass who openly dated a colored student. Here we have the majority of whites coming to the defense of a young girl who thinks color prejudice is nonsensical.

Several weeks ago a burning cross was placed on the lawn of Gamma Phi Beta sorority house as an obvious warning to soror Debbie Burgess who had been dating DeNorval Uthank, the son of a prominent Portland physician. The sorors were alarmed and they finally made life in the sorority house impossible for Miss Burgess. She was given the bum's rush and took up quarters in a dormitory.

The fireworks really began, however, when the campus daily broke open the whole issue and attacked the sorority and all those who had been putting pressure on Miss Burgess. The vast majority of students came to her defense and they made it so hot for the greek letter girls that the sorority switched its position and let it be known that Miss Burgess was welcome to return to the house.

2 Portland Pools Refuse Negroes, 10 Accept Them

Portland. — (ANP) — Portlands 10 municipal pools draw no color line in use of its facilities, but at least two private owned pools do, according to a survey taken last week by the Journal.

The survey was taken as the result of an editorial in the Portland airbase newspaper, Wing Over, disclosed that two Negro and two Chinese soldiers from the base were barred admittance to Blukes Lake amusement park recently.

The four airmen refused admittance to Blue Lake were:

Pfc. Willie Ko, 21: Sgt. Norman Chang, 21; S/Sgt. Arthur Davis, 22, and Sgt. Loren Bradford, 22. All are part of the 123d's nationally famous all-American drill team, so named because it includes a crossection of many races and nationalities.

N. B. Welsh, manager said of the park, said Negroes are admitted when they come as members of groups for which prearrangements have been made. "But as long as I am manager they won't be admitted individually."

dren have been accepted by the white children in the schools,' the manager said, "we will permit them to swim. Nobody seems to pay any attention to them. But as far as Negro adults are concerned, we're not ready to take them yet."

Welsh said the ban did not apply to Chinese.

Allen Morris, owner of the Oswego Lake swimming resort said:

"I would just as soon it would be known that Negroes are not admitted here because I've had to turn a few away lately."

Morris said his policy was formed following a letter from the Lake Oswego corporation which owns most of the lake. The letter forbade him to rent boats to Negroes. After receiving this, he decided also to bar Negroes from his swimming pool. Chinese are welcome.

Negro golfers are permitted to golf at Top O'Scott Country club, but the question of colored people swimming in the pool had never come up, according to C. Vanborn, the owner.

Earl Swanson, manager of the Jantzen Beach park, could not be reached for a comment.

However, some 200 or 300 colored children have been allowed to swim at Blue lake this year, Welsh said. They have gone to the park on school picnics. "When we feel the Negro children have been accepted by the white children in the schools," the manager said, "we will permit them to swim. Nobody seems to pay any attention to them. But as far as Negro adults are concerned, we're not ready to take them yet."

Lanham Out of Step With the Times

Congressman Henderson Lanham, of Georgia, comes from a state where it is common practice to disregard the dignity of black manhood, so that it came as no surprise some months ago when this infuriated Southerner called William L. Patterson, while seated on the witness stand before a congressional committee, a "black S-O-B."

We recall one night in Atlanta while on a street car, we observed a white conductor when he savagely shoved an elderly black woman back into the arms of a score of Negroes who stood behind her. The ruthless disregard white Georgians have for black people was registered on the mind of this writer many years ago.

But when a congressional committee decided to cite witness Patterson for contempt, following Patterson's assertion from the witness chair that there is probability that persecutor Lanham is a liar, the entire lower house took upon itself the prejudiced complex and attitude of the Georgia solon. Unless Congress has some occult manner by which it can identify "black S-O-Bs," the membership of Lanham in the Annanias society is established, and we believe Mr. Patterson had a perfect and constitutional right to call Mr. Lanham a liar the moment he uttered the vile, contemptible words which every red-blooded man resents.

But it is refreshing to note that a Washington, D. C. jury, called last week to pass upon the guilt nominated in the indictment of Mr. Patterson, failed to find the defendant guilty, and we note from the statement of the presiding judge it was the majority opinion of the jury that Congressman Lanham had insulted the Civil Rights executive secretary.

Newspaper report from the trial state the judge in the trial arose in the court and suggested the federal government dismiss the indictment against Mr. Patterson for the reason no jury in the District of Columbia would convict the defendant when advised of the humiliating insults visited upon him while in the witness chair.

We think the decision of that Washington jury shows clearly how far in advance the citizenry of this nation are beyond their laws and their lawgivers. It could in a certain sense be regarded as a revolt of public opinion against the status quo. Congress in this instance assumes that a distinguished black man has no sensibilities and feelings to be ruffled, while the populace takes just the opposite position.

While we are distressed to know that Mr. Patterson had to go through such a terrible ordeal, and stood the chance of having his freedom taken away for a period, it is refreshing to know that the common ordinary people of the United States have decided themselves to do something about prejudice and race hate. For this reason, in retrospect, we think it was a God-send that Mr. Patterson was indicted. It will cause Congressman Lanham in his silent chamher, alone by himself, to realize that he and the section of the nation where he resides, are out of step with the times and a majority of the people in the United States.

Contempt Charge May Be Dropped

By OSCAR HAYNES

WASHINGTON

The contempt of Congress trial of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, ended Wednesday in a hung jury.

When the jury returned to the courtroom about 3:45 p.m., the foreman, Michael Slavich, white a bakery foreman, told Judge Alexander Holtzoff that he felt the jury could still reach a verdict.

Woman Juror Holds Out

All but two or three of the jurors are in favor of a guilty verdict he added, and said he believed they could be won over.

Juror No. 10, Miss Frances Ellen Armwood, of 928 North Carolina Ave., S.E., then rose and told the court that they would not be able to reach a verdict because she did not believe the defendant was guilty.

Miss Armwood, said she based her statement on the grounds that Mr. Patterson was not given a fair chance to explain himself before the committee and, if given the opportunity, would have submitted the documents requested.

"Because the committee meeting ended in turmoil," she stated, "Mr. Patterson was not given the opportunity of a fair hearing.

Judge Shows Bias

Judge Hotzoff, who had reddened in the face, then recommended that the Government drop the case on the grounds that it would never get a guilty verdict against Mr. Patterson here in Washington.

"I have no doubt of the defendant's guilt," the jurist added, which some court attaches interpreted as an insult to the jurors who held out that the defendant was not guilty.

May Drop Case

Since the case has ended in a hung jury the District Attorney's office can ask for a re-trial or drop the case. However, it is the opinion of some court attaches that upon the recommendation of Judge Holtzoff the case will be dropped.

In a statement to the AFRO, Mr. Patterson said: "It was a great victory and showed the courage of colored womanhood in the face of threats of every branch of the Government.

"It indicates the great possibilities of winning complete equality of rights for the colored people in America. The Civil Rights Congress will carry on as before in spite of the attempts to frame me. I'm returning to New York and continuing my fight to save the life of Willie McGee."

If found guilty, Mr. Patterson would have faced a year's imprisonment and a $500 fine.

Jury Called Back

After nearly eight hours of deliberations, the jury was called in by Judge Holtzoff at 2 p.m. Wednesday and asked by the jurist to "reach a verdict promptly."

The case of Mr. Patterson went to the jury shortly after 2 p.m., on Tuesday. The jurors were sent home by Judge Holtzoff shortly after 6 p.m. The jurors, six men and six women, half of whom are colored, returned to District Court at 10 a.m. Wednesday and resumed deliberations.

Because they had been unable to reach a verdict by noon recess on Wednesday. Judge Holtzoff called the jurors back to the courtroom.

"You have been out since 10 minutes after 2 (p.m) Tuesday, Judge Holtzoff declared, "and all of today, since 10 o'cock . . . This is a very simple case and I'd like to know why you haven't reached a verdict."

Second Subpoena Questioned

The jury foreman, Slavich, answered that the jury had made some progress and would probably reach a verdict "sometime this afternoon."

He then asked the jurist, "What was the reason of the second subpoena being served on Mr. Patterson?

Mr. Patterson is charged with refusing to provide records to a subcommittee of the House Lobbying Committee last August. The Government first served a subpoena on him made out to the Civil Rights Congress. However, a second one was served on him directly.

Judge Holtzoff answered that the evidence does not show why a second subpoena was served, then added: "That's a matter you don't have to go into. Just concern yourself with whether there was a refusal on the defendant's part to produce certain records and if so was it willful?"

Jury Charged Second Time

The jurist then declared, "It seems to me you should be able to reach a verdict promptly."

Following a bench conference Judge Holtzoff told the court that counsel had requested him to expand his instructions to the jury.

"There are two issues," he stated. "Did he (Mr. Patterson) refuse to produce the four items in the indictment or any one of them . . . and was the refusal willful?"

The jurist then went on to expound on the jury system, its functions and how it should function. He then told the jury that it had all available evidence in the case and certainly should reach a verdict. Some jury must decide this case sometime he added, "and I hope you do."

Crockett Asks For Mistrial

Defense attorney George W. Crockett then asked for a motion for a mistrial on the grounds that Judge Holtzoff had misstated the issues and left the impression on the jurors that the defendant had refused to submit records requested by the lobbying committee.

The motion for mistrial was denied by Judge Holtzoff and he then told defense counsel that he would accept no argument on the case. However, Mr. Crockett asked that he be permitted to make one statement, which the judge consented to.

. . .

Crockett stated that in his last charge of the jury Judge Holtzoff failed to correct the error that was mentioned in their bench conference. He told reporters this error was that the defendant denied he refused to submit the organization's records and if there were records not submitted it certainly was not willful.

Final Arguments Fiery

The final arguments in the case on Tuesday were marked with fireworks when Judge Holtzoff nearly rose from his chair in admonishing defense attorney Vito Marcantonio against using "inflammatory remarks" to the jury.

Mr. Marcantonio, former New York Congressman, accused Rep. Henderson Lanham, (DEM. Ga.) acting chairman of the subcommittee on the second day of the hearings last August, out of which grew the contempt charges, of "framing" Mr. Patterson at the hearings.

Called "Black S . . . O . . . B . . .

The August hearings were suddenly terminated when Congressman Lanham called Mr. Patterson a "black s . . . o . . . b . . ." and charged at him but was stopped by guards and a member of the committee.

Mr. Marcantonio said the hearing was abruptly ended only because the acting chairman could get away with it and therefore Mr. Patterson was not given a fair chance to present what other documents the sud-committee was seeking.

"Who provoked this contempt?" shouted the former Congressman, then answered his question by naming Mr. Lanham.

Enu[illegible]tion Blasted

"Mr. Lanham [illegible] to this jury and this court," Mr. Marcantonio stated, "when he testified that he couldn't remember calling Mr. Patterson a vile name. He added, "with all his race hatred, bigotry . . . he could not refer to Mr. Patter-

son while testifying as a 'Negro' but used the word 'nigra.'"

As he made the last statement Mr. Marcantonio pounded home each word by striking the edge of the jury box.

"Please don't pound on the furniture Mr. Marcantonio," interrupted Judge Holtzoff.

Merely glancing a the jurist Mr. Marcantonio continued, with his voice rising with each word:

"The rights and dignity of human beings are more important than furniture of this court or any other court . . . All men are created equal."

Judge Holtzoff then reddened and warned the lawyer to "stop making inflammatory remarks or I will have to make you stop."

In his summation earlier, Assistant U.S. Attorney William Hitz told the jury not to be "distracted" from the real issues in the case. He said the question was whether Mr. Patterson had willfully refused to submit his organization's records to the committee las Augus.

Besides Mr. Marcantonio, of New York, and Mr. Crockett, of Detroit, Mr. Patterson was represented by Ralph Paine, of Washington.

2nd Patterson Trial June 18

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

WASHINGTON—William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, will be retried on June 18, Assistant U. S. District Attorney William Hitz said here this week. Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who sat at the original trial and asked the Government to drop its charges against Patterson, will again try the case. One contempt charge was dropped.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Judge Alexander Holtzoff dismissed the jury last week and asked the Government to drop its charges against William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights' Congress.

Patterson is being charged with contempt of Congress in connection with committee hearings last summer in which he is said to have refused to submit records of his organization to a House Committee.

Six Negroes and six whites composed a hung jury here as it failed to reach any conclusion on Patterson's guilt. Jurors argued the case for more than twenty-five hours.

Judge Tells Government To Drop Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A jury of seven Negroes and five whites, after twenty five hours of deliberation, refused to bring in a verdict of guilty against William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress on Wednesday, April 11.

With several jurors, led by a young Negro woman government employee, insisting that they could not bring themselves to convict the Negro CRC leader, Judge Alexander Holzoff dismissed the jury and suggested that the government not seek to try Patterson again.

The CRC head had been charged wih "contempt" of Congress for allegedly refusing to turn over names of contributors to CRC. His citation by the House Select Commitee on Lobbying Activities came after Rep. Henderson Lanham (D- Ga.) had screamed, "YOU BLACK S.O.B." at a committee hearing and then attempted to hit Paterson.

Patterson's Trial Postponed Again

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— The trial of William Patterson, scheduled for June 18, has been postponed to Oct. 3 by Chief Judge Laws of the United States District Court, Patterson's attorneys, former Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Ralph Powe, announced last week.

This is the case in which the defendant Patterson was charged with being in contempt of Congress for alleged failure to reveal certain information requested by the Lobbying Committee of the House of Representatives.

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In the melee which occurred at the hearing the witness, Patterson, and acting chairman Henderson Lanham (D., Ga.) hurled the "lie" epithets at each other and finally the Georgia congressman called the witness a "Black s. o. b.".

Later Patterson was cited by Congress for contempt and the first trial ended in a discharged of the jury because of its failure to agree. The presiding judge in that trial recommended that it not be tried again and asserted that he doubted whether any jury in the District of Columbia could be gotten which would convict, as a result of the language used toward Patterson by Rep. Lanham.

In announcing the postponement of the trial Patterson's attorneys pointed out the fact that none of the congressmen of either political party raised a voice in condemnation of Lanham for his outrageous conduct against the "Negro people."

The attorney claimed that Patterson is being hounded for contempt while the Georgia representative was permitted to use foul language and get away with it.

William L. Patterson
Secretary- Civil Rights Congress

Patterson's Indictment Challenged on 2 Counts

WASHINGTON

A motion to dismiss the contempt indictment of William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was filed this week in the U.S. District Court here.

The motion was filed by Ralph Powe, CRC legal counsel, one of a group of colored and white attorneys who will defend Patterson at his trial scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Powe charged that the House Committee which cited Patterson included Rep. Henderson Lanham (Dem., Ga.), who called the CRC leader a "black s.o.b." at a committee hearing last August.

Mr. Lanham, the CRC lawyer contends, holds his seat in Congress in violation of Section 2 of the 14th Amendment.

The Section provides that any State depriving citizens of the right to vote shall lose representation in Congress in proportion to the number of citizens deprived.

Another motion filed on Patterson's behalf challenged his indictment on the grounds that it was returned by a grand jury composed of Government employees, subject to the loyalty oath. The CRC argued that "no federal employee, subject as he is to a constant examination and re-examination of his loyalty...is in a position to make a fair and impartial finding upon evidence involving an organization listed by the Attorney General as subversive."

Patterson's indictment for contempt of Congress grew out of the House Lobby Committee hearing at which he charged that Georgia was a "state of lynchers."

Mr. Lanham, angered by this accusation, hurled the insulting language at Patterson and threatened him with physical violence. Only the intervention of Capitol police stopped the Congressman from striking the CRC director.

PATTERSON TRIAL OPENS IN TUMULT

Dispute Over Racial Issue and Selection of Lawyer Mark Congress Contempt Action

WASHINGTON, April 5 (U.P.)—The cnotempt-of-Congress trial of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, opened today with loud disputation over racial issues and a defense lawyer for the eleven convicted Communist leaders.

A Lobby Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives cited Patterson, a New York Negro, on two counts for refusing to produce his organizations records and disclose contributors. It has been listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff at first refused to let George W. Crockett, an attorney, help handle Patterson's defense. Later he relented "reluctantly."

Crockett was one of the defense lawyers in the New York Communist trial and he incurred a four-month contempt sentence now under appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

"Framing" Is Charged

The defense said Patterson had been "framed" by the committee and was the butt of racial insults that did not appear in a "doctored" version of the Congressional Record.

Crockett apparently referred to an altercation at one of the hearings last August. Henderson L. Lanham, Democrat of Georgia, acting committee chairman called Patterson a "black S. O. B.," according to onlookers. The comment does not appear in the edited record.

Judge Holtzoff refused to permit the "so-called Negro question" to be brought into the case. He repeadtely warned Crockett and former Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York that only one defense counsel would be allowed to talk at once.

When both leaped up to protest the "audacity" of William Hitz, United States prosecutor, the judge cut in:
jurisdiction for counsel to call each other names."

Jurors Are Screened

The six-man, six-woman district court jury was chosen after careful defense screening whether veniremen were born in the South, or belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Ku Klux Klan. One man was excluded when he said the could not render a fair verdict against anyone who opposed the Taft-Hartley Law.

Both Judge Holtzoff and Mr. Hitz based their objection to Crockett's certification as a defense lawyer on a ruling that defendants must be represented by local counsel unless the court ruled otherwise.

The judge said it would not be "appropriate" for Crockett to appear in view of his pending contempt case. He suggested a postponement, but Mr. Hitz said he would rather proceed and have Crockett admitted. The judge, obviously unwilling, agreed.

Mr. Lanham and four other representatives on the committee were subpoenaed to appear for the defense. Clyde Doyle, Democrat of California, and Joseph P. O'Hara, Republican of Minnesota, said they had no idea why they had been called. They probably will testify Monday.

Conviction fo rcontempt carries a maximum penalty of one years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

On Trial for Contempt

Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson shown in front of Federal Court in Washington, where Mr. Patterson is being tried for contempt.

Verbal Sparks Fly in CRC Head's Trial

WASHINGTON

The William L. Patterson contempt of Congress trial entered its third day, Monday, in District Court as the widely known attorney and Civil Rights Congress leader, and his battery of lawyers, sat quietly and listened to the parade of government witnesses.

Thus far in the trial the government's witnesses have been William Griffin, clerk of the House Lobby Investigating Committee, and Dillard Rogers, file clerk for the House.

The witnesses have established in the record data on the CRC, which has been listed as subversive and Communist by the Attorney General, that the organization registered under the House Lobbying Act several times during 1947 and 1948.

Faces 2-Count Indictment

Mr. Patterson faces a two-count indictment, failing to produce records of CRC demanded by the House Lobby Investigating Committee on August 3 and 4, 1950.

On August 4, 1950, in answer to quesioning, Mr. Patterson denied that CRC was a lobbying group under the terms of the lobbying act. He said the organization's legislative activities consisted solely of expressions by people's delegations, individually financed letters, telegrams, etc., in favor of FEPC, antilynch laws and oppostion to the McCarran Law. .

Fireworks Start Early

Fireworks started at the very beginning of the trial when Prosecutor William Hitz told Judge Alexander Holtzoff that George W. Crockett of Detroit, one of the defense attorneys, was under a four-month jail sentence for contempt of court.

(Mr. Crockett was one of the attorneys in the New York trial of eleven Communist leaders. His appeal is pending before the Supreme Court.)

Judg Holtzoff at first refused to admit Mr. Crockett despite the appeals of defense attorneys Vito Marcantonio of New York and Ralph E. Powe of Washington.

Although defense attorneys explained that Mr. Crockett had prepared over 50 per cent of the case in Mr. Patterson's defense, it was not until they said Judge James R. Kirkland had allowed Mr. Crockett to take part in preliminary agruments that Judge Holtzoff "reluctantly" allowed Mr. Crockett to remain in the case.

Color Question Chief Issue

In his opening address, Mr. Crockett told the jury of six women and six men, half of whom are colored, that the defense would show that the issues in the case are "two differing views on the color question—those of Patterson and those of Georgia Congressman Lanham."

(Congressman Lanham was serving as chairman of the special committee out of which grew the contempt charges.)

Although Judge Holtzoff and Mr. Hitz attempted to restrict Mr. Crocket's remarks on this aspect, he defense attorney said "Every American has a right to be respected not only outside of Congress, but also within the halls of Congress."

Holtzoff, Crockett Clash

Judge Holtzoff exclaimed "I shall not permit the so-called color question to be dragged into this case."

Later, Mr. Crockett told the court the evidence will show that "Mr. Lanham called Mr. Patterson 'a G. D., black s—o—b—"

"That is not proper in your opening statement," Judge Holtzoff stated.

When the assignment judge set the case on the calendar for Judge Holtzoff, Mr. Patterson asked that the jurist be disqualified because he was a legal advisor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation before his appointment to the bench.

"He is personally biased and prejudiced against me,' Mr. Patterson declared.

W. L. Patterson Faces Second Trial June 18

CRC Secretary Free Under $1,500 Bond

FIRST MISTRIAL Judge Had Asked Dismissal

WASHINGTON

A second trial of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, whose indictment for contempt of Congress ended in a mistrial in District Court last week, has been scheduled for June 18 at 10 a.m.

Meanwhile, Mr. Patterson is free under $1500 bond.

The widely known CRC leader is charged with refusing to provide records of his organization to a subcommittee of the House Lobbying Committee last August. He was cited for "contempt" after the committee hearings ended in turmoil.

Patterson Called "Black S—O—B"

During the recent trial, which ended in a hung jury, several witnesses testified that during the committee hearings Rep. Henderson Lanham (Dem., Ga.) called Mr. Patterson a "black s..o..b.." Mr. Lanham, acting chairman of the committee, rose from his chair and advanced toward Mr. Patterson, witnesses stated, but was stopped by guards and a committee member. He then recessed the hearings.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who presided at the trial proceedings in District Court, had recommended dismissal of the Patterson indictment. "It is highly improbable that a jury in the District of Columbia would find this defendant guilty," he told the court in discharging the six-man, six-woman jury.

The jurist added, however, that he had no doubt of the defendant's guilt. Incidentally, Mr. Patterson had requested that Judge Holtzoff be disqualified in presiding over the trial because "he is personally biased and prejudiced against me" because he was a legal advisor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation before his appointment to the bench.

William L. Patterson
Secretary- Civil Rights Congress

"That Georgia "Gentleman"

As we write these lines William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, is on trial in Washington charged with being in contempt of Congress, and today (Monday) Congressman Lanham of Georgia admitted that while Patterson was a witness on the stand before the congressional committee he (Congressman Lanham) took time out to call the civil rights secretary a "G-d-m black s-o-b."

"I may have called him that," testified the Congressman, "for when a southern gentleman gets called a liar he gets mad enough to say anything."

To the notion of this publication the government filed its information hind part before. Why under high heaven should a citizen, irrespective of his color, be subjected to humiliation and assault while subjected to the rules of legal proceedure on the witness stand? All who recall the testimony in this case know that Congressman Lanham had attacked Mr. Patterson and called him a liar before the civil rights official responded in kind and certainly someone should advise Congressman Lanham that no sort of gentleman, though he come from the ends of the earth, would allow himself to stoop to such low, vile and vulgar billingsgate.

Everyone grows angry at times, but a well-bred man of fine feelings and refinement would have sufficient tultured reserve to hold him from gutter language on any and all occasions. If Congressman Lanham is regarded as a gentleman in Georgia, the low and vulgar standard of the masses is inconceivable. If Lanham is well-born, the rest of the inhabitants of his state are hell gone.

But getting back to Secretary Patterson. He's on trial. He would not have been cited for contempt if he had bowed his head and have said "The time is not ripe to speak out in court." He did so, and because he did measure his spirit of manhood against the "southern gentleman" who could not take what he gave, he is today in the dock where Lanham should be.

William L. Patterson needs money to fight for his freedom and it is up to every Negro in this country to supply the funds with which to contend for justice and fair play. We have just mailed our check to the Patterson Defense Committee in the sum of $10. In a certain measure we have twice prior to this moment been placed in a similar position as Secretary Patterson and we know something of the assault that was made upon his manhood. We do not know that we would have followed the same path down which he trod in his defense, but who is to tell a man how to fight when the other fellow has hold of him?

These lines are written with the hope that as Black Dispatch readers learn of the plight of William L. Patterson at this moment they will sit down and write their check in as large amount as possible and send it immediately to the—

PATTERSON DEFENSE COMMITTEE
23 West 26th Street
New York City, New York.

As you write your check contemplate upon this question: **"What right has a Georgia 'gentleman' to call a helpless Negro witness a lier that should not be granted to the black witness?"** What America needs is more Williams L. Pattersons who will speak in turn, and sometimes out of turn, when bullies step on their neck.

Anger at Patterson Recalled by Laham

By The Associated Press

Representative Lanham (D., Ga.) testified yesterday he does not remember calling William L. Patterson "a black — — — —," but said he had been told he used that language.

Lanham appeared as a witness in Patterson's contempt of Congress trial before Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff and a jury.

A bitter exchange occurred between Lanham and Patterson when Patterson appeared before the House Lobby Investigating Committee last August 4. Patterson is executive secretary of the left-wing Civil Rights Congress. He was indicted for refusing to provide information the committee asked about his organization.

After the incident, Lanham said, he was quoted on a news ticker as referring to Patterson as "a black s. o. b." He said he asked committee employes whether he said it, and was told that he did.

Instead of "black," Lanham said yesterday, he should have used the word "Communist."

Lanham said his anger was mounting as a result of Patterson's statements about Georgia.

"He called me a liar," Lanham said. "As any southern man would do, I got up and ran around to get him."

Lanham agreed that he was "pretty much excited" and doesn't remember exactly what he said. He said he regretted what he said, particularly the use of the word "black."

Earlier, two other members of the House testified briefly. Representative O'Hara (R., Minn.) said he heard Lanham refer to Patterson as "black" something, but did not remember what else he said. Representative Doyle (D., Calif.) said he did not recall what Lanham said.

The Government yesterday ended its case against Patterson. Defense attorneys immediately moved to throw out the indictment against him. Arguments on this motion will be continued today.

Patterson Case Jurors Sent Home

A District Court jury was sent home for the night at 6 p.m. yesterday after announcing the members could not agree on a verdict in the contempt of Congress trial of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the left-wing Civil Rights Congress.

They were given the mase at 2:20 p.m., after a furniture pounding oration by defense attorney Vito Mercantonio on race hatred.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff recalled the jury at 5:50, and asked the foreman, Michael Slavich, 38, of 1642 Fort Davis st. se., what the prospects were.

"The way it looks now," replied Slavich, "we can't come to an agreement."

The jury then voted 11 to one to go home rather than continue the session. They are to return to the jury room for more deliberation at 10 a.m.

Patterson is accused of refusing to turn over records of the make, finances and activities of the Civil Rights Congress to a House Lobby Investigating Committee in August, 1950.

During the trial, Acting Committee Chairman Henderson L. Lanham (D., Ga.)) testified he may have called Patterson a "black . . . . . ." The name-calling occurred, according to court statements, after Patterson called Lanham a liar and Georgia a lynching state.

Marcantinio, a former Congressman, told tre jury Lanham lied to the court and was trying to "frame" Patterson.

"All that is filth that is vile, all that is bigoted, all that is race hatred came to the fore," Marcantonic said of Lanham.

"This defendant stands here only because an acting chairman of a committee can call this man a black . . . . . and get away with it," Marcantonio screamed.

Judge Holtzoff warned Marcantonio to stick to the record.

"Please don't pound the furniture," said the judge, and spectators roared with laughter.

Meanwhile, in a courtroom across the hall, Pasquale L. Branca, 37, a former school teacher here, went on trial for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer questions about financing of the local Communist Party. The case will continue today before Judge Richmond B. Keech.

'SOB' Row Confirmed By Lanham

WASHINGTON, April 9—(U.P.) Rep. Henderson Lanham, Democrat, Georgia, conceded Monday that he called Executive William L. Patterson, of the Civil Rights Congress, a "black S-O-B" at a Congressional hearing last year.

But he told a U. S. District Court hearing contempt charges against Patterson that "I should have used the word Communist instead of black."

The Congressman denied he took "God's name in vain."

Patterson, a Negro, was brought to trial after he declined to name the backers of his organization, which has been listed as subversive by the attorney general. The name-calling occurred during public committee hearings.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled out one or the two contempt counts Monday on grounds Patterson was served with a faulty subpoena to appear before the House Lobby Investigating Committee.

Lanham appeared as a government witness after asserting his Congresional privilege to refuse a defense subpoena. Two other Congressmen Reps. O'Hara, Republican, Minnesota, and Clyde Doyle, Democrat, California, testified for the defense on the clash in the committee room last Aug. 4. Rep. Carl Albert, Democrat, Oklahoma, also was to testify later.

Lanham, speaking with a soft Southern drawl, said he was too angry to remember all that transpired. Patterson had claimed Georgia was a "lynch state" and each called the other a liar, he explained.

"My anger was mounting all the time under his false statements," Lanham said. "When he called me a liar, I got up—as any gentleman would do—and ran around to get him."

Defense Attorney Vito Marcantonio, former left-wing New York Congressman, asked if the intended to assault Patterson, a police officers committee members grabbed him as he came around the table.

"I suppose if I'd got to him, I would have tried," Lanham said. "It's my usual reaction when I'm called a liar."

Freed After Protests Flood Mayor's Office

Young Mother Dragged Into Street, Locked Up for Protesting Slight

CHESTER, Pa. (ANP) — A local court freed Mrs. Almanine Barbour Carnes in less than two minutes after numerous citizens had protested her arrest by police officers when a local diner refused to serve her and her husband some coffee.

Mrs. Carnes is a daughter of the Rev. J. Pius Barbour, editor of the National Baptist Voice, and a student in law at the University of Pennsylvania. Her husband is Henry Carnes, a Philadelphia engineer.

It all began after she and her husband had spent a night-long vigil at the Chester Hospital awaiting reports on their baby son, Henry Carnes II, stricken with a rare brain ailment.

Complainent Arrested

They stopped in at a coffee shop which refused to serve them. While her husband sought a police officer, she remained in the diner.

An unidentified State trooper entered the diner and hailed a city detective, Joseph Ryan, to do something about the diner because he could not make an arrest there.

Ryan told her she had to have a warrant. Before it was over, he had taken her to the police station where her father, the Rev. Mr. Barbour, and other interested citizens had interceded in her behalf. Ryan apopogized to her and Mayor Ralph Schwartz ordered that the case not be prosecuted.

Called Matron "Abusive"

Officer Ryan said he arrested Mrs. Carnes after she became abusive to him as they exchanged words about the diner situation. She says he pulled her down the street, forced her into his automobile, and during the scuffle pulled her hair and tore her stockings.

The Rev. Mr. Barbour told reporters that Ryan was overly apopogetic afterwards and that after the matter had aroused hundreds of influential citizens.

Magistrate Robinson Lowery, before whom the case was heard, Tuesday, is said to have remarked: "We are sorry this incident happened. We want this amicably settled. There is no prosecution."

This ended the hearing in less than two minutes. Rufus B. Watson, Philadelphia attorney, represented Mrs. Carnes.

Courtroom Crowded

The magistrate's chamber was jammed with prominent political, religious, social and educational figures in the community, including:

Mrs. Cecelia Smith of the Chester Fellowship Commission, George Raymond of the local NAACP Dr. George W. Dais of Crozer Seminary, Dr. Herman Gold, heart specialist; and Mrs. Edna Short, president of the Riverdale Baptist Association.

Action is being studied against the manager of the diner-grill where the incident began. The Rev. Mr. Barbour said he felt his daughter would also enter suit against Detective Ryan for assault and battery.

The condition of the Carnes' baby son, which has been critical, was said by officials at the Chester Hospital to have improved by the week end.

Mid-Town Philly Hotels Snub Colored Patronage

PHILADELPHIA

That nearly all of the midtown hotels in Philadelphia deliberately discourage colored patronage was revealed by evidence gathered through a survey conducted by the AFRO-AMERICAN staff, last week.

Unless reservations are obtained in advance and in writing, colored travelers may expect the stereotyped excuse that there is "no room in the inn," when they appear for accommodations in many Philadelphia hotels.

When six AFRO staff members started in search of rooms last week, they were flatly refused accommodations at the Benjamin Franklin, Adelphia, Ritz-Carlton, Bellevue-Stratford and Warwick Hotels.

John Bartram Democratic

Only the John Bartram Hotel, located at Broad and Locust Streets, had a room available. Charles S. Smith received the only accommodations obtainable to the crusading staff members.

Within 30 minutes after accommodations were refused at five hotels when staff members appeared in person, telephone calls were made to each hotel. Rooms mysteriously became available and reservations were immediately accepted over the telephone.

Even the telephone reservation was not acknowledged at the Adelphia Hotel, where a test case was made of the whole farce on democracy being wrought by certain Philadelphia hotels.

The fact that only one of six midtown hotels would accommodate colored persons seeking rooms without a prior written reservation points up the needs for putting "teeth" into the civil rights laws of Pennsylvania.

The Adelphia Hotel readily gave a telephone reservation to George R. Phelps shortly after Charles S. Smith had been advised there were no rooms available in the hotel at 11 a.m. Thursday morning.

Smith asked that his name be listed for a room at 3 p.m. when some guests were expected to leave the hotel.

At 4 p.m., Mr. Smith returned to the Adelphia to be told that there were no rooms.

Fifteen minutes later Mr. Phelps came in to claim his telephone reservation. The clerk, Harry Gilbert, stated without even looking further than Phelps' face that there was no such reservation.

Dr. William H. Gray Jr., editor of the Philadelphia AFRO, who entered the lobby to watch the entire proceedings, then took the case, accompanied by Smith and Phelps, directly to the manager.

William H. Harned, manager of the hotel, seemed sincere in apologizing for the treatment accorded the two men and assured the AFRO that colored guests are definitely welcome to all facilities of the hotel.

The Bellevue-Stratford Hotel refused Mr. Phelps a reservation when he appeared in person, but advised Miss Mary Green a few minutes later, when she telephone, that a room was available.

The Ritz-Carlton and Warwick hotels were direct in their brush-off of the applicants. Neither hotel would hold out promise for a room later in the day.

The John Bartram Hotel, which is one of the city's most conservative and exclusive establishments, was surprisingly accommodating in granting without hesitancy a room to Charles S. Smith.

The Benjamin Franklin Hotel refused Dr. Gray Jr. a room when he appeared in person Wednesday afternoon.

The Benjamin Franklin has been recently accused of segregating all colored patrons on the third floor of the hotel.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church group was meeting in the hotel at the time, and the AFRO editor conducted a survey of where colored delegates were assigned.

Startling information was uncovred when it was found that of 30 colored delegates, 25 were on the third floor, 2 were on the fourth floor, and only 3 were on the fifth floor. The hotel is 18 stories high.

The names of leaders attending the Adventist meeting and numbers of the rooms in which they stayed at the Ben Franklin follows:

Elder Wagner, 388; A. Wagner, 310; Elder Bondfield, 347; R. Newmon, 311; J. Dodson, 380; E. E. Rogers, 582; J. Brooks, 582; Elder Warner, 376; Elder Willis, 318; A. Brogdon, 453; John Wagner, 453; C. Street, 378; W. M. Fordlon, 346; P. Cantrell, 308; M. Thomas, 343; P. Reynolds, 342; H. T. Salter, 589; E D. Brantley, 382; L. Brantley, 378;

Elder R. T. Hudson, 345; Elder W. Thompson, 322; D. Davis, 321; J. Johnson, 321; J. Farrow, 310; N. Gibbons, 348; James Thomas, 384; Elder R. Bradford, 311; U. S. Willis, 318; George Anderson, 382; and C. Tiry, 311.

Gang Victim—

Teen-age hoodlums in Pittsburgh trailed Peter Drummond, 15-year-old newsboy, and beat him up last week after he and other Negroes had gone swimming in the Highland Park public pool. Whites object to Negroes using the pool.

Sorority Is Split By Racial Clause

38a

Rhode Island Chapter Seeks to Admit Indian Girl

KINGSTON, R. I., June 7 (AP).—A constitutional clause restricting membership to white girls has split the chapter of Alpha Delta sorority at the University of Rhode Island. Both groups agree that their constitution should be liberalized but they disagree on how it should be done.

The controversy arose when the chapter considered pledging a popular girl who is a Narragansett Indian. Six pledges who were to have been taken in with the girl have turned back their pins. Six members, including Miss Faith Jones, the chapter president, and Miss Tricia Lovett, campus May queen, walged out of the sorority. Twenty-seven other members remained to try to "reform the organization from within" at the annual convention.

National headquarters has ruled that only white girls can become members. However, the girls began to query other chapter by mail to get their opinions. Miss Jones said the eastern chapters in general supported the non-discrimination position of the Kingston group, but that the national halted the survey.

Miss Eleanor Phillips, chapter secretary, said the Rhode Island group has filed a petition with the national office for elimination of the discriminatory clause and it will have to be acted on at the next national convention.

A state university fraternity, Phi Mu Delta, last year quietly broke the color line on the campus and accepted a Negro student.

LOSING WORLD LEADERSHIP:

Bigotry Weakens U.S., Mrs. Roosevelt Warns

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt warned audiences at Howard University and at the annual Roosevelt dinner of the Americans for Democratic Action, last Friday, that the failure of the United States to live up to its democratic ideals—especially in regard to colored peoples—continues to weaken this country's chances for world leadership.

In both instances she spoke of her experiences with the United Nations, where she is chairman of the Human Rights Commission. Obviously referring to dark-skinned peoples, she reported that other nations are suspicious and skeptical about United States aims in world affairs.

She told about a Pakistan delegate who said to her "You don't care about the children of Asia. You only care about the children of Europe, because they're white."

World Two-Thirds Colored

Mrs. Roosevelt also stated that "a great many people in the world" are actually weighing the question of whether the United States and its policy means as much to them as the promises of Russia. "And promises can sound awfully good when you're desperate," she added.

"The United Nations," she asserted, "includes many representatives of nations who have not always sat around that council table as equals. One has to realize that two-thirds of the nations are not white, that they have had experience with colonial powers, and that they class us with colonial powers," she pointed out.

Must Prove Protestations

At the ADA dinner Mrs. Roosevelt said that the only way t combat the threat of communisr among these nations to prove tha the United States means what i says about democracy. "We have to show by example that we mean what we say," she declared, "not in one big effort, but in every community and in our day-by-day individual lives. If we live the democratic ideal, we'll win this struggle," she said. "If we can't we'll lose it."

At Howard, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "The greatest impairment of our leadership in the world is the fact that we fall short of our belief in democratic ideals" and stated in answer to a question from Franklin George, a student, that she did not think that a new international organization, minus the Communist nations, would help in the present world crisis.

The Rankin Chapel assembly program was limited to selections by the university choir, under the direction of Dean Warner Lawson, and Mrs. Roosevelt's address. She was introduced by President Mordecai W. Johnson. Charles Epps, president of the Student Council, presented a bouquet of red roses to her; and Miss Pearl Sewell, representing Alpha chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, pinned an orchid on her shoulder.

Mrs. FDR Fetes Tobiases

PARIS—(ANP)—Dr. and Mrs. Channing H. Tobias, who are in Paris in connection with his duties as a member of the United States delegation to the UN General Assembly, were the dinner guests of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on Thanksgiving Day.

Asks Investigation Of Mrs. Roosevelt's Race Activity

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Harold N. Velde-Republican of Illinois, wants a Congressional investigation of the activities of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt among minority groups.

His suggestion of such an inquiry was prompted by sensational charges contained in the book, "Washington Confidential," authored by two New York newspaperman in which they seek to slur the widow of the late President.

Mr. Velde said Tuesday that he does not vouch for the authenticity of any of the statements made in the book, but "if a small part of what these experienced reporters claim is true, crime and vice in the nation's capital bears thorough investigation.

"The influence of Eleanor Roosevelt in the promotion of Communism, immorality an indecency among so-called minority groups in Washington should be explored," the Illinoisan declared.

Both of the authors are natives of Illinois. Jack Lait, a crime reporter, is now the editor of a New York newspaper. Lee Mortimer writes a night life column for the New York Daily Mirror.

In "Washington Confidential" they give a racially biased account of crime and sex in Washington.

MY DAY

Reported speech made by Byrnes on segregation almost is unbelievable

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK—I have waited some time before saying anything about a speech made some time ago by Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. I was hoping there would be forthcoming from him some explanation of what he said. It seemed to me that if this speech was reported correctly it had serious implications for every citizen in the United States.

When my husband was President I remember how deeply the people of the country resented the fact that he criticized not just the age, but what might be called the mental climate and age of some of the members of the Supreme Court. And he suggested that some reforms be made in consequence.

To most Americans, even though they recognize that the Supreme Court must keep in step with the thinking of the people of the nation, it is still with a sense of great safety that they look upon the decisions of our top justices as being representative of the highest type of disinterested statesmanship, backed by great legal knowledge and experience.

FOR THAT REASON when a Governor—and one who has served in the Supreme Court and as Secretary of State of the United States—makes the announcement that the school system of his state will remain as it has been in the past or the public-school system will be abandoned rather than bow to any decisions of the Federal Court in opposition to the custom of segregation that exists in his state, it is a statement that cannot be ignored anywhere.

There are Governors and senators and congressmen from whom such a statement might not have been quite so surprising. But from Governor Byrnes such a statement is almost unbelievable.

He must well be aware that discriminatory practices in this country—segregation in particular—have repercussions on our leadership in the world. He must have kept in touch sufficiently with representatives in the United Nations so that he knows how much use the Communists will make of a statement such as this from a responsible official who has held many public offices.

HE MUST REALIZE that the world does not stand still. He must realize that today thousands of people who formerly had no representation in any council of nations now must be heard.

We are too apt to think only of ourselves and the effect of what we say on our immediate constituency. Yet, a man of Governor Byrnes' background has a grave responsibility to educate the people of his part of this country to a realization that what they do and say affects the standing of the standing of the United States before the world.

SERIES OF ARTICLES by- DANIEL GUERIN

Is America Fooling the World About How She Treats Negroes?

Non-Whites in South Condemned To Live in Atmosphere of Danger

This is the third in a series of five articles by the noted French author, Daniel Guerin, and published in installments in France in the Paris daily, Combat. These articles, translated from the French, are being published in the Courier with Mr. Guerin's consent. Both Mr. Guerin and Combat are anti-Communist, thus his appraisals cannot be inferred as "Communist propaganda." The author lived among Negroes in this country for two years in order to learn conditions first-hand.

Courier Sat. 4-14-51

By DANIEL GUERIN

(Third in a series of five articles)

PARIS—As far as sexual matters are concerned, the barrier between both races is theoretically impassable. Mixed marriages, in the Southern states . . . are prohibited by law. A veteran who served in the Navy as a white man . . . was sentenced in 1947, in the State of Missouri, to five years in jail for having married a white woman; his great-grandmother was allegedly colored.

When a Negro is caught in the act of copulation with a white woman, she can save her honor and perhaps even her life only by shouting: "Rape!" Whereupon the Negro is sentenced to the electric chair.

* * *

ON THE other hand, when white men make an attempt on the virtue of a colored woman no action is taken against the culprits.

Behind the screen of sexual taboo, the two races intermingle ardently. Almost all American Negroes (70 per cent of them, according to the estimate of sociologist Gunnar Myrdal) are in fact mulattoes. The makers of the "segregation" laws used as a pretext the necessity of preventing the mixing of races. But in spite of their artificial barriers, this latter is progressing at a fast rate. The two worlds ignore each other, except in bed.

* * *

"SEGREGATION," AS everything that is unnatural, gives birth to a number of absurdities. Here are a few examples. Up to a recent date, the Red Cross had refused to transfuse the blood of a Negro to the veins of a white man.

In Maimi, Fla., I saw Red Indians among the public watching a wrestling match, while Negroes were not allowed to attend.

In Louisiana, Creoles of French descent, all of them Catholics, and bearing French names, had been arbitrarily separated by "segregation" into two clans: the so-called "white Creoles" and the so-called "colored" ones. But the New Orleans genealogist collected, for every family of "white" Creoles, documents which irrefutably proved that they were of mixed blood. After his death, the whole rich "white" Creole quarter trembled with fear; finally, the town purchased these compromising records from his widow and locked them up.

* * *

A NORTHERN colored minister wanted to visit the South without being the victim of "segregation"; he simply put on a Hindu turban, and was received with deference in all places reserved for white people. There is an infinite number of such examples.

Racial prejudice has become so habitual, it exerts such a strong pressure that even the most progressive white people are not free of it. In Georgia, a white university professor, dismissed because of his advanced ideas, let my colored driver wait for me in the car for several hours, in the middle of the night, without even having the idea to bring him refreshments or a snack. In Natchez, Miss., a worker, secretary of a CIO union, insisted to have my driver come into his home; but, due ot the darkness, he had not been able to see that he was colored. Upon noticing his mistake, he shrank back with repulsion, and the Negro had to return to the car, sick at heart.

* * *

IN NEW ORLEANS, a Communist leader, after much hesitation, accepted to receive the Negro, but let him in through the kitchen door. The simple fear of "what the neighbors would say" paralyzed these men of good-will.

"Segregation," however, unbearable as it may be, is yet less so than terror. The Negro, in the South, is condemned to live permanently in an atmosphere of danger. "Each Negro," wrote Prof. John Dollard, "knows that a kind of death-sentence is hanging over him; he does not know when his turn will come. It may never happen, but it may also happen at any moment." Reporter Ray Sprigle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, who traveled through the South under the disguise of a Negro, says that "fear follows the Southern colored man from his earliest childhood to his death-bed . . . For 250 years of slavery and eighty-five years of partial and limited freedom, the white South has ruled over its colored minority with the rope, the stake and the pistol. It continues to do so, with the sole difference that, for the past few years, the rope and the stake have been abandoned in favor of the pistol, less spectacular but quite as effective . . . Each Negro in the South, whatever his social status, his activity, his private means, his university diplomas the services rendered by him to humanity, lives dangerously at every moment of his life."

* * *

UNDER THE slightest pretext Southern policemen kill Negroes. White murderers are almost assured of impunity. The chief of police of a city in Alabama has acquired quite a special reputation for violence: during the month of April, 1948, alone, four Negroes were murdered by his men. In February, 1947, in Greenville, S. C., a young Negro by the name of Willie Earle was abducted from jail and killed by a gang of white taxi-drivers. The murderers were tried and triumphantly discharged. However, the New York Times considered it a "step forward" that they should have been even prosecuted!

It is necessary to immerse oneself in this atmosphere of terror to realize the whole horror of it. I shall never forget my Negro driver's frightened eyes and fear-choked voice when he asked me to shorten my stay in Natchez, Miss., the hometown of the novelist Richard Wright. He had simply talked to the colored man at the service-station, who had depicted with such eloquence the maltreatment to which the Negroes of the town were subjected, that he had only one wish: to go away. Although he had proved during the course of our travels that he had plenty of pluck.

* * *

IN SPITE of statistics which prove that lynching is becoming less frequent, in spite of the optimistic and prejudiced statements of the extollers of American democracy, in spite of 1500-page books in which white people are pathetically invited to make peace with their conscience and not to break their "credo" any longer, Middle-Ages darkness still shrouds the South, brute force and fanatism are still rampant. I have conscientiously cut out of the New York Times for three years, from 1947 to 1950, all accounts of acts of violence and injustice committed against Negroes. In looking over this file, I am surprised myself to find it so thick.

Is America Fooling the World About How She Treats Negroes?

Southern Racialism Contaminates North

Courier Dec. 4-21-51

These articles by the noted French author, Daniel Guerin, originally published in the anti-Communist Paris daily, Combat, have been translated from the French and are publisned in the Courier with Mr. Guerin's permission. Mr. Guerin lived two years in America among Negroes.

By DANIEL GUERIN

(Fourth in a Series of Five Articles)

PARIS—The Negro problem is not, as might be believed, a regional problem. Racial prejudice is not confined to the geographical borders of the "old South."

It undoubtedly is at its highest there since the huge majority of the colored population (ten millions out of a total of thirteen millions, according to the 1940 census) resides in the Southern part of the United States. But it is spreading and poisoning the whole country.

The South, due to the very fact of its poverty and of its backward economy, has an excessive population. Both white and colored people leave it and try their luck elsewhere, being mostly attracted by the industrial areas of the North and the West Coast.

The white emigrants take their fanaticism with them and infect with it the white communities where they settle. The Negro emigrants move the zones of social tension along with them, and find in Detroit, in Portland, in Seattle, the same pogrom atmosphere which they had hoped to leave behind them in the South.

* * *

THE PROFESSIONAL cadres of the American Army and Navy are mostly recruited among Southerners. Military authorities infect with racial prejudice hundreds of thousands of young men in peacetime, millions of men in wartime who, before wearing a uniform, had never been affected by it, or affected less deeply. In addition to this, the Federal Government, transposing Southern customs to the national level, introduced "segregation" into the armed forces.

In spite of the pressure exerted on him, President Roosevelt never dared to abolish it during the last war, and colored soldiers who were asked to shed their blood for a sacred cause were too often the object of the worst humiliations and ill-treatment on the part of white soldiers. Colored units were the first to be sent to the slaughter, as we do with our Senegalese: Negro blood is expendable.

President Truman attempted recently to convince his military staff of the disadvantages of racialism. But he encountered the strongest resistance. General Omar Bradley answered him publicly, in August, 1948, that "the Army was not going to launch out into social reforms, that it would continue to place men of different races into different units, and that it would only change its attitude when the whole nation would do so."

* * *

ANOTHER REASON for the racial contamination of the whole United States is the influence exercised by "Southerners" over the Federal Government. This influence is out of proportion with their number. It results from the fact that political representation is computed on the basis of the total figure of the population (white and Negro), while in fact, Southern polls are monopolized by the white electors.

The Democratic party has been in power since 1933, and the South is one of the strongholds. When President Roosevelt stood at the elections for the first time, in 1932, he only succeeded in having himself elected, thanks to the support of the "Bourbons." The President subsequently never ceased to show consideration to his "Southern" supporters and remained more or less their prisoner. Eleanor Roosevelt has recently had the courage to expose publicly her husband's "failure" in that field.

President Truman showed a little more spirit, but in fact he broke off only with a Southern minority, the extremist group of the so-called "Dixiecrats," and he has continued to lean on the main body of the Southern Democrats. The seniority rule insures to the latter the control of almost all important committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Moreover, the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States must be designated, at the party convention, by a majority of two-thirds: this provision allows the Southerners to oppose their veto to the nomination of a candidate whom they deem undesirable. Finally, the alliance of the Southern Democrats and Republicans, extension of the sordid compromise of 1876-1877, insures the perpetuation of racialism on the legislative level and prevents the adoption of any Federal "civil rights" program in favor of the Negroes.

* * *

THE NATIONAL Capital, Washington, is the very symbol of the influence exercised by the "Bourbons" over the Federal Government. The founders of the United States had desired their capital not to be part of any state, and the "District of Columbia," to which it has been attached, is kept under an exceptional regime: it comes under the direct authority of Congress. But Washington is a racialist town. The member of the Government, the most unrestrained in his anti-Negro convictions, the late Senator Bilbo, was chairman of the Senatorial committee in charge of the administration of the District.

Segregation flourishes everywhere, in restaurants, in hotels, in theatres and moviehouses, in taxis, in residential districts, in hospitals, in schools, in Governmental agencies, in churches, and even in the very Christian "YMCA." A few steps away from the magnificence of the Capitol exist the most awful Negro slums, and colored foreign diplomats are subjected every day to the worst humiliations. This regime is not, as might be believed, a vestige of the past; segregation only became systematic in the Federal capital in 1912.

* * *

RACIAL PREJUDICE has crossed the "Mason-Dixon Line," the former dividing line betwen the Slave States and the Free States of the North.

When we returned, my driver and I, from our trip through the South, we crossed the "line" with inexpressible relief. We were finally entering a free country. We would finally be able to have our meals together, to stay at the same hotel, to spend our evenings at the same movies.

But, on the other side of the line, Ohio restaurant owners frowned at us. And, in the middle of the night in Pennsylvania the owner of one of these "bungalow" camps for automobilists brutally refused to take us in. In Harrisburg, capital of the state, the police were incapable of showing us one single white hotel where we would have chances to be admitted, and we finally stayed at a Negro hotel.

Even in the State of New York, where acts of racial discrimination are theoretically punished by law, we encountered several times the same ostracism. In Amenia, the owner of a restaurant refused to pour a cup of coffee to my companion and not one of the white customers in his establishment was willing to act as a witness in our favor.

(Last Article Next Week)

Is America Fooling the World About How She Treats Negroes?

Tragedy of Ghettoes Result Of Northern Discrimination

These articles by the noted French author, Daniel Guerin, were originally published in the anti-Communist Paris daily, Combat, and have been translated and published in the Courier *with Mr. Guerin's consent. He lived in America among Negroes for two years.*

By DANIEL GUERIN

(Last in a series of five articles)

PARIS—The owner of a small hotel on Staten Island, just outside New York, a likable fellow of Norwegian origin, welcomed us with open arms and told us that, in accordance indeed with the law, he ignored racial "segregation."

But, on the next day, he sheepishly came to see me: one of his regular customers had informed him that, if he should meet that "n——r" in the hallways, he would never again stay in the hotel. The owner asked me, "as a personal favor," not to bring any more colored people to his place.

I happened one day to have dinner with a Negro writer in a French restaurant of New York. The evening went by without incident. But, once we were outside, my guest asked me with some embarrassment:

"It was perfect! But do you really think that if I had come alone, I would have been received in the same way?"

This simple question told a lot about the affronts which, even in New York, Negroes of all social conditions have to suffer every day.

* * *

AN AMUSEMENT PARK, separated from the big city by the Hudson River and located therefore on the territory of the State of New Jersey, the "Palisades Amusement Park," attracts on Sundays crowds of New Yorkers. But every time a Negro presents himself at the swimming-pool entrance, he is mercilessly driven back.

The first American insurance company, the "Metropolitan Life Insurance Company," has had built on the "East Side" of New York a huge block of low-cost dwellings, including over eight thousand apartments: the "Stuyvesant Town." But, up to a very recent date, Negro families were not admitted. The powerful company obstinately resisted all campaigns undertaken against this racial discrimination. It has only given in quite recently, under the pressure of the City of New York.

The United Nations Organization had negotiated with that same company for the housing of its employes in two other blocks in process of construction. But it had to rescind the agreement, the company refusing to accept those employes of the international organization whose skin was not white.

* * *

PUBLIC AND LEGAL in the South, segregation in the North is hypocritical and private. Thus, in spite of the lack of laws to that effect, white people prevent Negroes from settling in their residential districts by signing mutual agreements called "restrictive covenants."

I have one of those texts in front of me. Its signatories undertake not to allow the use or occupancy of the lots included within a given area to "any person whose blood is not entirely of the Caucasian or white race." The agreement is valid until Jan. 1, 1987 and binds, not only the signatories, but their heirs and, in case of sale, their successors.

This achieves the desired result, without intervention of the law, of penning up the Negroes in ghettoes and of reproducing the division into two separate worlds which characterizes the South.

* * *

IN THE VERY HEART of New York spreads a huge ghetto, the largest ghetto in the world: Harlem. I lived at one time on the dividing line between the white and the Negro world. Nothing is more instructive.

The Ninety-sixth Street West is a wide thoroughfare where well-to-do white families have their residence. The facades of the richest buildings display canvas awnings to protect from the rain ladies who step out of their car. A uniformed doorman meets them at the entrance. Two blocks farther, we are already in the Negro quarter. Large families are crowded in tiny dwellings, furnished and papered in the most rudimentary way. The streets are badly kept up and swarm with children more or less ragged.

White people seem to ignore this destitute world which displays its sores a few steps away from their comfortable and respectable dwellings. One day, I took my daughter to visit a Negro family living on Ninety-eighth Street. A family indeed full of dignity and distinction in its poverty. But the contrast with the world from which we came was such that the child could not believe her eyes.

* * *

I SHALL SAY no more, as the description of the manifestations of racial prejudice, to be complete, would require pages and pages. My only wish has been to relate my personal observations and to recreate for my readers, the atmosphere in which I have lived; a heavy and noxious atmosphere which, in the long run, poisons and unhinges the mind. It took me many months to recover mentally from this experience.

* * *

THE END

SERIES OF ARTICLES BY- DANIEL GUERIN
(Is America Fooling the World about How She Treats Negroes?)

Is America Fooling the World About How She Treats Negroes?

Social Problems Caused by Color Bared to France

This is the second in a series of five articles by the noted French author, Daniel Guerin, and published in installments in France in the Paris daily, Combat. These articles, translated from the French, are being published in The Courier with Mr. Guerin's consent. Both Mr. Guerin and Combat are anti-Communist, thus his appraisals cannot be inferred as "Communist propaganda." The author lived among Negroes in this country for two years in order to learn conditions first-hand.

By DANIEL GUERIN

(Second in a Series of Five Articles)

PARIS—A Dade City (Fla.) attorney told me: "If you had taken a room for the night in that colored woman's lodgings, perhaps on the next day your body would have been found in the river."

In the preceding article, I have outlined for the readers of "Combat" the present political status of the Negroes in the South of the United States. Let us now consider their social status.

Impassable Barrier Erected

Following the 1876-1877 compromise which delivered the Negroes into the Southern planters' hands, an impassable barrier was artificially and progressively erected in the South between the white men and the Negroes. That is what they call, on the other side of the Atlantic, "segregation." The two races were strictly separated, any contact between them rendered systematically impossible.

This division of the South into two worlds who ignore, fear and hate each other, is not at all, as you might believe, a "vestige of the past," excuses for which can be found in "century-old traditions." It only acquired its final form at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

During my travels, I was able to ascertain that the social barrier erected between the two races is still as rigid as ever in the Southern states. The few modifications which were brought to it during the past few years are insignificant. No state has repealed or softened the texts which endow it with a legal character.

The very structure of Southern towns reveals to the traveler this division of society into two worlds foreign to each other and unequal. The colored town is to the white town what the "European" district of our colonial towns is to the "native" district.

Across the Tracks

The dividing line between the two areas is generally well defined; in most cases it follows the railroad tracks. Houses in the white town are mostly comfortable and well kept up. Electric fans hum there during the summer months, the windows are screened with mosquito-netting, and the inhabitants enjoy all the coolness compatible with the climate. The streets are paved and electric wires are strung alongside of the trees.

"On the other side of the tracks" the scene is quite different. Here, houses are small and dilapidated, and lack all modern comforts; they are often simply hovels. At night, petroleum lamps shed their blinking light through the windows. There are few electric bulbs to be seen. Most streets are not paved, and even less swept. Their bumps and holes make it difficult for an automobile to circulate.

At night, whole families crowd together on the porches, in search of a little coolness, due to the lack of electric fans and refrigerators. I am borrowing this description from Prof. John Dollard, so as to be able to claim the support of an authority. But I might just as well have had recourse to my memory.

Forbidden Paradise

In certain Southern cities there are very beautiful parks. White people take walks there, and white children play. But Negroes are not admitted to enter. This paradise is not for them. In New Orleans, a museum stands in the middle of one of these parks. When I visited both of them in the company of my Negro driver, white people's faces became petrified, as if we had desecrated the Holy of Holies.

In trains, Negroes have their cars, chosen among the oldest; in railroad—and bus stations they have their own waiting rooms. In city street cars and buses, colored people can only occupy the back part of the vehicle. If they attempt to trangress this rule, they are arrested by the police, fined, abused and sometimes ill-treated.

No mixing of races is tolerated in hotels and restaurants. The head of a Negro university coming to visit a white man passing thorugh the town must use, not the regular elevator, but the freight elevator You can imagine the difficulties enocuntered by a white man and a Negro travelling together, as was our case.

Upon reaching a town, late in the evening, we had to find one white and one Negro hotel, located sometimes several kilometers apart, and have our meals at separate restaurants. We could stay together only when a Negro hotel or restaurant owner accepted, at his own risk, to take in both us. Sometimes, he deemed more prudent to hide us in kitchen.

A Symbolic Incident

In Dade County, in Florida, things almost took a bad turn. Thanks to an obliging Negro, we found a colored woman who could rent us two good rooms; she was only willing to take me in, however, if I obtained permission to do so from the white policeman stationed on the corner. The latter, put out by the unusual character of the situation, led me to his superior who was sitting in a patrol car. The answer was "No."

I went then, alone, in search of a white hotel and restaurant.. But, as I was finishing my solitary meal, a policeman picked me up and took me in—it was 10 o'clock in the evening—to the office of the sheriff, one Leslie Bessenger. There I found my Negro driver, who had also been arrested. We remained in that office for several hours, under the guard of sorts of gunmen hung all over with holsters, who looked at us suspiciously and tried to provoke us.

Finally, my driver (whose driving license was not quite in order) was put in a cell. I vainly pointed out that a white man would never have been arrested for such a trifle. As I was white myself, I was released; but, on the next day, agents of the secret police (FBI) and the immigration authorities arrived by car, having been called in from a distant town. They subjected me to a close questioning. Finally, things were straightened out and we were able to continue on our way.

I went immediately to the state captal, Tallahassee, to lodge a complaint with the Governor. I was directed to the assistant of the "attorney general." I asked him to produce the text of the law which forbade me to rent a room in the private domicile of a colored person. This law did not exist.

"Well," I said, "this means that if I had finally rented that room (which I have not done), I would not have broken any law. What could have happened to me, then?"

In a soft and fatherly voice, the attorney insinuated:

"Perhaps your body would have been found in the river, on the next day . . ."

Driver Doesn't Eat

When we were on the highway at noon, we had to stop at some "white" inn for lunch. My driver was a former sergeant in the American Army; he had fought in Europe "for the cause of freedom." But he was colored. He therefore had to stay in the car, like a leper, and I brought him his meal on a tray.

I brought it to him myself, as in most cases the white waitresses were afraid of being seen waiting on a Negro. Sometimes, the inn keeper, giving in to my insistence, accepted to let us have lunch together, but made us sit on packing boxes in the kitchen, where we were surrounded by wonder-struck black cookboys.

For the Negroes themselves—I mean "educated" Negroes—traveling by car is a complicated undertaking. Sometimes, they have to travel huge distances without being able to obtain any food, as the inns along the highways are all "white." As most "black" hotels leave much to be desired in the matter of comfort, due to the low standard of living of the colored population, Negroes belonging to liberal professions have addresses of private houses in every town which they use for a stop-over.

Even as far as entertainment is concerned, the races are segregated. There are "all-white" movie-houses, other "all-black" ones; still others are mixed, where white people sit in the parterre, and Negroes in the galleries. But a "race-conscious" Negro usually refuses to submit to the humiliation of "mixed" movie-houses and goes only to "all-black" ones.

Segregation extends also to sports. Not only is the public segregated according to race, but most of all the champions or the teams competing against each other must not be of different races. A small revolution took place in November, 1947, when two football teams, one Negro and the other white, encountered each other in the Durham (North Carolina) Stadium.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Actually nothing earth-shaking really happened on the occasion mentioned, despite prior apprehensions.)

Mustn't 'Defile' Goods

Colored people are admitted to enter department stores, but they must not "defile" goods by trying them on. They must buy a pair of gloves without putting them on and a hat without putting it on their head. White salesmen keep them at a distance by almost never saying "Madam" or "Sir" to their colored customers, but call them (when they know them) by their first name. The only place where segregation does not exist is banks: money and those who touch it have no smell.

Educational establishments are strictly segregated. Here, more than in any other domain, can be seen the mutual ignorance of the two worlds. White and Negro students never come into contact. All American colleges are essentially, geographically and spiritually removed from the real world.

Negro and white colleges are so many isolated islands steeped in unreality, and these two fantastic universes never meet. In Baton Rouge, capital of Louisiana, the Negro and the white universities are located far from the center of the city, one to the north, the other to the south. Having had in my car, by chance, students of both universities at the same time, I succeeded, in spite of racial prejudice, in creating between

them a fraternal contact, but I had the impression of having introduced Eskimos to Papuans.

At the University of North Carolina (White) Prof. Howard W. Odum has created a remarkable center for the study of the racial problem: books, periodicals, and well displays are made available to students.

This is a praiseworthy iniative, but five minutes of 'social life" with the Negroes would teach the young white student more than all this book learning.

(To Be Continued)

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Is The South Of Today A 'Bad Loser?'

To the Editor:

Mr. George W. Blanton's recent letters in your columns express the thinking of many people, especially whites of the South, in a number of ways. Since his letters call for an answer from a native Southerner, I feel it my duty to try to write.

Mr. Blanton accused President Franklin D. Roosevelt of causing racial trouble by packing the Supreme Court. I wish to call attention to the fact that President Roosevelt appointed three men from the South to the Supreme Court, a larger number than any other president ever appointed from the South. Two of these justices, Black of Alabama and Byrnes of South Carolina, I know to be pro-white in their attitude. As to Reed of Kentucky, I am not sure how he felt about the race question, but I am sure his thinking on the matter was influenced by the Southern environment from which he came. But a Supreme Court justice is morally bound to stick to the constitution and not to personal prejudice when acting in an official capacity. Some of the decisions handed down which have been in favor of Negroes were only a result of the necessity of abiding by our constitution. Negroes were merely granted what was guaranteed them by our constitution, and there is no reason to blame any president for that.

The one thing which causes more racial trouble in the South than anything else is our failure to honor the bargain Gen. Lee made for us as our representative when he surrendered to Gen. Grant. When he surrendered, he surrendered our rights to hold the Negro in subservience. But there are still white people in the South who would make a liar out of Lee. We should be better sports at least for our own sake. The world does not like a bad loser (and, in our case, I fear that God doesn't either). There are many times when the whites could save themselves a lot of trouble with the Negroes by trying to set a Christian example and show a Christian attitude instead of showing hatred and prejudice.

As to remarks made against the Democratic Party and Truman, the Republican Party allowed the "scheme" to operate which caused the depression and World War II. And they are sabotaging our efforts in this war by playing party politics such as killing all price controls and causing the government to have to pay for two whistles to get one, as well as fixing it so that the average worker cannot save money above a living to buy bonds to finance the war. Truman is getting blamed for too many of our troubles. He just isn't that big a man. We have robbed him of all his power to act for our good. We let our legislative bodies in Washington argue as to how much we will back our boys who have been committed in battle!

In all other wars we ever had of this importance we put such pressure on the Congress that they had to give the president practically full dictatorial power. But in this one we let them filibuster while our boys are dying on the battlefield for lack of support. And then we listen to the smear campaigns of such rotten politicians as Sen. McCarthy and do nothing with him when he fails to prove his charges. It is about time we changed some of our concepts and began demanding action from someone besides the president and the Democratic Party. I hear there are about as many Republicans in office as Democrats. So let's don't pick by party too much, but rather choose the right man when we elect a man to office.

I will admit that President Truman doesn't know everything in the world. But that does not mean that any of the rest of us know it all either. Since he is president, we had better give him the power and the backing if we want to get this war over. We cannot all be president. RAYMOND C. HUNDLEY.

Route 4, Box 302-A, Birmingham.

IS THE SOUTH SOLID?

At the recent conference of Southern Governors in Hot Springs, Ark., those who had intended to aim their Confederate rifles at Truman were stopped short of seeing the "whites of his eyes" by the loyal Democrats. While a majority of the Governors were outspokenly anti-Truman, they were not unanimously agreed on a White House successor, and they came to the conference unprepared for the aggressive pro-Truman spirit of their host, Gov. Sidney McMath of Arkansas, staunch Fair Dealer W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, and the Democratic Party's most unwavering Southerner, Speaker Sam Rayburn.

However, some reporters who attended the Conference have perhaps underestimated the power of the big guns in the Southern revolt—Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Sens. Richard B. Russell and Walter F. George of Georgia—who helped capture Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama from the Truman Democrats in the last national election. Although President Truman won without the solid South (or, in fact, New York) in 1948, political strategists remember that the British-hating Chicago *Tribune* and the network centered about Radio Moscow. The lack of opposition to the State Department's undisguised anti-Egyptian attitude is amazing when one considers this country's traditional disposition to favor a rebellious underdog. Cynics point out how few Egyptian-Americans hold the balance of power in politically crucial states. But that's only a small part of the explanation.

For one thing the Egyptians' unilateral treaty abrogation has offended many Americans who tend to think "legalistically" in international affairs. For another, the Egyptians have no tangible form of natural wealth whose full benefit they are being denied by the imperialists. But perhaps most importantly, American public opinion seems to realize that the Egyptians are out to grab what they can, even to the extent of sort. Their chief hope to split the South in 1952 is that the name of General Eisenhower would have magic popularity on the Republican ticket. Should he refuse to run, they will pool their resources to force the Democratic Party to select an acceptable Southerner as the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nominee. They are, without question, opposed to Truman for any job other than former President of the United States. They are little more enthusiastic about the prospect of Sen. Robert A. Taft's name on the Republican ticket.

Speaker Rayburn's "party loyalty" speech to the principal dinner opened the rift between the two-toned Democrats even wider. The States Righters were painfully reminded by Rayburn that the last Republican Administration brought depression and chaos, that a Southern revolt would only elect a Republican President and that "every Southern man who holds a responsible place in Congress will lose his position." He declared that his state of Texas would never go Republican again "as long as the people can remember the Hoover days." Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland (the only Republican Governor present at the session) walked out.

When Gov. Byrnes called on the Dixiecrats to drop their Party label, he was challenged by newspaper editor Jonathan Daniels, who remarked that for 40 years Byrnes found the Democratic Party good enough "to accept its highest positions in government."

Clearly, the Byrd - Byrnes - Russell - George Southerners were on the defensive throughout the meeting. But they were obviously holding their supply of ammunition for a more strategic moment. They can be certain of the unqualified support of Governors William Tuck of Virginia, Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, and Fielding Wright of Mississippi, who, as Byrd tipped off, are keeping themselves "free to take whatever effective action may be necessary."

JEAN BEGEMAN

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

More On The South, Race, Opportunity

To the Editor:

I am writing in reference to a letter by Mr R. C. Hundley, "Is the South of Today a Bad Loser?" published Nov. 23. First I would congratulate him on having the courage to speak up for what he knows to be right. Why are there some people who always want the best of everything, and don't think you should have enough sense to want the best for your family?

And as he said, the thing that causes most trouble between the races is that the South is not willing to accept what the constitution provides for all men.

The laws to collect taxes in our state are made by people who in 98 per cent of cases hate to see a Negro with a high school education. But these laws don't say who is going to pay these taxes. Whenever it comes to making the law, it's the white representatives. When it comes to paying, we all share and share alike. Why must this happen in a country such as ours, supposed to have a representative type of government?

If I am up on my history, the reason for the war between England and the colonies was that England wouldn't give the colonies a fair chance; she would tax them, but wouldn't allow them to be represented in the bodies

making these tax laws. I have tried to defend some of the things that my state does to Negroes while in service. I have been made very ashamed of this state, and that's no good feeling for anyone to have. Instead of moving up, we have men who try to force some of those old slavery time ideas upon my people. Why not be fair? Give a man a fair chance at the same thing you want. Negroes are dying over in Korea too, and we love them just as much as the white parents love their sons who are being killed.

There are some people who don't deserve more than they get, but there are some who haven't gotten half as much as they would have with an equal chance. There are people who say that any man or woman who can make the grade, let him. I have reference to the article in the campus paper at the University of Alabama back a while ago which gave an idea about how the younger educated whites felt about the Negro in the field of education.

HENRY L. JONES.

2610 South 20th Street.

Dixie Leaders Show Mixed Reaction To Byrnes Plan To Fight Segregation Suit

By WILLIAM M. BATES

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (UP) — Dixie leaders showed mixed reaction Tuesday to Gov. James F. Byrnes' plans for a united southern front to fight a forthcoming suit in South Carolina which seeks to overthrow public school segregation. Some states indicated a hands-off policy.

A United Press poll of governors and attorneys general in 16 states outside of South Carolina which maintain racial segregation in public schools showed:

1. Some border states probably will not join the suit.

2. Some, principally in the deep south, will definitely join.

3. Most others refused to commit themselves before studying the case and receiving a formal request to enter the suit from Byrnes.

Byrnes plans to ask the 16 states to file briefs supporting South Carolina and the principle of public school segregation when the case reaches the U. S. supreme court probably this fall.

The suit, backed by the NAACP, will be heard before a three-judge federal court in May and will be appealed directly to the high court. Negroes are attacking the principle of segregation itself and the outcome will probably affect public school segregation all over the south.

The United Press, in advance of Byrnes' formal request, asked the governors and attorneys general if they anticipated joining the suit. None gave definite commitment at this time. But several indicated what course their states will probably take.

Gov. Herman Talmadge, an outspoken segregation champion, said Georgia would certainly intervene and help "fight the case to the limit" if his attorney general thought it legally advisable.

"I have directed the attorney general of Georgia to proceed in any and all cases to maintain segregation in Georgia," Talmadge said.

But Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, Republican governor of Maryland, indicated strongly his state would not participate. While refusing direct comment until hearing from Byrnes, he said:

"I am looking forward to the day when segregation will be eliminated from southern and border states. I hope eventually that all people can live together in peace and harmony."

A source close to the governor said he doubted that Maryland would take part in the suit.

Alabama's Gov. Gordon Persons, while not committing himself, pointed out that he was elected on a platform that included support of segregation. The state's attorney general, Si Garrett, said he has told South Carolina attorney general T. C. Callison:

"I will assist the state of South Carolina in any proper way I can in its effort to uphold constitutionality of . . . segregation . . . I feel that any adverse decision on that question in South Carolina will have an important and direct bearing on . . . Alabama."

Byrnes Stand Harmful to U. S., Bunche Says

By STANLEY LEVEY

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NEW YORK, March 31—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Negro winner of the Nobel Peace prize, charged Saturday that Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina had harmed America's foreign relations by recent "undemocratic declarations and practices."

The noted educator and director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations linked Byrnes to Gov. Herman Talmadge as being in the "forefront" of the "Southern anti-Negro bitter-enders" but said that their "bigotries would prove futile against the inexorable onward march of American democracy."

Dr. Bunche's outspoken remarks created no particular stir among the 1,000 persons attending the 46th annual luncheon of the League for Industrial Democracy. But the audience rose to its feet at the conclusion of his address to applaud him.

"The classical Southern barriers against full exercise of the franchise—the poll tax and anti-Negro devices—are falling prey to enlightened legislation and judicial attrition," Dr. Bunche said.

"Southern anti-Negro bitter-enders, like anti-labor bitter-enders, persist, of course, but they are making a last stand. It is shocking surely, now, to find James F. Byrnes joining in the forefront of them along with Herman Talmadge.

"I say shocking, not because it is Byrnes, Governor of South Carolina, but Byrnes, former Supreme Court justice and secretary of state, who recently declared that he would have his state go so far as to 'abandon the public school system' altogether rather than bow to any decision of the Federal Courts which would call for an end to segregation."

It was at this point that Dr. Bunche assailed Byrnes' position for its effect on foreign relations. He said:

"Who, indeed, could be in better position than Byrnes to know how costly are such undemocratic declarations and practices to our foreign relations, to our international reputation for democracy, our prestige and our leadership?

"Such actions and policies are taken by many throughout the world—and not by any means exclusively by those who are unfriendly to us—as typical of the American way of life."

S. Carolina Governor Spits Out Race Hate

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's Governor James F. Byrnes has just told the whole world exactly how "a great American"—white, that is—really feels about the race question and "democratic" treatment of Negroes. He has done it eloquently just at the time when U. S. racial policy is pulling the heaviest weight in the international relations scheme of things.

Byrnes has also let his "colored friends" in South Carolina know just how he feels about them, too, and if his words are the guage by which "Americanism" is to be measured, then the famed Biblical warning to Nebuchadnezzar holds good here, too.

WOULD CLOSE SCHOOLS

Governor Byrnes said last Friday night that South Carolina will abandon her public school system before she would allow Negroes and whites to attend the same schools. In his bristling vow to maintain segregation, the silver-haired Byrnes was speaking open defiance to the very court whose black robes of dignity he himself once wore: the United States Supreme Court. He also fell right in step with Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

Around the globe, leaders of the darker nations of the world must have listened aghast at the stubborn defiance of Governor Byrnes, and with good reason to be aghast. Why not? For here speaking as the sovereign head of one of the original thirteen states of the U. S. A. was a man who has held the highest offices his country could grant him short of the Presidency.

BYRNES' CAREER

Byrnes rose from a newspaperman editing a bar journal, to be successively a U. S. Congressman, U. S. Senator, Justice of the Supreme Court, resigning that post to become war-time Director of Economic Stabilization in World War II, then Director of War Mobilization. From that post he became Secretary of State for the U. S., working hand in glove with FDR at Yalta when the Big Three rulers practically decided the fate of the world—for then.

The ominous significance of Governor Byrnes' utterances was not lost upon Negro leaders in the U. S. A. either, for there were many bitter comments on the statement which came directly from a man who has held so high a place in American policy-determining circles.

THREAT TO NEGROES

In effect and in actuality it was a direct statement of policy, and it held the threat of a stern warning to South Carolina Negroes that if they sought educational equality, they could rest assured that their Governor would use every resource at his command to see to it that they never do achieve it—except on his own terms. And those terms said clearly that the Negroes of South Carolina must be prepared to accept racial segregation regardless of what the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled, and that if they do not accept it, then there will be no public schools in South Carolina.

That's how it stands through the eyes of "a great American statesman," James Francis Byrnes, Governor of South Carolina.

HE MET JAMES BYRNES . . .

New York — I know James Byrnes, the governor of South Carolina. I met him when he was Senator Byrnes. He had just been mentioned by President Roosevelt as a possible member of the U.S. Supreme Court. I went down to talk to the senator.

Well, one thing in his favor. He was cordial. When his secretary opened the door, there he was, a wisp of a man sitting behind his big flat top desk, a peculiar smile on his face. He invited me to have a seat and we got down to business.

The senator was vehement in denying any ambition to sit on the Supreme Court.

"No sirree," he declared, venturing into a Southern expression, "I'm satisfied where I am. You see, I feel that I can serve my country best here in the Senate. If I'm on the Supreme Court, my service nationally ends and I'm confined to one thing.

"In fact, I've asked my friends to ask the President to withdraw my name from consideration. I'd rather be a senator."

Two or three days later, the headlines read, "Byrnes Named to Supreme Court." And that morning when he was sworn in I was sitting in the very front row to get an eyeful of the man who swore he didn't want to be a Supreme Court justice. Oh, yes, I know Mr. B.

As governor of South Carolina, he's making headlines again — this time with his white supremacy in education ideas. He succeeded Strom Thurmond. Most people thought the Dixiecrats per se went with Thurmond, but in their place rises a more vicious politician of the Dixiecrat persuasion, Jimmy Byrnes.

ALVIN WHITE

Governor Gets Arsenic-Sprinkled Letter

Talmadge, Walter White Feud

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

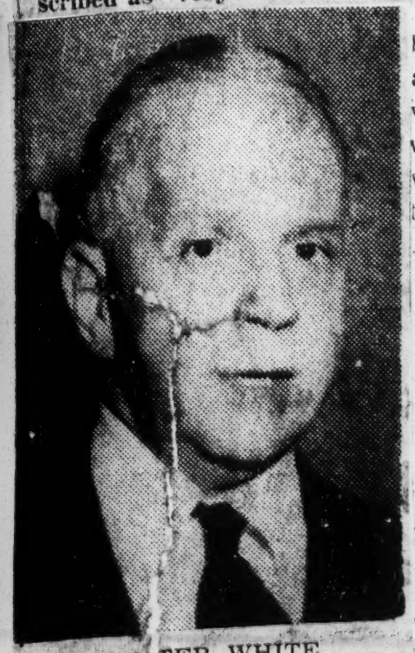
ATLANTA—Gov. Herman Talmadge last week blamed Negroes up East for an arsenic-sprinkled, obscene letter sent him marked "personal."

Postal inspectors took charge of the letter which was mailed in New York and which an aide intercepted before it reached the Governor's hand.

Written in a neat feminine hand, the letter caused quite a stir at the state capitol. The aide noticed a grayish powder sprinkled inside a second envelope and tossed it into a waste paper basket. The letter was later retrieved and turned over to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. The aide was careful to wash her hands several times.

Laboratory tests showed that the grey powder inside the envelope was lethal arsenic. Contents of the letter were described as "very obscene," with references to Governor Talmadge and his father, Eugene, the "Sage of Sugar Creek. The letter threatened Gov. Herman Talmadge's life, while referring to racial matters within Georgia.

GOVERNOR TALMADGE
. . . didn't like letter



WALTER WHITE
. . . tells off Governor

GBI agents believed the sender apparently hoped Governor Talmadge would accidentally carry some of the powder to his mouth by eating or smoking a cigarette after handling the letter. The investigators said, however, there was doubt sufficient powder would be taken into the body through this conveyance to have caused harm.

Governor Talmadge viewed the incident as "another crackpot threat" and said he had received several threatening missiles since taking office. The letters usually came from New York, Chicago and Detroit, Talmadge said.

Meanwhile, Talmadge ended a telegraphic feud with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The exchange of telegrams came as the result of White's warning the state government leader that his organization would test the constitutionality of the Assembly passed appropriations bill, amended to cut off school aid should a Negro enter a white school.

The Governor cut off telegraphic relations with Mr. White after the last wire accused him of "talking like a dictator." In his first answer to Walter White, Talmadge called White a "professional agitator." Talmadge claimed that unsegregated schools would set back race relations in Georgia 100 years.

Attorney General Eugene Cook saw no basis at present for an attack on the constitutionality of the segregation provision. He said no issue would exist until a Negro was admitted to a state-supported school and funds cut off.

NAACP officials meanwhile disclosed on the Georgia level that Horace Ward still plans to enter the University of Georgia through a Federal suit action. They have no doubt that the Supreme Court will act for Georgia just as it has done in the case of other states having bans for racial minorities.

Arna Bontemps Shows How He Teaches Prejudice To His Son

The difficulty encountered in teaching a youngster who grows up on the Campus of Fisk University that there is such a thing as race prejudice is revealed by Arna Bontemps, librarian at the University, in an article, "How I Told My Child About Race Prejudice," appearing in the May issue of the "NEGRO DIGEST."

Dr. Bontemps writes interestingly on the fact that Fisk is a sort of an "island" where there is an inter-racial faculty and is close to a community where city ordinances are relaxed — that is not enforced in the matter of members of both races breaking bread together at the nearby cafes and restaurants.

But the noted writer and librarian, who is colored, for reasons that appear to him as valid, virtually admits that he has not "hauled off" and told his little 6-year old boy, Alex, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth with regard to why the little white boys and girls on the campus are taken each morning in cars to schools other than Pearl Elementary, Ford Greene and the Fisk Experimental School. The little boy, Dr. Bontemps, states, does not seem to be bothered about where his other little playmates go to school.

But, Dr. Bontemps admits that the youngster, who is quite interested in sports, is much bothered and much inquisitive about the little matter of seeing the dailies send photographers to Fisk football and basketball games, where they quite feverishly snap pictures of the plays and players and never put any of the pictures in the paper.

Dr. Bontemps says he has explained to the little boy this is because, "this (Nashville paper) is not a good newspaper. The newspaper shows [illegible]y pictures of teams it likes. It's not much good."

Dr. Bontemps further "beats around the bush" in trying to acquaint his Little Alex with the facts of life, by informing him of the background of the men who run the Nashville daily. Says he: "The men who make this paper never saw Fisk of Xavier play. They went to Vanderbilt or some such place and they give all the space to their own school and its teams. But it is not like that with god newspapers."

And so, Little Alex, thus crammed with the "low down" on why the daily paper devotes all its space to pictures about Vanderbilt, and nothing about Fisk—even in news for the day when Fisk DID play and Vanderbilt DID NOT—Little Alex has one expression he uses as he runs and gets the daily paper. Dr. Bontemps reveals it in his article in words as follows:

"At the end of his investigations, Alex concluded that the sports editor was overwhelmingly partial to Vanderbilt. I saw him going off in a corner rather grumpily . . . . muttering like a disconsolate old man, 'Well, I guess I'll look at this old Vanderbilt sports section.'"

Now that's Dr. Bontemps' story, telling how he tells his child about race prejudice. Maybe he thinks he's got "Little Alex" fully fixed for all of the strange doings in a democracy given to bragging that it stands for "one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." But if "Little Alex" catches on, like the kids living off the Fisk "island" you are likely to hear of him emulating the kid, who believed in Santa Claus for a long time, but later was told to forget the old gentleman, because after all he was nobody else but your daddy.

So that's what the youngster told his Sunday School teacher when sh[illegible] asked him who was the D[illegible]

"Negro Day" At Defense Blood Center Still Undemocratic

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — It has come to the attention of the Memphis World that Robert E. Snowden, chairman of the Mid South Defense Blood Center, has answered the protest of the World on the sugregation of Negroes at the MidSouth Defense Blood Center.

A three paragraph article in the Memphis Press-Scimitar, July 27, contained Mr. Snowden's answer. It read:

"The Memphis World, Negro newspaper, has raised he question whether Negroes will be allowed to give blood at the MidSouth Defense Blood Center.

"The answer was given today by Robert B. Snowden, chairman.

"Negroes will have an opportunity to give blood," he said. "We are organizing white donors first. We will make appointments for Negroes all on a given day."

The World is protesting just what Mr. Snowden stated in his answer, he is going to do. Namely, set aside a day when Negroes can make appointments "all on a given day."

In other words, Negroes will not be permitted to give blood along with white citizens. No matter how badly the blood center may need the O type blood, which the daily press states is the only type sent as whole blood to Korea daily.

The World is not protesting segregation in its overall pattern which prevails in the city. It is protesting segregation in the Department of Defense, which is operated by the taxpayers money, Negro and white. And its protest is based upon the same principle as that which has been applied to the last Negro troops in Korea by the Department of Defense.

This rule is that all servicemen fight, win or die together, to stop aggression and make democracy live.

The World has made inquiries, and has learned that other southern cities do not apply segregation rules to their blood centers. And we can't believe that Mr. Snowden's position in this matter meets with the approval of the American Red Cross. The World has printed too many news articles of Negroes and whites working side by side in the Red Cross right here in Memphis. The Memphis chapter has Negro staff members who work along with white staff members in the same departments and offices. The editor of the World has witnessed this fine demonstration of teamwork.

We recall that Mr. Snowden turned from the Democratic party and declared himself a Republican in 1940. But like most disgruntled Democrats, Mr. Snowden evidently thinks of himself as a "Lilly White Republican" not a Republican of the great Lincoln philosophy. It is especially unfortunate at this time to have a Republican of any brand, take this attitude toward Negroes. It was "lilly white" Republicans in 1932 who turned the Negro from the Grand Old party, and he has been turned solidly since that time. However, lately the Negro had been looking toward trying to find a Lincoln Republican to cast his lot with in 1952. Mr. Snowden's attitude isn't encouraging. Would he also set aside a day for the Negro to cast his vote, come 1952?

It just won't work that way, Mr. Snowden. The tape recording of laughs the Negro is supposed to wear in his chest for the white man's amusement has worn thin. He is more conscious of the constitution of the United States than the white man, due to the fact that the Negro's salvation has de-
ement vompa
pended on it more frequently.

The Department of Defense has wiped out the last vestige of segregation in its Armed Forces. If men die side by side, Negro and white, why can't those safely at home give blood side by side for the wounded? The whole operation is one of common defense.

The World will continue to protest segregation in the MidSouth Defense Blood Center, or any other government agency that uses taxpayers money, until it too wipes out segregation.

RACE BANS END TOUR OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 3 (UP)—Fifty-three foreign-exchange students today canceled a tour of the Tennessee Valley Authority because two of their number, both dark-skinned Panamanians, would have been confronted by racial discrimination at Knoxville, Tenn.

Prof. David H. Dickason of the speech department of Indiana University said the fifty-one white students had decided to cancel the tour rather than be separated from the two Panamanians during the tour.

Professor Dickason was in charge of the students, representing seventeen nations, during a six-week orientation course which was to have been ended by the three-day tour of the T. V. A. region, beginning tomorrow.

However, he said, racial-separation practices at Knoxville would have prevented the fifty-three students from staying together there.

Arrangements were made, he declared, for the fifty-one white students to stay at a hotel and the two Panamanians to room at the Knoxville College for Negroes. Tennessee law barred the Negro college from housing the white students, too.

The plan, Professor Dickason said, was for the two Panamanians to meet the white students for meals daily at a downtown cafeteria.

When the fifty-one white youths learned that the entire group could not stay together they voted unanimously to call off the entire trip.

Instead, they will remain on the Indiana campus here until Sept. 8 when the orientation session ends.

Discrimination Bars TVA Tour

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 3 (U.P.)—A tour of the Tennessee Valley Authority has been canceled by 53 foreign exchange students because of racial discrimination at Knoxville, Tenn., an Indiana University professor disclosed today.

Prof. David H. Dickason of the University Speech Department, who was in charge of students from 17 countries during a six-week orientation session, said the tour was scheduled for a group including two Panamanians.

Dickason said the group planned to stay together during the trip, a three-day tour beginning tomorrow. But housing could not be arranged for all 53 in the same place, the University officials said, for the two dark-skinned Panamanians to stay in the Knoxville College for Negroes. It was understood the college was barred by a state law from housing the white students, too. When the 51 others learned that the entire group could not stay together they voted unanimously not to make the trip at all.

The Press Is Silent

The great American press which is wailing and gnashing its collective teeth over the conviction of Correspondent William N. Oatis in Czechoslovaki, has been strangely silent about the abuse of a visiting newsman right here in the United States.

In contrast to the stream of editorial abuse visited upon the heads of Czech officials, who threw Oatis in jail on a dubious charge of having been a spy, not a single word of protest has been written about the gestapo treatment accorded Shavarsh Benlian, correspondent for 15 Egyptian newspapers.

Mr. Benlian was traveling by car through Texas, gathering material by which he hoped to make "American democracy better understood in the Middle East." It didn't take him long to find out when he took a seat in a downtown Houston restaurant.

After being refused service because of his swarthy color, he was met by police as he stepped outside. Carried to the city jail and booked for "disturbing the peace," he was removed to a second-floor room, where two big, beefy policemen took turns beating him unmercifully.

His face still bloody, he was then carried to the police lieutenant who warned him, "You're a smart guy. If you know what's good for you, you'll get out of Texas at once."

Naturally, Mr. Benlian didn't stop to argue. He left Texas as fast as he could. He has lodged a protest with U.S. Attorney General Howard J. McGrath, but nothing will probably be done about it.

If the United States Government is unable to protect its own citizens of color from this kind of brutal abuse in certain sections of the nation, how could it be expected to effectively place its protective arm around any person of similar hue, even if he is a foreign journalist?

One wonders just what thoughts will cross Mr. Benlian's mind when he gets back home and hears the Voice of America boasting to the world about this nation's "democracy" and 'freedom of the press."

GOT HIS STORY HARD WAY:

Dark Egyptian Finds No Dixie Democracy

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Shavarsh Benlian, dark skinned Egyptian newspaperman and a fugitive from Texas terror, declared on his arrival herelast week that he fled the State of Texas after Houston police gave him the "Gestapo" treatment when he went there searching for democracy.

Benlian, correspondent for 15 Near East newspapers, was touring the South for material for a series of articles to "make America understood in the Middle East." After being "arrested for nothing," beaten by Houston cops and ordered out of the State, he said he was headed back to NYC.

Capt. H. McGill of Houston police denied that Benlian, booked on a charge of disturbing the peace, was mistreated by police officers. Benlian, who had been mistaken for colored, got into a fight with a drunk in his cell at the jail, the officer said in explanation of the man's wounds.

But Benlian told a far different story .He gave this version:

Tells Different Story

The trouble began, he said, when he was refused service in a white restaurant. Two men who were in the place at the time followed him outside and threatened him. He called police from a nearby gasoline station.

"When they (police) came, they frisked me and took me off to jail. After three hours in the cell, I asked to be allowed to make one telephone call—which I think is a right granted by law—then three policemen took me out of the cell and beat me up."

After sending telegrams of protest to the Governor of Texas and Houston's police commissioner, he was released under $15 bail, but was re-arrested when he went back to the police station, that time on a charge of "illegal driving."

Then, he said:

"They took me straight to a police lieutenant. The lieutenant told me to stop sending smart-guy telegrams to governors and police commissioners and get out of Texas immediatelv. if you know what's good for you.'" He obeyed, driving his car here.

Benlian says he will lodge a protest with U.S. Attorney General Howard J. McGrath.

MINISTERS RESCUE NEGRO

Christian Words Halt Brawl Over Revival's Segregation

LITTLE ROCK, June 26—(AP)—A brawl between a Negro and several ushers broke out at a huge county-wide Baptist revival here Tuesday night, but two ministers stopped the fight with Christian words.

The revival, featuring Dr. W. A. Criswell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Dallas, Tex., and sponsored by 65 Pulaski county Baptist churches, had started its second night services when the row began.

As some 6,000 persons looked on and a 500-member choir sang, this happened:

Joseph Harris, a Little Rock Negro, entered the large coliseum and took a vacant seat in a white section reserved for white persons.

Two white ushers promptly notified him of the presence of Negro sections.

But Harris, shaking his head violently, was heard to shout, "No, that is not my place."

Finally, some of the angrier members of the growing group dragged Harris from the seat and out an exit to a point under the Stadium.

There, some of the hotter tempered persons started choking Harris, said Mort Stern, Arkansas Gazette reporter assigned to cover the revival.

It was then that some cooler heads, led by Dr. M. Ray McKay and Dr. W. O. Vaught, both Little Rock pastors, ran to the scene.

Said Stern:

"From the fringe of the crowd, Dr. McKay's blue suited form seemed to plunge into the center of the melee, urging his brother Baptists to 'be Christians.'"

Meanwhile, Dr. Vaught got Harris away from the angry group, which was simmering down by this time.

"The injunction to 'be Christians' was taking effect, although one ruddy faced man shouted to McKay, "What kind of Christian are you?"

Harris was escorted to the speakers' platform by Dr. Vaught, but soon left quietly discussing the matter with the two pastors. At the gate, the Negro turned and thanked the ministers and said he would pray for the persons at the revival.

"We should all pray," replied Dr. McKay. "For we are all a little smaller for what has happened."

Dr. Criswell arrived after the incident had died down, and apparently knowing nothing of what happened, opened his sermon with these words:

". . . depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

I shall try to state here why I think both the Negro Chamber of Commerce of Dallas and the Negroes at large in Texas should rethink their attitude toward the Negro Fair Day.

When the Negro Achievement Day, generally known as Negro Fair Day, was granted to Negroes as their time to participate in the Dallas State Fair, some 25 or 30 years ago, it was understood by all that it was a special day set aside for Negroes, when they could show off their achievements and have a chance to show themselves at the fair in a segregated day. In those days Negroes acquiesced in segregation, and the white people counted it as a matter of course that Negroes should be segregated.

In 1946 the NAACP adopted the principle that it would fight for total integration, and would not accept equality within segregation on any score. But, admittedly, the Negro Achievement (Negro Fair Day) Day is a segregated day, therefore, the Negroes who accept the integration thesis of the NAACP are bound in honor to eschew the day and to shun it. More than that, there is segregation of Negroes on the Negro Fair Day itself, and the NAACP is estopped to fight to get elimination of segregation in the segregated day, by their adopted principle. It's obvious that all NAACP votaries who are sincere would have to be against the continuation of the participation in the Negro Fair Day.

THE CHAMBER COMPROMISED

The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce does not officially subscribe to the NAACP's thesis of all-out integration, exclusive of any other pattern for trying to get equalization. But the Dallas Chamber is faced with the fact that the segregated Negro Day carries within itself a most humiliating segregation of Negroes. We are reliably informed that the president of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce had his own children refused an opportunity to ride on the Midway. If the Chamber, which accepts the segregated day, cannot get freedom from discrimination and segregation on that day, which is set aside for them, then the stand compromised before the whole community.

The Chamber is further compromised by the fact that the board of the Fair has seen fit to choose a Negro to work to procure Negroes to come to the Fair, without consultation with the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, and without giving them any chance to select such a Negro themselves. Nobody pretends that W. R. Banks' function will be connected with procuring whites to come to the Fair at all, therefore, everybody knows that his only function will be in connection with Negro attendance. Yet the Chamber had held it out to Negroes, and had believed sincerely, that so far as Negro fairs were concerned, they were the spokesmen, until the board ran

Banks in on them, without their knowing anything about it. Now the position of the Chamber of Commerce today is definitely compromised.

THEY ARE CONFUSED

We said last week that our leaders in Dallas are confused on this question of the Negro Fair Day. In December of 1950 the Chamber wrote a letter to the board of the Fair, indicating that there were discriminations on the Negro Fair Day, which they asked to have the privilege of taking up with the board. Without answering the letter officially, the board proceeded to choose W. R. Banks as the pacifier.

As late as the first week in August the executive committee of the Negro Chamber of Commerce recommended to the body that they go on with the Negro Fair Day on the basis of a request from the executive committee to the board of the Fair that they eliminate discrimination on the Midway rides. After stating that they had met one of the members of the Fair board, the committee says:

"The sum total of the result of the meeting was a request from your committee that that sub-committee take up with the full board of directors of the State Fair the matter of opening the rides on the Midway to Negroes on any and all days."

But there are other discriminations on the Negro Fair Day. There is only about one place where Negroes can sit down and eat hamburgers, they cannot sit down and eat ice cream, they cannot sit down in any of the food concessions, they cannot have food concessions, they cannot have stands in the Fair on their own day, and many of the exhibits and stands close up on Negro Day, which is another discrimination. Why, in eight months, has not the Negro Chamber of Commerce stated the full discriminations on Negro Fair Day?

The Chamber knows that there is discrimination against Negroes in the Dallas Fair, for in the last paragraph of the report adopted by the executive committee it says:

"The attitude of our committee is best expressed in the motion which was unanimously adopted to the effect that we will still seek full facilities for Negroes on all days of the State Fair of Texas and it will continue to work for full participation, free of discrimination and segregation."

The Chamber adopted the executive committee's report, and, therefore, adopted the above quotes.

Thus we see the Chamber is aware of the discriminations, but because of its confusion does not bring those discriminations out into a conference with the white members of the Dallas Fair board, where they can be discussed and settled. It's not enough to record on the minutes of the Chamber itself the discriminations, but as representatives of the Negroes of Texas the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce must make serious representations to the people who cause the discriminations against Negroes.

DOUBLE TALK

A. Maceo Smith filed a minority report to the above-referred-to report of the executive committee of the Chamber. In it he said.

".....I wish to make it clear that my opposition to the motion is not because Negro Achievement Day is a segregated enterprise...."

Maceo is the secretary of the Texas State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, which, along with the National office, has adopted a complete and exclusive policy of integration. So why is he not protesting because it is a segregated day? How can his publicly announced position and his position on the national board of the NAACP be reconciled with that statement quoted above?

Again Mr. Smith says:

"Last year, attendance at the Fair totaled 2,176,519. It is estimated that this attendance spent at least twelve-million-dollars with Dallas restaurants, hotels, service stations and other businesses. On the Fair Grounds it is estimated that they spent twenty-million dollars for attendance fees, football games, special shows, Midway attractions and refreshments. It is my feeling that the Negro Chamber of Commerce should be in the position to negotiate for larger benefits which should inure to Negro businesses, and service centers. Thus, the Negro Chamber of Commerce would be concerned about the success, promotion and operation of the entire 14 days of the Fair, rather than in one special day. In this connection. the Chamber is responsible for giving leadership to a cause that leads towards the achievement of that goal, even though its full objective is not accomplished immediately."

For the life of me, it's hard to tell from reading that paragraph whether Mr. Smith means that in the hope of getting into the millions of dollars that he refers to being spent at the Fair, the Chamber should close its eyes to discrimination and work for the money; or whether he is saying that because of the money and the opportunity that the Chamber would get, the Chamber should be concerned in all of the 14 days of the Fair in promoting all days.

It will be noted that Mr. Smith does not address himself to the question of equality, or the question of elimination of discrimination, and that he says specifically that his opposition to the executive committee's report is not because the Negro Fair Day is a segregated day. Isn't that a rather peculiar position for the state secretary of the NAACP to take regarding an issue of segregation?

THE CRUX

We submit that Mr. Smith puts his finger on the crux of the difficulty here, when he refers to the large amount of money that is being spent, and the fact that the Chamber should work to share in that money. The Chamber has not been able to address itself to the fundamental issues involved, because of its good terms with the whites who run the Fair, and who control most of Dallas. Indeed, it looks as though the money-changers have moved into the very center of the Chamber, even as they moved into the very doors of the Temple, from which Jesus had to whip them out. Our leaders in Dallas will never see the issues, let alone present them, until they disassociate themselves from the idea of making money or getting money through the Fair, or through those who heap discriminations upon Negroes in the Fair.

ISSUE STATED

Rev. Riley stated the issue stark and nakedly months and months ago, when he said that the Negro Fair Day is nothing but a day of discrimination, and that Negroes should refuse to participate in it. This position is solidly with the NAACP's rigid and ironclad fight for integration. All of the other boys in the Chamber, who are also members of the NAACP, are trying to carry water on two shoulders.

I think it is perfectly clear that the contrariety of positions and of statements on the part of the leadership of Dallas makes it perfectly clear that the Negroes of Texas should assemble to discuss and rethink their whole attitude on this Fair question.

There are some who believe that we cannot afford to give up the Negro Fair Day, somehow they reason that it will set us back or there will be a calamity involved of some nature. But he who is not willing to give up his life for a principle shall lose his life and the principle. Negroes spend tens of thousands of dollars on the Fair Day to help swell the coffers of those who run the Fair each year, what do they get out of it? Even though the benefit that the local Chamber gets may loom big to them, as against the rights of the masses of Negroes, and as against the continuity of our fight for freedom, what is the value of what they get out of the Fair compared to what harm they do to the fight for equality?

CONFLICT

There is conflict between leaders in Dallas and over the state on the question as to whether or not the fight should be for all-out integration exclusively, or to have all concessions and all affairs open throughout the Fair on a basis of equality, within the pattern of segregation. This I shall hope to discuss in a later article.

Not Like 'Mammy Days'

Father Seeks Custody Beause Child Slept In Negro Home

HOUSTON. — A white father here last week asked for custody of his 8-year-old child because the mother and the child had selpt in a Negro home for two nights, and the father alleged that his son had slept with a Negro boy during the two nights in the home of Negroes.

Not only have white children slept in the same home with Negroes and played with Negro children through the years, but many of them have nursed at the breasts of Negro women over the years. Even in slavery there were boys picked out from the slaves to play with the children of the masters. If a stigma is attached to every person who has lived in the home with a Negro, whether it is the home of the white people or the home of the Negro, there would be many, many of the prominent whites who would be stigmatized today.

The home referred to was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver Abney. Among Negroes Mrs. Abney is not known to own a $40,000 home. But Mrs. Abney is very well educated, a member of the Murphy family in Baltimore, which owns and publishes the Afro-American and is counted as aristocrats of the city.

Segregation's End Sighted for Texas

By RICHARD M. MOREHEAD
Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—Texas is a long way from solving its problem of college education for Negroes.

The difficulties were pointed out Wednesday in a new study by the Texas legislative council staff.

Here are a few questions raised:

Can the state afford separate, equal college facilities on all levels for white and Negro students?

Can the thirty-two towns with public junior colleges afford separate facilities?

How many places have enough qualified Negro students for separate colleges?

The state already has spent several million dollars building and operating Prairie View A&M and Texas Southern University at Houston.

"An important consideration in determining the whole question of the future of Negro higher education is the possibility that segregation may be coming to an end," the council staff concluded.

"Some commentators suggest that a complete breakdown of segregation is certain to come and that the (United States) Supreme Court, proceeding slowly to permit social adjustments, is moving case by case in that direction."

Seventy-five Negroes, counting those accepted for next fall, have enrolled in the University of Texas since the Supreme Court decided in June, 1950, that Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston could enter the law school. The court found that the State Law School for Negroes, at Houston, was not equal to the law school here.

Most Negroes at the University of Texas want Doctors degrees in education. The state now pays teachers according to college degrees and experience. Thirty-nine Negroes are attending summer school here.

The council staff noted that some steps away from segregation, even without court orders. Delaware and Arkansas allowed Negroes to enter graduate schools of state universities two years before the Sweatt case was decided. Kentucky and Tennessee followed suit later.

It is just a matter of time, the council staff predicted, before public junior colleges in Texas must admit Negroes or put up separate, equal facilities. A test case, involving Texarkana Junior College, now is in the federal courts.

Expense of separate colleges is a great problem.

The researchers estimated it would cost $16,000,000 to $19,000,000 for places to train Negro doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists, social workers and librarians if the state duplicates its facilities now open to white students.

Under the Sweatt decision, Negroes now can take these courses with white students.

Two Negroes attended Galveston medical school last year. Several are studying law and library science at the university here.

The staff said it might work out all right to continue on the present basis, allowing Negroes to take professional training with white students but keeping them separate in undergraduate colleges.

"The state might continue or even expand its program of scholarships for Negroes who wish to study out of state," the report added.

This would cost less than separate graduate schools, but would cost more than admitting Negroes to Texas universities. The Legislature this year boosted this fund from $35,000 to $115,000 a year. Part of the increase will pay Texas' share of the Southern Regional Conference on Education, which seeks to set up schools to be shared by states unable to provide their own colleges.

More money will be available too for sending Texas Negroes to Meharrie Medical College in Nashville. For years, Meharrie has admitted Texans for less than its regular tuition fee and school officials said it can not afford to do so any longer.

Texas Southern University and Prairie View's new appropriation permit salaries equal to those in white colleges.

Texas Southern failed to get the money it wanted for new buildings, particularly dormitories. It has no dormitory. About nine out of ten students come from Houston.

Jim Crow Sits In On Biggest Show; Dallas Citizens Hit The Ceiling

DALLAS, Texas — Feelings ran high here last week when the State Fair Auditorium announced it would have separate seating arrangements for Negroes and whites for the "Biggest Show of '51."

The show, which spotlights Duke Ellington, Nat Cole and Sarah Vaughan as its top attractions, was scheduled Saturday, Nov. 3. The performance for whites was billed for 8 p.m. The performance for Negroes was set for 11 p.m.

"I thought I was doing what they wanted done," said Charles Meeker of the Fair Park staff, after the uproar had been brought to his wesk.

Meeker said he had received requests from Negro citizens for such separate shows so that they might have access to choice seats all over the auditorium.

At other shows, he said, it had been necessary to limit seating capacity, thus either not having enough seats for Negroes or not having enough for whites. Since he expected a sellout, at both shows, he said, he felt the segregated performances solved the problem.

"I'll cancel the show at a loss rather than stir up ill will among entertainment seekers," he said.

He immediately asked for a conference with Negro representatives to work out an acceptable seating arrangement for future auditorium performances, although, he said, "As a practical matter, I do not feel we could successfully change either show" in regards to The Biggest Show of '51.

A talk with a Negro committee was then scheduled for Thursday at his Fair Park auditorium office.

Meanwhile, U. Simpson Tate, regional counsel of the NAACP, said he was planning to contact 100 clubs and 100 ministers, asking them to urge their members not to attend the performance. He said he also plans to distribute at lease 10,000 leaflets in the Hall, Metropolitan and Elm st.

Court Opens Golf Link In Houston

NEW ORLEANS — (INS)—Negroes are permitted to use Houston's Municipal golf course as the result of a U.S. Fifth Circuit court of Appeals decision.

The decision was made on an appeal by a group of Negro citizens who reversed and remanded a decision by the Texas district court against the Negroes.

However, the court stated that the effect of its decision must be given reasonable time for the city authorities to prepare and put into effect segregation regulations.

In the opinion, written by Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., it was stated that "what was accomplished under the purported sanction of State law is the very thing the Constitution was written to make impossible.

"This is denying to a Negro because he is a Negro, his individual, his personal right as a citizen to use a facility furnished at the public expense."

TOP-LEVEL CONFERENCE

Top-Level Conference—National labor, religious, fraternal and welfare spokesmen held an important audience with Charles E. Wilson, mobilization director, in Washington last week, urging him to utilize Negro manpower at its highest level, and to cooperate in issuance of an executive FEPC order. Left to right: Elmer Henderson, American Council on Human Rights; Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches; Llewellyn Scott, Catholic Interracial Council; James Carey, secretary-treasurer, CIO; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Willard Townsend, CIO; Vi Gunther, ADA; Will Maslowe, American Jewish Congress; Arnold Aronsen, National Council Permanent FEPC, and Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau, NAACP.

Va. Civic Group Sues Auditorium

RICHMOND

An interracial group of NAACP members entered suit against the city - owned Mosque auditorium Tuesday to end its jim-crow seating policy.

The law firm of Hill, Martin, and Robinson, filed the bill of complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Acting for 11 members of the Virginia State Conference NAACP, the suit lists as defendants, the city of Richmond; Sherwood Reeder, city manager ; Jesse Reynolds, Parks; Gov. John S. Battle, Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, and Commonwealth's Attorney T. Gray Hadden.

The NAACP began in January to arouse public indignation against segregated seating by boycotting the Mosque. It also sought to hire the building for an interracial mass meeting on October 14.

Asks Seven Things

The complaint asks that the court do seven things:

1. Convene a three-judge district court.

2. Advance this action on the docket and order a speedy hearing.

3. Enter a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants, and their employees from enforcing jim crow seating against the NAACP, or persons who are citizens of Virginia, at the Mosque, or any other place of public assembly, until the issue has been judged by the court.

4. That the above action also taken to restrain the enforcing and execution of laws that would require persons to change their seat or seats on account of race or color at the October 14 meeting or any public assembly, on the grounds that this is a violation of the privileges and immunities clause of the 14th Amendment.

5. That such declaration shall have the force of a final judgment or decree.

6. That a permanent injunction be entered restraining the defendants from designating seats on a basis of color, and that they in no way interfere on account of race and color with the choice or selection of seats at the Mosque.

7. That similar action be taken to permit all citizens to sit where they choose in any public assembly.

The complaint states that the NAACP had sought to procure the building, located at Main and Laurel Sts., and to seat its members, patrons and friends without regard to racial designation, but that they were refused the right to do so by Mr. Reynolds.

Reeder Upheld Segregation

The refusal of the director of Recreation and Parks to allow them to arrange seating as they desired, the bill states, was "promptly" called to the attention of City Manager Reeder, but he refused to reverse the decision.

Despite this, the complaint continues, since no other suitable place was available, the Mosque was engaged for the October date, although the NAACP frequently holds public meetings to which it invites persons of both races.

As citizens of Virginia, the suit contends, the plaintiffs have a right to use the city-owned Mosque without discrimination and segregation, but this right has been denied by the defendants.

The suit charges that because of the enforcement and execution of the segregation laws, the plaintiffs and similar persons are suffering irreparable injury, and that the only remedy for now or the future is through a declaratory judgment or injunction.

The segregation laws complained of consist of two statutes, passed by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1926.

Virginia

A Much Needed Step

The NAACP took another step in the right direction when it filed a suit in the Federal district court at Richmond aimed at the abolition of all laws forbidding the mingling of the races in public meetings.

Of all the hangovers of the post-Reconstruction era, these laws were the most diabolical because they not only humiliated colored citizens, but they also demoralized whites, who were forced to assume roles of superiority which they oftimes neither desired nor enjoyed.

A perfect example of this is any gathering at Southern colleges where the colored participants, both on and off the rostrum, are by far the mental superiors of their white contemporaries, but because of these outmoded laws the two groups are kept apart. And this, despite the fact that the whites would receive the greater benefit from closer association with their betters.

These laws have an even worse effect in public auditoriums where the mere existence of separation on a legal scale proclaims to the world not only the lack of unity in America, but bares our national contempt for darker people.

Our bloody campaign in Korea where we came in contact with the growing might of the regenerated Oriental is just a small taste of the struggle for human dignity which the darker peoples are waging throughout the world.

What Americans were inclined to shrug off as fanaticism on the part of suicide legions in the Far East was but a releasing of pent-up bitterness which other races have harbored against white exploiters for generations.

It is a little late for America to undo much of the damage which has been done by our irresponsible conduct abroad because the Iron Curtain has already been clamped down, precluding any missionary work we might attempt from here out, but it is not too late to try a remedy or two at home.

By abolishing our more despicable and most glaring manifestations of racial bias we might give suspicious darker races some indication of our desire to reform.

The NAACP's Virginia case, when terminated, should toss these inocuous separation laws on the same junk heap to which has been consigned restrictive covenants, jim crow interstate travel, curtains in dining cars and exclusion from State-supported schools.

Eventually other peoples might be induced to have a little more faith in our professions of democracy and when that day comes America will have only the persistence and resolution of her colored citizens to thank.

...

BATTLE HATES DEMOCRACY:

To Close Va. Parks If Courts Kill Jim Crow

RICHMOND

Gov. John S. Battle threatened last week to abandon the State's elaborate system of parks in the event that a Federal court should rule that "all parks must be operated on a non-segregated basis."

Governor Battle made the assertion during questioning about a suit filed in U.S. District Court at Norfolk by four colored would-be patrons of Seashore State Park in Princess Anne County. He declared that the State is attempting to provide comparable facilities for colored people.

With direct reference to the pending suit—which if successful would open all State parks to all citizens—Governor Battle said that "if the Federal Courts should rule that all parks must be operated on a non-segregated basis, such a hold ing might result in the abandonment of the park program in Virginia."

Ask Permanent Injunction

Plaintiffs in the suit, who ask a permanent injunction restraining officials of the State Department of Conservation and Development and the State Division of Parks from denying them and all other persons similarly situated urestricted use of the State park.

The defendants, all State officials or employees, are being sued in their official and representative capacities. It was noted particularly that J. Lindsey, as park superintendent, "held himself out as the one vested with authority to exclude persons because of race and color."

Others named defendants are the State Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Parks, Sidney S. Kellam, director; Randolph Odell, Virginia Commissioner of Parks, in addition to Lindsey, superintendent at Seashore, their agents and agents o the deparmtnet.

Four Plaintiffs Listed

Praintiffs in the action are Mrs. Lavinia G. Tate, 860 Johnson Ave.; Samuel E. Robinson, 614 Brewer St., and Leon A. Woodhouse, also of 860 Johnson St., all of Norfolk, and Otis B. Watts, 2702 Arcadia Ave., Portsmouth. They are being represented by Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, attorneys.

According to papers in the NAACP-"approved" suit, counsel for the plaintiffs conferred with State officials, including Kellam and W. A. Rogers, assistant State's Attorney General, last Aug. 2 relative to permission for colored patrons to use the park in question.

The attorneys point out that at that meeting, they protested the refusal of the defendants to admit citizens of the Commonwealth to the park because of race and color, State officials pointing out that there was a State park for colored persons in Price Edward County, 150 miles from Norfolk.

Seashore State Park Use By Negroes Asked in Suit

By the Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va., June 28.—Four Negroes asked in United States District Court yesterday that members of their race be allowed to use Seashore State Park in Princess Anne County.

The four—Lavinia G. Tate, Samuel E. Robinson and Leon A. Woodhouse, all of Norfolk, and Otis B. Watts of Portsmouth—name in their suit the Department of Conservation and Development, its director, Sidney S. Kellam; the Division of Parks; Randolph Odell, Commissioner of Parks; J. Lindsey, Superintendent of Seashore State Park, and Philip Armstrong, attendant at the park.

They cite the 14th or Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as basis for the suit.

On June 16, the complaint states, the four plaintiffs were refused the use of the Seashore State Park and denied their constitutional rights.

Will Close Va. Parks If Courts Lift Bar

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. John S. Battle has refused to address an NAACP mass meeting in Norfolk to further explain his position on segregation in state parks.

Battle said a speech by him would serve no good purpose. In a letter to M. E. Diggs, secretary of the Norfolk branch of the NAACP, Battle restated his belief that segregation should be continued and declared that if federal courts abolish segregation the State of Virginia should get rid of its park system.

"I have publicly stated that in the event the federal courts should sustain the prayer of your petition," said Battle in his letter to Diggs, "and require that the State Parks, the hotels, restaurants and bathing facilities be opened to the joint use of both races Virginia would, in my judgment, abandon her park system.

"I do not see how I can explain my position any more clearly other than to say that I for one shall make every effort to maintain our park system on a segregated basis and failing in this to discontinue the operation of the parks by the State.

"So far as justification is concerned I have no hope or may I say desire to justify my position before the NAACP."

Backed by the NAACP four Negroes have filed suit in Federal District court in Norfolk asking that segregation be outlawed at the state's all-white Seashore park near Virginia Beach.

I am not a lawyer, but I am an American. I do not understand the legal aspects of the case in which parents of seven children are suing to operate public playgrounds on a non-segregated basis; but I do understand that children are being deprived of a decent place to play, being forced to roam the streets, and then blamed for their juvenile delinquency. Why? Because of the pigmentation of their skin.

How long is the press going to remain silent in the face of such a glaring injustice? How long are you going to idly watch the system of segregation warp the lives of countless children in the City of Washington? You have exhibited courage in exposing other evils, what about this one?

The presentation of "Faith of Our Fathers" is a farce in the Nation's Capital where children of Caucasian ancestry are "protected from contamination" by children with dark skin. Children are not naturally prejudiced, but segregation is a silent teacher. Shall we infect our children's personalities with our own prejudices? Let's have less singing about liberty and more practice of same. Sincerely yours,

PATRICIA KELLY.

Washington.

Won't Drop Suit

Virginians Reject Bias Compromise

RICHMOND, Va.—Attorneys for four Negroes seeking to break down segregation at the State's Seashore Park (for whites only) have refused to drop their suit against the State in return for a "separate but equal" State park for Negroes.

The lawyers rejected a proposal made by State Conservation Commissioner Sidney Kellam that the 1952 General Assembly be asked to provide funds to establish a park for Negroes in Princess Anne County, near Seashore Park.

SUIT FILED IN JUNE

The rejection of the State's offer was made at a conference held in the office of Attorney-General J. Lindsay Almond Jr.

The suit to open Seashore Park to Negroes was filed June 27 in Federal District Court in Norfolk.

The attorneys who rejected the State's offer were Martin A. Martin and Spottswood Robinson III, both of Richmond, and Victor Ashe and J. Hugh Madison, both of Norfolk.

A date for hearing the case is to be set next month.

NAACP Challenges Virginia Separate Seating Statutes

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — The Mosque segregation case, in which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is challenging the state Jim Crow law requiring separate seating for colored and white persons at public assemblies, will be heard September 14 by a three-judge Federal court.

Date for the hearing was set after a conference of the three judges the clerk of the Federal District Court here announced last Tuesday.

Judge Armistead M. Dobie of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals and District Judges Sterling Hutcheson of Richmond and Albert Bryan of Alexandria will hear the case.

The suit, brought by eleven individuals in addition to the NAACP seeks an injunction to bar the city from enforcing Virginia statutes for segregated seating of colored and white persons at public assemblies.

It arose from the refusal of City Manager Sherwood Reeder and Pesse A. Reynolds, director of the department of recreation and parks to permit non-segregated seating at an NAACP mass meeting at the Mosque on October 14.

Besides the two city officials other defendants in the case are Governor John S. Battle, Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. and T. Gray Haddon, Richmond's Commonwealth's Attorney.

State and city officials have already filed a joint motion asking the court to dismiss the complaint.

In his reply to the complaint, Attorney General Almond contends that segregation at the Mosque is a state constitutional matter and should not be brought up in Federal court.

The three-judge court will be asked Friday to issue a temporary injunction restraining the city from compelling colored and white persons to occupy segregated seating arrangements at the public meeting scheduled for the Mosque October 14.

The Virginia Conference of the NAACP, which is sponsoring the mass meeting, will request the restraining order. Martin A. Martin of the law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, said last Friday that a member of the firm will go into court Friday to ask for the order in behalf of the NAACP.

Both the petitions for the temporary injunction and the State's motion to dismiss are scheduled to be heard at the same time.

The temporary injunction will be sought on the ground that the N. A. A. C. P. members are being denied privileges and immunities without due process of law as required by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

In support of its motion for a temporary injunction, the NAACP asserts that the principles of the association will be violated if it sponsors a meeting at which racial segregation is enforced.

Counsel for the NAACP also say that the meeting will have to be cancelled if the city insists on ordering colored and white persons to sit apart. The Mosque has the only auditorium in the city suitable for the meeting.

Students' Rejection Of Awards

TWO of three Virginia Peninsula area colored students who won writing contest awards made by the Newport News *Times-Herald* have sent the newspaper letters declining the honors because, they said, there was discrimination in the presentation procedures.

The views of the students and of the contest-sponsoring newspaper are published in a story appearing on another page in this issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE. In brief, the facts seem to be:

The contest was equally open to students of both white and colored schools, so far as the contest and the awards were concerned.

When the time came for presentation, a banquet was held at a white hotel, but a decision was made, after consideration, to confine attendance at this affair to the white winners.

Awards for the colored pupils at the Hampton, Newport News, and Williamsburg high schools were made at the several schools during student assemblies.

Thereupon, the Huntington and Phenix High School winners sat down and wrote letters protesting the differences in procedure as discriminatory and declining the prizes. The Bruton-Heights School winner, so far, has not joined in the rejection of the awards.

The publisher of the *Times-Herald* emphatically denied racial discrimination was involved. He stressed that had that been contemplated there would have been no opportunity for the colored students to compete. Awareness of problems which would arise out of mixed attendance at the banquet, "because of Virginia laws and customs," the sponsoring publisher declared, prompted the decision not to invite the colored students to the hotel affair.

One can at least appreciate the disinclination of a white newspaper to breach the *mores* which the white group still generally insists upon enforcing. But one can also appreciate the distaste that came with the colored students' awareness that they were "not good enough" to attend the awards banquet.

Intellectually superior, as their prize-winning talents clearly demonstrated, these students were spiritually bruised by the slamming of a door in their faces.

The white group, too, must be able to appreciate this normal, human response, even when unwilling to eliminate the source of the irritation.

There could have been at least some form of a joint presentation of the awards that would not have done violence to traditional prejudices and statutes enacted in another, long-ago day, and it might be advantageously considered for similar occasions in the future.

The newspaper-sponsor of the contest could select some suitable auditorium or public hall for a joint presentation of the awards, with musical and other attractions to enliven the proceedings. All of the winners could be on the same platform. The audience could be interracial.

We cannot believe that the Newport News - Hampton - Williamsburg section is unready for that kind of interracial endeavor and activity. As a matter of fact, interracial gatherings have been held in Hampton Institute's famed Ogden Hall for years, without incident, except on one occasion over two decades ago.

Cultural opportunities which would otherwise be denied both races have thus been possible in Hampton, to the enrichment of life on the entire Peninsula.

In fact, Colonial Williamsburg went a step further in non-segregated, non-discriminatory activity last week when it celebrated the anniversary of the signing of a document that was the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence which — incidentally — proclaimed, under the chief authorship of a great Virginian, the equality of men.

Colonial Williamsburg officially invited representative local citizens of color, and others from the state's educational institutions, to all of the events of the celebration, including a luncheon at which the guests were not jim-crowed in the customary manner of such affairs.

City Ordered to End Golf Ban on Negroes

Post Thu 11-16-51

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 15 (AP).—United States District Judge Albert V. Bryan today granted an injunction forbidding the city of Portsmouth from maintaining its two golf courses without provisions for Negroes.

But he left it up to city officials as to how these provisions should be made.

Bryan held that the golf links are maintained as public links by the city in its governmental capacity for the citizens. The four Negro citizens who brought the action, he said, were denied use of the two courses and they were not provided any other facilities. The question, he said, is not one of segregation but one of exclusion, inasmuch as the Negroes never got onto the courses.

Bryan held the Constitution had been violated.

Hats Off to the Richmond NAACP

This publication wants to commend the Richmond branch of the NAACP for its boycott of the Marian Anderson jim crow concert, and while we are sure we will not be joined by many Negroes in this opinion, it is our settled decision that Negroes cannot consistently fight segregation and hug it at one and the same time. This is precisely what we do when we condone and resign ourselves to top-flight Negro artists who accept engagements to appear before audiences where members of their own race are given second-class seats.

It is pointed out that to get around the Richmond blind alley the management sought to squelch Negro opposition by designating the central section in the Mosque for the blacks, but immediately the whites, who did not want to sit on the sidelines, rebelled.

But the question of where Negroes sit is not the issue at all in this controversy. The question rests in the desire of white people to publicly label Negroes as inferiors. This is the core of segregation. It is basic in the idea that white people are better than Negroes, and this writer feels that every Negro in the United States should challenge segregation just as we have as an individual for the past forty years. We stay away from any and all places where black blood is insulted with signs such as the City of Richmond would have placed in the Mosque.

We took the position we are taking now years ago when Roland Hayes used to come to Oklahoma City singing to segregated audiences, and we trounced Negroes who tried to fix special seats for whites who attended his all-Negro concerts in the Negro section. The fight against second-class citizenship in this country must start among Negroes who have developed racial self-respect and who are willing to lose a few dollars to that end and objective.

That is one of the reasons why Paul Robeson has our undying respect. Paul Robeson is willing to sacrifice everything to the end that Negroes be accorded the dignity of manhood. Of course we are gradually climbing the hills of self-esteem. We remember in our time, thirty years ago, when Negroes would climb back stairways to buzzard roosts in theatres. That time, while not entirely gone, is rapidly passing. Self-respect has driven Negroes out of the dingy backstair entrances to many places, but we still have those who rationalize over the idea that it is all-right to sit across the aisle from the other fellow, so long as the view is the same. There are those who will argue that so long as the best sections are equally divided segregation is okay.

But our contention is it is not the seat but the serfdom to which one submits under such conditions. Not until the black man retires to his tent of manhood where he demands equality and the respect that should dignify all American citizenship will freedom and democracy blossom under the Stars and Stripes. With segregation and demoted citizenship the challenge is to the Negro, not white people.

Money is not everything. It is written, "A good name is better to be chosen than great riches." No black man or woman who cheapens his art by allowing his or her audience to low-rate their ethnic background by segregating his own personal friends and relatives are worth attention of black people. They ought to be boycotted just as the Marian Anderson affair in Richmond.

We understand since the Richmond affair, and the ugly repercussions that followed, the manager of the Marian Anderson concerts seems willing to take some action in future concerts that will eliminate segregation. To those with whom there is conference there should be firm and uncompromising decision to ignore and turn away from any and all plans and arrangements having the slightest tinge of jim crow. Somehow, when one feels inferior, other folk accept him on that basis. The Negro who accepts segregation surrenders to the belief of many of the dominant race that the black man has no sensibilities and feelings and is not entitled to the dignity of manhood accorded other units of humanity.

Negro Group Plans Colonial Beach Swim

By the Associated Press

COLONIAL BEACH, Va., April 6.—The town of Colonial Beach, assured of another Negro swimming party on the season's opening day, wants to know if it is going to face discrimination charges or not.

Martin A. Martin, colored attorney, said in Richmond yesterday that it is likely the town will face such charges.

A suit for an anti-discrimination injunction, filed last July against the town by Mr. Martin on behalf of nine colored residents, will come up for docketing in Richmond's Federal district court on April 16.

The suit has come up for date-setting once before, but neither Mr. Martin nor the attorney representing the Potomac River town moved to have it docketed. Mr. Martin today said he was "pretty sure" he would ask for a trial and at this time.

This would seem to answer a recent letter to Mr. Martin from C. O'Conor Goolrick, Fredericksburg attorney retained by the town in the case. Mr. Goolrick asked the Richmond attorney whether he intended to press the suit or move that it be dismissed.

Mr. Goolrick today said his letter was prompted by one from Mr. Martin two weeks ago. Mr. Martin wrote that he and his clients intend to swim at Colonial Beach on May 30, official opening day of the summer season.

Virginia Board Refuses Plea On Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., May 22. (AP)—The Prince Edward County School Board today turned down a petition asking that racial segregation be eliminated in the county's schools.

At the same time the board announced that it had retained a Richmond law firm (Hunton, Williams, Anderson, Gay and Moore) to represent and advise it in any matters arising because of the petition.

In reply, attorneys for the 33 petitioning Negro pupils said today they would file suit here.

In denying the petition, the School Board cited Virginia's constitution and statutory law which it said specify that white and Negro children shall be taught in separate schools.

The school board's letter, signed by Maurice R. Large, School Board Chairman, addressed to Sottswood W. Robinson, III, attorney in the Richmond law firm of Hill, Martin and Robinson, stated:

"We construe the requests of the petition submitted by you to be that the School Board adopt a policy in violation of Section 140 of the Constitution of Virginia and Section 22-221 of the Code of Virginia."

While asserting that facilities for white and Negro students are unequal in Prince Edwards County, the attorneys went further in the petition to declare that segregation itself is an inequality as it results in racial discrimination.

Va. To Help Richmond Fight Anti-Bias Suit

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. John S. Battle settled the city council's qualms about a racial segregation suit by declaring last week that the state will help the city defend it. Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., termed the council's uneasiness "hysteria."

The case is that of the NAACP against the city and state governments and in an effort to break down racial segregation at all public gatherings in Virginia.

Specifically, the suit names the Mosque, Richmond's city-owned auditorium. Its use for an NAACP mass meeting was denied on the grounds that the organization dep

Suit Attacks Race Bars At Seashore State Park

NORFOLK — The filing o a suit in District Court here Wednesday marks the second legal attempt of colored persons to gain access to Virginia state parks.

After being denied admission to Seashore State Park in Princess Anne county on June 16, Mrs. Lavinia G. Tate, Samuel E. Robinson, Leon A. Woodhouse, all of Norfolk, and Otis B. Watts of Portsmouth, have filed suit seeking the right to use the park. The State Department of Conservation and Development: Sidney S. Kellam, director of the department; J. Lindsey, superintendent of Seashore State Park; and Philip Armstrong, an attendant at Seashore, have been named as defendants.

IF SUCCESSFUL, this suit will have far-reaching effect. It could very well be a test of segregation laws as concerns municipally owned parks, beaches, golf courses and other recreational facilities. A series of legal actions to outlaw racial segregation in recreational facilities, public places of assembly, education, transportation, health and housing are currently being brought under the 14th Amendment.

Four colored citizens in Portsmouth brought suit against the city, the mayor, city manager, the superintendent of parks and cemeteries, and the caretakers of both municipally owned and operated golf courses, to gain the use of the Glenshellah and City Park golf courses. Last Summer, a suit was filed in Federal Court by Negroes to gain the use of Colonial Beach's municipally owned and operated beach.

THE FIRST suit filed about three years ago, was continued indefinitely when the state began developing Prince Edward Park near Burkeville for the exclusive use of colored at a cost of approximately $200,000.

Virginia's segregation laws prohibit colored persons from using under any circumstances, state parks resignated for white people. The regulation was made known last year by Mr. Kellam after Philip Armstrong, a guard at Seashore had brandished a pistol to chase a group of colored children off the grounds.

Armstrong also used frequent insulting epithets in ordering the children, a camp director and two women counsellors from nearby Camp Handy off the grounds.

* * *

TWO WEEKS earlier, colored nurses in company with a group of white nurses in a City Health Department-sponsored outing at Seashore, were denied admission to the park.

Following these incidents, numerious complaints were filed with state officials, including one sent to Governor Battle by P. B. Young, publisher of the Journal and Guide. As a result, Mr. Kellam conducted an investigation and suspended Armstrong for ten days "to impress upon him that park employees should always exercise careful and considerate judgment to the end that the public may be courteously treated."

Earlier in the year, the Department of Conservation and Development had refused to allow two colored citizens use of a canoe on the lake at Hungry Mother State Park.

* * *

IN A LETTER explaining the action, Mr. Kellam and Randolph Odell, state park commissioner, pointed out that because of the segregation laws they had to restrict white parks to whites and the colored park to colored. They said that if they were "to permit one Negro to use a canoe in the park, the same would have to be done for other Negroes in this park, and for all Negroes in the other white parks."

The officials also said that they had denied white persons permission to fish in the lake at Prince Edward State Park.

In an editorial in the August 19, 1950 issue, the Journal and Guide pointed out that there are plenty of picnic grounds in almost every community, but these do not serve the purpose of the state parks which are primarily educational and inspirational.

* * *

THE EDITORIAL further said that the scenic beauties of the seashore or the grandeur of the mountains, which may be seen in the various state parks for white cannot be moved to the colored state park in Prince Edward county.

Through their attorneys, Victor J. Ashe and J. Hugo Madison, the plaintiffs charge that because they were refused use of the park facilities on June 16, they were denied their constitutional rights to the use of public facilitis and "suffered mental anguish and embarrassment."

The suit contends that the policy of "providing, maintaining, and operating recreational facilities at Seashore Park for white citizens, out of public funds while failing and refusing to provide recreational facilities for the plaintiffs and other Negro residents of the state, wholly and solely on account of race and color" is unlawful and constitutes a denial of the the right to the equal protection of the laws and the 14th amendmentfl

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS ask that the court declare the "policy, custom, usage and practice of the defendants in refusing to permit Negroes to use the recreational facilities at Seashore State Park" in violation of the 14th Amendment.

They further seek a permanent injunction "forever restraining the defendants, their lessees, agents, and their successors in office from denying to plaintiffs and any other Negro resident of Virginia the us and enjoyment of Seashore State Park."

Attack Jim Crow In Public Places

RICHMOND, Va. — The first legal case making a direct attack on the constitutionality of the Virginia statute requiring racial segregation in public assemblies was filed in federal court here this week by the Virginia State conference of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The case arose when the N.A.A.C.P. group engaged the city-owned Mosque Auditorium for its 1951 annual convention. The contract for the auditorium specifies that all state laws must be observed in the use of the facility.

Spottswood W. Robinson, III, attorney for the NAACP State Conference, its officers and individual Negro and white residents of Richmond who filed the suit, announced that the segregation statute is being attacked on the ground that its enforcement will deprive the plaintiffs of rights secured by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

To Hold Mass Meeting

The three-judge court consisting of Armistead Dobie, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, and District Judges Albert Bryan and Sterling Hutcheson, will have two motions before it. One is a legal move by State and Richmond city officials to dismiss the complaint and the second is a motion by NAACP counsel for a temporary injunction. The Virginia Conference of Branches of the NAACP has programmed a mass meeting at the Mosque for October 14 to which whites as well as Negroes have been invited.

NAACP officials claim in their motion for a temporary injunction that they will have to abandon the meeting if whites are prohibited from sitting next to Negroes at the session.

None of the other three segregation cases have been set for hearing, a check of court records shows. The Colonial Beach case was filed in Federal District Court here on July 7, 1950. The other two, including the one against Prince Edward County school officials in which Negroe parents there want to open the white schools to colored students, were filed in Federal Courts this year.

Racial Suits Hinge on Test In Court Today

Mosque Seating Case May Decide Others

The fate of three other racial segregation suits in Virginia hinges on the Mosque seating action which comes up for a hearing today in Federal District Court here, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicated yesterday.

Four major segregation suits are now pending in Federal Courts in Virginia, including one to be heard today by a three-judge court, a check of the records shows.

The others include one against Colonial Beach officials over use of the beach there by Negroes; a second against Prince Edward County school officials and the third, a Princess Anne County controversy over the use of Seashore State Parks.

Yesterday, Martin A. Martin, cousel for the NAACP, said he is hoping for a "broad decision in the Mosque case which will cover the other segregation cases."

However, the merits of the Mosque case in which the NAACP is seeking a restraining order barring the city from forcing Negroes and whites sitting apart in the auditorium will not be argued this morning when the court meets at 10 A. M.

W.Va. Airport Forced to End Restaurant JC

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Federal Judge Ben Moore ruled Thursday that no color or racial barriers may be maintained with regard to service in the coffee shop and restaurant in the Terminal Building of Kanawha Airport.

Expressing the opinion that to refuse to serve food to individuals purely because of color or race is unlawful and unconstitutional in a building constructed with public funds, Judge Moore enjoined the Kanawha County Court and Sky Chefs, Inc., lessee of the restaurant facilities, from continuing the practice.

The injunction had been asked by Anderson H. Brown of Charleston and others and the litigation was sponsored by the Charleston branch of the NAACP.

Specific Instances Cited

The complainants had cited a number of instances in which members of the colored race were denied service and charged that the action on the part of all the defendants was "malicious, capricious, arbitrary and in violation of the 14th Amendment."

Judge Moore's ruling yesterday came after the case had been submitted to him on the pleadings of the plaintiffs. There was no evidence taken in court, but simple argument by counsel in support of and resistance to the plaintiffs' motion that the judgment be entered on that basis.

Arguments were heard by the judge in chambers.

In finding for the plaintiffs, Judge Moore brushed aside the claim of Sky Chefs that it was operating the coffee shop and restaurant purely on a proprietary basis, entirely separate from any governmental connection, and therefore, could not be considered an agent of County Court.

Flimsy Excuse Spurned

He likewise rejected the allegation of County Court that it had no control or supervision over Sky Chefs.

Under terms of its lease with County Court, Sky Chefs pay the court a percentage of gross receipts each month.

In addition to Brown, plaintiffs included Garfield L. Jackson, Lon Hairston and Sadie Hairston, all of Charleston; Theresa Snowden of Philadelphia, M. C. Allen of Lynchburg, Va., and Capt. Aaron Herrington of Long Beach, Calif.

Judge Moore also held that costs of the court proceedings should be paid by the defendants.

The plaintiffs were represented by T. G. Nutter, president of the Charleston branch and West Virginia State Conference NAACP, and Willard L. Brown, chairman of the legal redress committee of both organizations.

Court Orders Cafe To Serve Negroes

Federal District Judge Ben Moore has ruled that discrimination against Negro customers must cease at the restaurant of the Kanawha Air Terminal, Charleston, W. Va.

Judge Moore's order was hailed as "a complete victory" by spokesmen for the West Virginia chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The order stated that the refusal of Sky Chefs, Inc., to serve Negroes violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution.

In Delaware, NAACP attorneys have filed a suit in U. S. District Court in Wilmington on behalf of parents and guardians of Negro students. The aim of the action is to have Negro pupils admitted to "white" secondary schools in Newark and New Castle, Del.

Mistaken For White, Blonde Sues

LESTER, W. Va. — Blond-haired, light complexioned Mrs. Violet Adkins is suing two police officers and the city of Lester for $5,000 damages because she was arrested and thrown in jail for "riding around with a Negro" early in September.

The 29-year-old Charleston, W. Va. native named Police Chief Billy Winston Mowell and Patrolman Grady Miller in the suit which was filed here recently.

The attractive blonde is represented by Atty. Brown H. Payne of Beckley.

Payne said Mrs. Adkins was pregnant at the time and that a "near miscarriage" resulted from the incident.

According to Mrs. Adkins' version of the incident, she was visiting friends in Lester when she, Thomas Martin and two others decided to visit a night spot.

Upon leaving the club, Mrs. Adkins and Martin were stopped by Mowell and Miller.

Mowell jerked the car door open on the drivers side, she related, pointed a gun at Martin and said, "You S--O--B if you open your mouth I will blow your brains out."

After he put Martin in the police car he allegedly pointed the gun at Mrs. Adkins and said, "Don't move or I will kill you. You should be ashamed of what you are doing."

The two were taken to jail and placed in cells without explanation, but were freed after complaint to the mayor's office.

Mowell said the mayor told him to arrest two colored men and a white woman in a car drinking. The police chief said he went to the club, saw them leaving and chased the car because it was exceeding the speed limit.

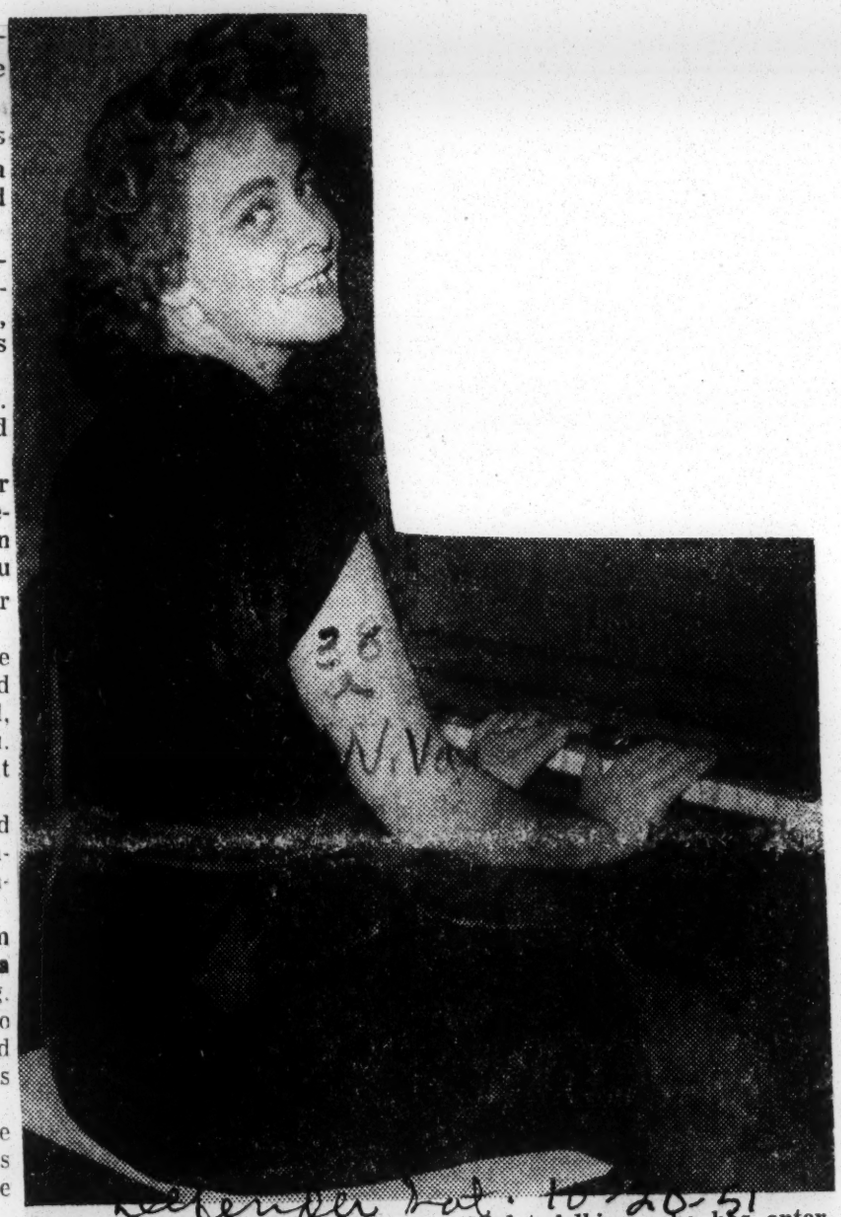
Mrs. Adkins is an attractive blonde with green eyes who has aften been mistaken for a white woman.

Woman Sues Cop Who Thought Her White; Threw Her in Jail

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Police Chief Billy W. Mowell of Lester, a suburb near here, is being sued for $5,000 on charges of having arrested and jailed a colored woman he had mistaken for white.

Mrs. Ioletta Adkins, complainant, says she was jailed on Sunday, Sept. 2, as a "white woman riding around with a colored man." Mrs. Adkins is colored. Police Chief Mowell's face is red. He denies the charge.

Mrs. Adkins insists that she was placed in jail "without any justification whatsoever."



BLONDE AND ATTRACTIVE Mrs. Violet Adkins, who has entered suit against two policemen who arrested her for 'riding around with a Negro" when she was mistaken for white in Lester, W. Va., plays piano in her South Charleston, W. Va. Mrs. Adkins said the policemen 'threatened to kill me." The city of Lester is also named in the $5,000 suit.

Jailed for Hour in W. Va. Town on Mayor's Warrant

Citizens Protest Act, Get Pair Freed When No Charges Lodged; $5,000 Damages to Be Sought

CHARLESTON, W.Va.—Because she was illegally arrested and jailed when a police officer mistook her for a "white woman riding around with a colored man," a young local matron is instituting a $5,000 suit against the officer, the mayor and the patrolman who carried the arrest.

Complainant is Mrs. Violetta Adkins, 32, and a mother-to-be who was subjected to embarrassment in Lester, a small community about 50 miles southeast of here.

Billy W. Mowell, Lester police chief, has been named defendant along with Grady Miller, a special patrolman, and Mayor H. J. Oran.

Jailed on Labor Day Eve

Brown H. Payne, attorney of Beckley, who is directing the court case on behalf of Mrs. Adkins, said she had been placed in the Lester jail "without any justification whatsoever" on Labor Day eve.

He said Mrs. Adkins and a friend had driven to Lester to visit his sister. The couple, arrested on a Lester Street, remained in jail for an hour. They won their release only after a large group of citizens protested the action before Mayor Oran and asked that they be released.

Payne said officers gave no reason for their action only that they suspected Mrs. Adkins to be a white woman.

The Chief's Version

Chief Mowell denied the charge. He gave this story of the incident:

He and Miller had been told by Mayor Oran in his office that "two colored men and a white woman were in a parked automobile apparently drinking."

As the three talked, a telephone call informed them that the trio had been seen in a Lester club. The Mayor signed a warrant for their arrest and the Chief went to the club.

Mowell said as he neared the club, the car bearing the three persons drove off and "appeared to be exceeding the speed limit." When he caught up with the car, only Mrs. Adkins and her companion were occupants.

No Charges Placed

The police chief said no formal charges had been placed against the couple.

Payne said Mrs. Adkins suffered a "severe emotional and nervous upset" which could have a serious affect on the birth of her baby.

Mrs. Waring Hits Bias In S. Carolina

Daily Word
Tues. 2-13-51

PHILADELPHIA -(ANP)- South Carolina is darker 'than darkest Africa" Mrs. J. Waites Waring said in her address at the National Freedom Day luncheon at the Ritz Carlton hotel last week before 300 guests.

Atlanta, Ga.

The wife of outspoken Federal Judge J. Waites Waring, U. S. Superior Court judge of South Carolina, said that freedom in a 'dream unfulfilled in South Carolina."

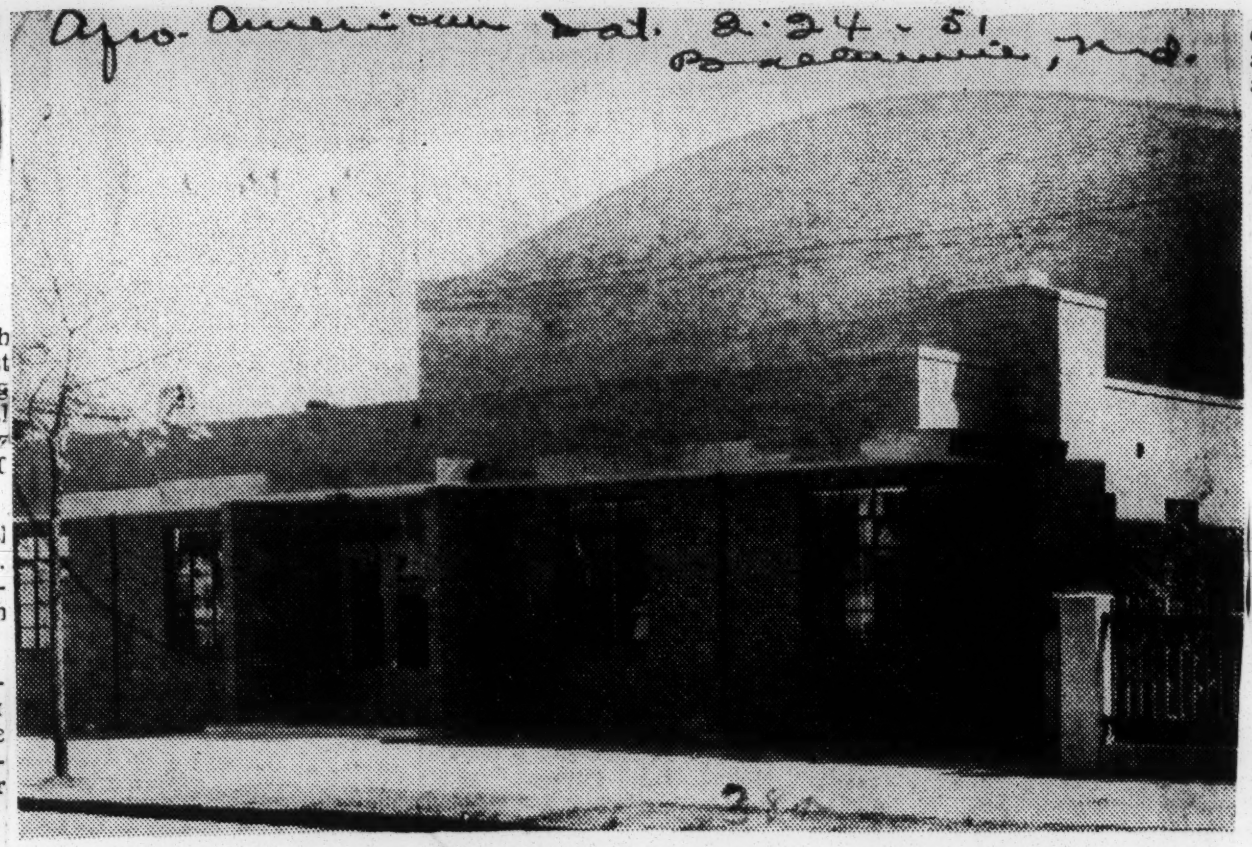
She cited the injustices in government, politics, labor and other phases of life in the southern state and said that democracy was better at work in Africa than in her state.

Mrs. Waring also said that she had been reading the papers, in the north and said that here are indications that freedom in the north has had to make concession to bigotry.

The judge's wife said that the Palmetto state is laced down with white supremacy ideas and fogisms; with endless witch-hunting and with everything which belies the full spirit of freedom.

Her speech climaxed the tenth Freedom day celebration which began Wednesday night at the Academy of Music in a program which featured Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college in Atlanta. Others on this program were Bernard Samuel, mayor of Philadelphia; Dr. Rayford Logan, head of Howard university's history department; Dr. H. L. Dickerson, president of Bluefield State college, and the National Freedom day chorus under the direction of Miss A. C. Bilbrew.

Afro-American Sat. 2-24-51
Baltimore, Md.



New headquarters of the Cannon Street YMCA in Charleston, S.C. The 83-year-old branch previously had been sometimes homeless, sometimes housed in old, converted frame buildings.

Race Relations

Sophisticated Town Is Hard to Disturb

Charleston Not Upset by Ruling of Judge Waring; Bitterness Declines

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Sophisticated, complacent Charleston is not nearly so upset over Federal Judge J. Waites Waring's Democratic Primary ruling as some of the attendant publicity might lead one to believe.

Charleston is hard to upset—about anything.

True enough, the honored judge and his courageous wife are victims of what may be permanent ostracism by their erstwhile social friends, but that campaign is little, if anything, more than a personal feud.

Tradition Is Precious

Otherwise life in Charleston goes on undisturbed, with perhaps fewer signs of racial bitterness than of general reluctance to abandon tradition.

In general, race relations here are becoming adjusted to the modern pattern just about as rapidly as are other phases of the city's life.

White Charlestonians continue to buy a major portion of their sea food from the Ocean Fish Company—as they have for three generations—and to entrust the "re-antiquating" of 18th Century mansions to some of the city's highly successful colored contractors.

The boards of both the Community Chest and the Red Cross now are mixed and hold their meetings in complete harmony. Interracial boards also operate the Shaw Community Center and the Craft Shop Trade School for the handicapped.

Members of both races are made welcome at the annual meetings of the Family Agency, held this year at the Footlight Players' Workshop, and an interracial labor union delegation recently had dinner at the Ashley Grill on Spring Street.

Unity Lacking

Diminishing at a similarly unhurried rate are the complexion factionalism and other forms of class distinction for which Charleston once bore a reputation.

Relatively young Charlestonians are among those who will confide: "It is MUCH better than it used to be." Still there are those who feel that some of these decaying distinctions even now are retarding the development of a much-needed racial solidarity.

Difficulties are being encountered in the progress of several worthy ventures that can not easily be explained on the basis of poverty.

Not a Poor City

Charleston is not a poor city. Its total population of some 68,000 holds property valued at 13 million dollars and has more than 365 million deposited in banks.

It is the unchallenged center of activity and trade for 160,000 persons living in the Charleston metropolitan area.

The city's 32,000 colored inhabitants, almost half of the total, are represented in all the major fields of employment—ship building and repair, general manufacturing, wood processing, retail trade, service industries and fishing.

Pay Scales Up

They not only work, but hold prime contracts, in building construction, where wage scales run to $2.25 an hour for brick layers, $2.00 for electricians and cement finishers, and $1.75 for carpenters.

Approximately 400 school teachers enjoy full salary equalization, a score of doctors are considered among the very well-to-do and the undertakers are not complaining.

An even hundred churches in the Charleston area, no less than twenty of which have respective memberships of a thousand or more.

YMCA Finally Housed

In this setting, Charleston's 83-year-old Cannon Street YMCA just last March dedicated a gravely needed headquarters building

Since the branch was set up in 1867, it has passed through periods of complete inactivity, operation without funds, and of being housed, if at all, in old, converted frame buildings.

The new $40,000 brick structure at 61 Cannon Street was erected on a 105 x 480-foot lot which the Y has owned since 1916. While by no means adequate for the community's needs, it represents a step toward the degree of progress that Charleston has a right to expect of itself.

Budget Still Inadequate

There are no dormitory rooms, but none could be provided with the $12,000 working capital with which the new executive, the Rev. Emmett A. L. Lampkin, undertook the construction project shortly after coming here in June, 1948, from the West Side YMCA in Mt. Vernon. N.Y.

There are no full-time paid workers, and with monthly mortgage payments of $230 to be met, none can be hired until more liberal contributions are forthcoming to augment the $6,000 annual Community Chest allowance.

Its gymnasium and club room are being made available each Monday for the women and girls of the Coming Street YWCA because that unit, of which Miss Rose Huggins is executive, is completely without recreation facilities.

Center Staff Cooperates

The personnel crisis is partially relieved by a recently instituted program of co-operation with the Shaw Chapter, another Community agency whose staff, though meager, is less inadequate than its equipment.

Workers from the center, of which Allen L. Tibbs is director, use the YMCA facilities for a regular schedule of activities including badminton, ping pong and shuffle-board.

NEXT WEEK: How other institutions, organizations and individuals are meeting the challenge to overcome Charleston's complacency.

Cites Bigotry In Freedom Day Address

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — South Carolina is darker "than darkest Africa" Mrs. J. Waites Waring said in her address at the National Freedom Day luncheon at the Ritz Carlton hotel last week before 300 guests.

The wife of outspoken Federal Judge J. Waites Waring, U. S. Superior Court judge of South Carolina said that freedom in a "dream unfulfilled in South Carolina."

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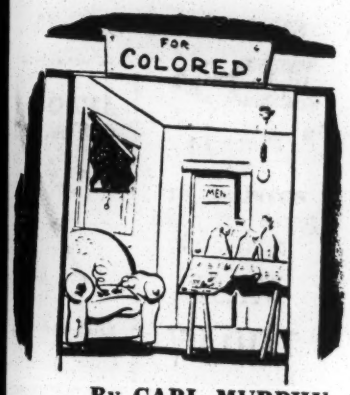
Her speech climaxed the tenth Freedom day celebration which began Wednesday night at Academy of Music in a program which featured Dr. Benjamin college in Atlanta Others on Mayes, president of Morehouse program were Bernard Samuel, mayor of Philadelphia; Dr. Rayford Logan, head of Howard university's history department; Dr. H. L. Dickerson, president of Bluefield State college, and the National Freedom day chorus under the direction of Miss A. C. Bilbrew.

Stay Out of Birmingham or Give It to the Mexicans

'For Colored' Rest Room at Airport Proves Dixie Town Does Not Know How to Treat Us With Decency; Mexicans Can Teach Lesson



By CARL MURPHY

BIRMINGHAM—The "colored" waiting room at the Birmingham airport is 9 feet wide and 15 feet long.

The furnishings include one solid card table covered with a newspaper on which have been put the lunches of four airport workers in paper bags.

Two-Tone Effect

There is also an "iron" couch seating three, an upholstered chair with the seat stuffing coming out and an unpainted shaky folding chair.

The walls were painted once, but that was some years ago. An attempt was made to wash the walls once, but the washer could only reach 6 feet from the floor so the upper part of the room is grimmier than the lower part.

Tiny separate toilets for colored men and colored women each 4 by 5 feet open into the colored waiting room.

The toilets are revolting. Wash basins and soap dishes are filthy so is the roller towel.

No effort is made to give colored travelers equal accommodations.

The Birmingham press and the Birmingham NAACP have a tremendous job to do.

A God-forsaken Hole

The Birmingham airport is a dump, an ugly, God-forsaken hole in the ground serving a city that makes steel and has no respect for God or colored people.

No one said anything to me nor did anything to me. They did not need to do so.

Just one look at the place is enough to reveal its criminal features, its air more polluted by race hate than by its blast furnaces.

It is the kind of a place a visitor resolves never to stop off again if he can help it.

Most Birmingham white people must be poor and illiterate, bitter and mean to permit such uncivilized conditions.

Seeing America at Worst

Foreigners have no trouble seeing the best side of America. Those who want to see it at its worst should not fail to land at the Birmingham airport.

I talked with Mexican friends about Birmingham. They knew as much about it as I did.

"We do not seem to be able to civilize Birmingham; how about turning it over to Mexico?' I suggested.

The response was quick and unanimous. "We know how to handle them down here."

I am convinced they meant it. The nicest thing we could do to the Birmingham airport is give it lock, stock and barrel to Mexico.

Report No Segregation At Norfolk Municipal Airport

NORFOLK, Va. —(ANP)— Negro leaders were given assurance last week that there will be no racial segregation at the new Norfolk Municipal Airport administration building which is scheduled to open May 5. Official notice that no segregation was planned was made on April 28 by City Manager C. A. Harrell.

The city manager's statement meant that Negro patrons will use the same dining room, and coffee shop, waiting room, toilets as white patrons, it was explained.

The city manager's statement was made in reply to a question raised by Dr. E. D. Burke, president of the Tidewater Area chapter of the Frontiers of America, and E. J. Taylor, prominent Negro civic leader and politician. They wanted an explantation for signs on rest rooms marked "white" and "colored."

Previously Mayor W. Fred Duckworth had received a letter from the Norfolk branch of the NAACP protesting segregated toilets at the airport or segregation in any other form. The letter was signed by the new branch president, Jerry O. Gilliam, and the branch secretary, Melvin E. Diggs.

It was made clear last week by city officials that there was no plan to maintain segregation of races for the facilities at the airport including the coffee shop and the dining room.

Segregation Ruled Out At New Norfolk Airport

THERE WILL be no segregation of the races in the use of any facilities at the new administration building and terminal at the Norfolk Municipal Airport.

This was the gist of a decision announced Saturday by City Manager C. A. HARRELL.

The decision is an example of enlightened government and prompt action on representations made by Negro citizens, press, and organizations working in commendable concert.

Authentic information is that no segregation had been planned at the new airport terminal other than in toilets. The designation of toilets by races was brought to the attention of the Aeolian Social and Beneficial Association at its April 18 meeting by Dr. JULIAN D. JACKSON. After discussion of the problem, that organization appointed a committee of three to take the matter up with the city manager. On April 19 the JOURNAL AND GUIDE published a front page editorial deploring the terminal segregation, pointing out that for many years no such segregated facilities had been set up in the old facilities at the airport, and reminding authorities that the new building had, to a great extent, been financed by federal funds.

On April 26 two members of the Aeolian committee, Dr. E. D. BURKE and E. J. TAYLOR, conferred with City Manager HARRELL. On April 27 a letter was received at City Hall, addressed to Mayor W. F. DUCKWORTH from the Norfolk Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protesting the segregated toilets. Meanwhile the Women's Council on Interracial Cooperation and the local branch of the National Council of Negro Women expressed deep concern in the matter and promised to support protests against the separate facilities.

City Manager HARRELL conferred with City Attorney JONATHAN W. OLD Jr., and E. O. JEWELL, director of the Norfolk Port Authority, which operates the airport, on April 27.

On April 28 City Manager HARRELL addressed a letter to Dr. BURKE, promising that "the toilets have been rearranged so that there will now be (none) with a racial designation."

Last Winter, in connection with the BOOTHE Bills introduced in the Virginia General Assembly, leading citizens and the majority of the press in Virginia gave testimony indicating that there has been considerable change of opinion with respect to racial segregation in public transportation and facilities related thereto. A few days ago the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* commended the action of Maryland legislature for repealing statutes requiring separation of races on public carriers, and said similar action could wisely be taken in Virginia.

All of these evidences of changing sentiment, as well as an awareness of the likely outcome of legal tests, no doubt convinced the local authorities that they should continue the no-segregation practice at Norfolk's Airport. Their decision is a good one. They have done the just and humane thing, and they deserve the plaudits and the support of all citizens of goodwill.

Airport Diner Opened to All

WASHINGTON

Belford V. Lawson Jr., announced last week an out-of-court settlement by Sky Chefs and the American Airlines of a suit against them arising out of their refusal to serve Colored airline passengers in the dining room of the Cincinnati Airport which is located across the Ohio River in Kentucky.

Sky Chefs, the concession holder at the Airport, has agreed in writing that no more discrimination will be practised and that effective immedately all persons will be served regardless of race or color.

Associated with Mr. Lawson in the suit were Attorneys Jawn Sandifer of New York, Theodore Berry and William McClain of Cincinnati.

Henderson, Myles File Suit

The case, which originally was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York and transferred to the District Court in Kentucky, arose when Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights and John Myles, a graduate student at the University of Indiana both passengers on American Airlines, were refused service.

Their plane had been grounded at the Cincinnati Airport due to weather conditions on Oct. 30, 1949. Both had been given cards entitling them to eat as guests of the American Airlines.

When they presented themselves for service, they were advised they could only be served in the kitchen or in the manager's office. They declined both offers. Immediately upon their arrival in Washington, Mr. Lawson was consulted and the suit filed.

After a year and a half of litigatio nin New York and Kentucky courts the above settlement was reached.

Both Henderson and Myles congratulated Lawson and his associates on their signal victory. Mr. Lawson was chief counsel in the case of Henderson V. the Southern Railway which outlawed discrimination in interstate dining car facilities.

Rules No Discrimination At West Virginia Airport

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP)—Federal Judge Ben Moore last week ruled that no color or racial bans may be obtained with regard to service in the coffee shop and restaurant in the Terminal building of Kanawha airport.

Expressing the opinion that to refuse to serve food to individuals purely because of color or race is unlawful and unconstitutional in a building constructed with public funds. Judge Moore enjoined the Kanawha County court and Sky Chefs, Inc., lessee of the restaurant facilities, from continuing the practice.

The injunction has been asked by Anderson H. Brown of Charleston and others, and the litigation was sponsored by the Charleston Branch of the NAACP.

The complainants cited a number of instances in which members of the Negro race were denied service, and charged that the action on the part of all the defendants was "malicious, capricious, arbitrary and in violation of the 14th amendment."

Judge Moore's ruling came after the case had been submitted to him on the pleadings of the plaintiffs. There was no evidence taken in court, but simply argument by counsel in support and resistance to the plaintiffs' motion the judgment be entered on that basis.

Arguments were heard by the judge in chambers.

In finding for the plaintiffs, Judge Moore brushed aside the claim Sky Chefs, Inc., that it was operating the coffee shop and restaurant purely on a proprietary basis, entirely separate from any governmental connection, and therefore could not be considered an agent of the County Court.

He likewise rejected the allgation of the County Court that it had no control or supervision over Sky Chefs.

Under terms of its lease with the County Court, Sky Chefs pay the court a percentage of gross receipts each month.

In addition to Brown, plaintiffs included Garfield L. Jackson, Lon Hairston and Sadie Hairston, all of Charleston; Theresa Snowden of Philadelphia; M. C. Allen of Lynchburg, Va., and Capt. Herrington of Long Beach, California.

Judge Moore also held that costs of the court proceedings should be paid by the defendants.

The plaintiffs were represented by T. G. Nutter, president of the Charleston branch and West Virginia State conference, and Willard L. Brown, chairman of the Legal Redress committee of both organizations.

Judge Ends Race Ban At W. Va. Airport

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Discrimination is out at the terminal building of Kanawha airport.

This was Federal Judge Ben Moore's ruling last week as he ordered the Kanawha county court and Sky Chefs to stop denying service to patrons purely because of color or race.

The suit had been brought by Anderson H. Brown of Charleston and others. They were represented by Atty. T. G. Nutter, president of the West Va. State conference of NAACP, and Atty. Willard L. Brown.

U. S. Hits Bias at Airports

WASHINGTON — The Houston (Texas) Municipal Airport stands to lose its Federal appropriation unless it furnishes suitable facilities for colored travelers. This was brought out last week when the Civil Aeronautics Administration as much as demanded that the airport authorities comply or have withdrawn Federal aid amounting to $1,500,000.

The CAA action followed a complaint of racial discrimination at the airport lodged by the NAACP which has charged that suitable eating facilities and rest rooms do not exist at the port for Negroes.

CAA officials said last week that they had no information about a complaint over rest rooms, but they understood that the protest centers around eating facilities. The Houston Airport has already received about $1,730,000 in Federal aid and so far has an additional $163,000 earmarked for it for the current year.

Houston Airport Advised To Offer Cafe for Negroes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Civil Aeronautics Administration Wednesday called on city authorities of Houston to provide Negro air travelers with as suitable eating facilities as white persons enjoy at the municipal airport.

Officials said the CAA demand involved at least an implied threat of cutting off federal aid if Houston authorities fail to comply.

The CAA action followed a complaint of racial discrimination at the airport, lodged by the National Association for the advancement of Colored People.

Earlier, the Houston Post carried a story indicating the CAA had threatened to cancel approximately $1,500,000 in federal aid unless the airport halted segregation in its restrooms.

CAA officials said they had no information about a complaint over restrooms. They said they understood the complaint centered on eating facilities.

But in Houston, Airport Mgr. Paul Koonce said he had been told by CAA representatives that any segregation in the new airport washrooms "may affect future aid."

Pullman Porters Win Another Battle

Down in Arkansas, Negroes have won a battle against a move to put a white conductor or brakeman in charge of Pullman cars to "protect womanhood."

Mass pressure has defeated the bill which reflected upon the integrity and decency of Negro Pullman porters.

Through all the years that Negro porters have had charge of Pullman passengers, there have been but very few instances in which women have been molested. The cases can be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

Negro Pullman porters have been as solid as the rock of Gibralter. Their reputation has been unsullied. They are highly respected and revered by the travelling public.

This was just another attempt on the part of a lily-white union to get more jobs for its members. Some trains are not long enough to have a Pullman conductor. In such instances, the Pullman porter has charge. This is the sensible, logical and economical way for the train to be operated.

We are glad that the state legislature of Arkansas had the good judgment to defeat the "white conductor" bill. It was a vicious slap at the reputation of a group of men who deserve only commendation and respect from the American public.

Bill Passes In Arkansas In Favor Of Having A White Conductor On Every Pullman

MEMPHIS, TENN. —(SNS)— **LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — A bill was passed in the House of Representatives by State Representative Paul Van Dalsen, of Perry County Arkansas, and had for its purpose and subject to have a white Pullman Car conductor on every car where there is a Negro Porter, for the protections of white women and children. The following letter from the Supreme Counsel of the Southern Association for the Improvement of Colored Citizens and Good Citizenship, this is the personal opinion of the Counsel and not the opinion of the paper for or against. Editor's note.**

Re: H. B. No. 135 Subject: Conductor on every Pullman Car, for the Protection of Women and Children

Hon. Paul Van Dalsen
House of Representatives
Little Rock, Ark.
Dear Sir

I write you for and in behalf of our members who reside in Arkansas as their Supreme Counsel, in regard to the above captioned and entitled piece of legislation. It is hard to conceive in this intelligent and modern age, any elected representative of the American People would foster or sponsor such an infamous piece of legislation, that has for its purpose and subject matter to charge a whole race of 15,000,000 persons of this country and about a million live in your State, as being rapists.

Sir, your bill charges every colored pullman porter as a rapist. Are you going to charge these people as rapists before the crime is committed, warrant issued or indictment drawn for such a crime? Will you tell the people whom you represent that their chauffeurs, yard men, etc., who happen to be of the Negro Race, are all rapist; persons Supply Co. for all of their home they have trusted for years? Do they rapists? Can they be trusted? Do you have to stand over them you have colored male servants in your home or on your farm are and watch them for the protection of your wife and children? I am sure you do not do that, and your constituents who voted for such a nefarius and infamous piece of legislation have the same. I do not believe Governor McMath would sign such a bill, and too sir, can you trust those conductors mention-answer this question.

You know and I know that a bill like this one is unconstitutional and class legislation, and would not stand up under a test in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and who would know in a time of man shortage that the Pullman Company would not appoint a person of color as conductor then this bill would debar such for the company and the conductor, that certainly would abridge the privileges of both, and too who is going to pay the expenses of these extra conductors. Does your bill carry an appropriation to pay their expenses and salaries or will the State of Arkansas pay it. That is to be considered.

Yes, this kind of legislation is a reflection on any people, and a disgrace to the State of Arkansas, where thousands of honorable persons of my race live, and would you ask yourself the question, would you be in the Arkansas House of Representatives from your County if my people in Perry County had been given a fair deal in the election? Do you believe in fair play, if so why would you strike in the back $15,000,000 of the most loyal citizens of this country, but defenseless in legislation, and are not in your Senate or House to defend themselves, yet they pay taxes, and assume the responsibility of any citizen of Arkansas.

Agree To End Jim Crow On American Airlines

NEW YORK—Jim Crow practices on the American Airlines came to an end last week.

During a conference in the Queens District attorney's office, the company agreed to discontinue the practice of marking reservation orders with a code number designating passengers as Negroes.

The bias was exposed by Gabriel Gladstone, 22, of 91-50 195th st., Hollis Queens, when he was fired as a ticket agent for American Airlines, after he refused to place the code number on the phoned reservation of a woman with a southern accent. The complaint was filed by the American Jewish congress.

Gladstone said that all of the airline ticket agents were instructed to employ a code number: E-111, to identify Negro passengers, or in the case of a phoned reservation, passengers thought to be Negroes.

The vice president of the company said: that "not only is the practice to be discontinued forthwith, but that under no circumstances is a notation to be made of a passenger's race, color or creed.

the Congress on information received from a discharged ticket agent at LaGuardia Field, Gabriel Gladstone of Holis, Queens.

According to Gladstone, all American Airlines' agents were ordered to use Code E-111 to designate that the passenger is a Negro, or, in case of a telephone reservation was presumed to be a Negro.

When Gladstone refused to use the code number in connection with a telephone reservation he was making for a woman with a Southern accent he was fired immediately.

Gladstone took his complaint to the AJC whose counsel held that the practice he revealed violated Section 40 of the State Civil Rights law forbidding discrimination at any place of public accommodation.

The American Airlines' counsel also promised to have discriminatory practices eliminated from its training manual. As a result of the agreement, the AJC dropped charges.

Airline Forced to End Bias

NEW YORK—American Airlines agreed last Wednesday to discontinue the practice of marking a reservation order with a code number to designate a passenger as a Negro, following a conference of attorneys for American Airlines and the American Jewish Congress in offices of Queens District Attorney Sullivan.

The action came a week after a complaint was filed by

Court Bans JC on Day Coaches

Judge Soper Calls Regulation 'Invalid'

RICHMOND

The regulation of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad that required segregation of passengers on day coaches, Saturday, was ruled invalid by the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The ruling is in line with that of the United States Supreme Court, last year, in the Henderson case, which banned segregation of any kind in dining cars on the various Southern railroads.

The decision overrode a ruling of the United States District Court in Richmond, in which the segregation orders of the railroad was declared "a responsible" regulation in a suit brought against the railroad by William C. Chance of Parmele, N.C.

Contrary to Constitution

The Circuit Court's decision on appeal of the case was made by Judge Morris A. Soper of Baltimore, who stated that since the rule "unlawfully burdens inter-State commerce," it is contrary to the section of the Federal Constitution which empowers Congress to regulate inter-State commerce.

The jurist pointed out that the segregation rule was not enforced uniformly, in that the company does not apply the rule in Pullman or in dining cars, and does not enforce it in coaches between Washington and Richmond.

The regulation "adds to the burden upon the traffic by increasing confusion and discomfort of the passengers," Judge Soper stated, pointing out that he could only conclude, because o this, that the rule "must be declared invalid."

Line's Tactics Murderous

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is the same railroad on which Fletcher H. Martin, 25, an orderly at Provident Hospital, Baltimore, was shot to death by a conductor in April, 1947, for refusing to move into a jim-crow coach.

Martin, who allegedly was asleep at the time the conductor began herding colored passengers out of the car in which they were into a segregated one, was en route to Dunn, N.C., to visit his family.

A suit brought by the AFRO-AMERICAN against the Atlantic Coast Line Co. in 1946, on behalf of Ralph Matthews, William Scott and the Rev. William H. Jernagin, had established through the Circuit Court of Appeals — the right of reserved-seat passengers to ride uninterruptedly in the same coach while in inter-State travel.

No Immediate Appeal

Railroad officials in Wilmington, N.C., while refusing to comment upon the decision, said that it would be some time before an appeal is considered.

Mr. Chance, 66, the plaintiff in the recent suit, is a school teacher. He set forth the fact that he boarded a southbound Atlantic Coast Line train in Washington on June 25, 1948, while on his way from Philadelphia to Rocky Mount, N.C.

He said that after taking a seat in the car assigned to white passengers when the train reached Richmond, he refused to move to a coach assigned to colored persons both in Richmond and in Petersburg.

Court Must Right Wrong

When he refused to move at the third request, in Emporia, Va., he was ejected from the train and thrown into jail by police officers, court records show.

Chance won a $50 verdict in Federal District Court on the second part of his suit in which he charged he was arrested unlawfully in Emporia.

This ruling was sent back to the District Court along with Saturday's finding that the segregation rule was invalid, which means that Chance will undoubtedly get a larger award in his suit against the railroad.

Court Ruled In Favor Of W. C. Chance

Carrier Asks Race Segregation Policy Be Declared Valid

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad last Friday ask the United States Supreme Court to review a ruling that a Jim Crow regulation adopted by the carrier was invalid.

The railroad contends that it has the right to adopt and enforce against interstate passengers a rule requiring racial segregation when such rule is in accord with the customs, traditions and usuages of the people of the territory through which the carrier operates.

The judgment sought to be reviewed was handed down by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of William C. Chance, of Rocky Mount, N. C., who obtained a judgment for $50 against the railroad for his arrest for refusing to move to a Jim Crow coach.

CHANCE PURCHASED A round-trip day-coach ticket from Rocky Mount to Philadelphia and return. On the return trip he traveled by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac from Washington to Richmond, and the Atlantic Coast Line from Richmond to Rocky Mount.

At Washington, Chance changed trains. The R. F. and P. no longer maintains any rules requiring segregation of white and colored passengers. The Atlantic Coast Line has in effect a "separate but equal" rule.

On arrival in Richmond, the R. F. and P engine was disconnected and an Atlantic Coast Line engine connected, Coast Line employees took charge, and from that point it was an Atlantic Coast Line train.

While the train was standing in Richmond, an Atlantic Coast Line porter requested white passengers seated in the three forward coaches to move to the two rear coaches, and colored passengers seated in the two rear coaches to move forward into one of the "colored" coaches.

* * *

CHANCE TOLD THE porter he would not move. While the train was between Richmond and Petersburg—some twenty miles south of Richmond—the conductor twice requested Chance to move and he twice refused.

The conductor wired ahead to Emporia, Va., the next stop south of Petersburg, and asked for policemen to meet the train. The policemen boarded the train at Emporia and when Chance again refused to move he was escorted from the train by the policemen.

Chance sued the Atlantic Coast Line for breach of contract, unlawful assault, ejectment from the train, and unlawful arrest and incarceration.

The jury answered in the affirmative the questions of whether he was ejected from the train for violating a rule known to him and whether the rule was reasonable. It was unable to agree on the third question of whether the railroad caused Chance's arrest. Chance was awarded damages of $50.

* * *

UPON CHANCE'S APPEAL, the judgment of the lower court sustaining his ejectment was reversed

Upon the judgment of $50 against the railroad for the arrest, the Court of Appeals held that that judgment had to be set aside because the case was tried on the erroneous theory that the regulation was valid, and the verdict of the jury was necessarily affected by that theory.

It is that ruling, which Atlantic Coast Line is seeking to have the Supreme Court set aside.

Another Rail Suit

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad faces a $15,000 damage suit, brought by two complainants, Paul Walker of Boston, Mass. and his daughter, who claim that on their journey South in 1949, they were forced to move out into a filthy jim crow coach at Jacksonville, Florida. And that on their return home they were forced to undergo similar "humiliation and public embarrassment and physical discomforts."

The only answer the railroad has for the suit is that it, being in Boston, is without the jurisdiction and therefore a lack of proper venue. The case is quite similar to that of Mrs. Lillie Belle Perez, a fifty year-old New York widow, who on April 5, 1948, purchased a seat on the "reserved coaches" of the "Silver Meteor," a through train from New York to Tampa, Florida. This train travels over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad from New York to Richmond and then over the Seaboard's tracks, changing crews at Richmond.

After the train left Richmond, Mrs. Perez despite her protests, was forced to move from her reserved seat to a Jim Crow coach. And, to add insult to injury, when Mrs. Perez's train reached Wildwood, Fla., she was transferred to a local train "marked for colored only".

On her return to New York in June, she sued the two railroads for $100,000 and filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which she withdrew after her suit was settled. Her case against the Pennsylvania Railroad was dismissed. Mrs. Perez was able to collect damages to $1,500 because the United States Supreme Court ruled more than once against Jim Crow practices in Interstate travel.

One by one, Negroes who face such humiliating experiences are going into court for relief. And despite that, certain roads persist in violating the ruling. Since the United States Supreme Court ruled out segregation in Interstate accommodation last June in the Elmer Henderson case, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that it has received more than 50 complaints by Negroes, claiming discrimination in train and bus travel.

Coast Line Railroad Is Charged With Bias

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — The rule of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad requiring the segregation of colored and white passengers traveling interstate was declared invalid by the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals last Saturday.

The appeals court ruled that the regulation of the Coast Line, which has its headquarters at Wilmington, North Carolina, "unlawfully burdens interstate commerce" and therefore was in violation of the section of the Federal Constitution giving Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce.

It was believed that the ruling would also apply to similar regulations of other railroads and buses operating in the South.

The decision was handed down on an appeal by William C. Chance from a judgment of the Federal District Court here.

It held that the District Court was in error when it directed a judgment in the case "on the theory that the regulation was valid.

Chance, a 66-year-old teacher of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, said he was en route from Philadelphia to Rocky Mount and boarded a southbound Coast Line train in Washington on June 25, 1946.

The trial record disclosed that he took a seat in a coach assigned to white passengers when the train reached Richmond. Both here and in Petersburg, Virginia, Chance refused to go to a Jim Crow coach when requested to do so by the conductor.

After a third refusal in Emporia Virginia, he was taken off the train by police officers and jailed on a charge of disorderly conduct.

He sued the Coast Line.

The District Court held that the railroad's segregation rule was reasonable. The appeals court reversed the judgment and remanded the case for a new trial.

Enforcement of the Coast Line regulation, the appeals court said, "interferes with the uniformity which should characterize interstate carriage from one end of the route to the other" and "its irregular enforcement adds to the burden upon the traffic by increasing the confusion and discomfort."

The case now goes back to the District Court for trial to determine whether Chance is entitled to a judgment for his arrest and confinement.

In its opinion, the appellate court pointed out that the Coast Line did not enforce the segregation rule in Pullman or dining cars, nor does it apply it in coaches between Washington and Richmond.

Rail Segregation Held Invalid

RICHMOND, Va., Jan., 27—(AP). The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Saturday declared invalid a rule of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad requiring the segregation of passengers in interstate commerce.

The court said the regulation "unlawfully burdens interstate commerce" and is therefore contrary to the section of the federal constitution that empowers Congress to regulate interstate commerce.

William C. Chance sued the railroad after allegedly having been ejected from one of its trains in Emporia, Va., for failure to move to a coach asigned to Negroes.

A 65-year-old Negro schoolteacher from Parmele, N. C., Chance said he was en route from Philadelphia to Rocky Mount, N. C., and boarded a southbound ACL train in Washington on June 25, 1948.

The court record disclosed he took a seat in a coach that was asigned to white passengers when the train reached Richmond. Both there and in Petersburg, Chance refused a conductor's request to move to a coach for Negroes, according to the record.

After a third refusal in Emporia, he was ousted from the train by police officers.

Capital Transit Co. Retains Job Policy

State of Emergency for America Has Not Banished Race Prejudice

OFFICIAL BLAMES WHITE WORKERS

Public Utilities Commission Won't Act to Improve Service

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Will 1951 bring more skilled employment opportunities for colored workers in public utilities in Washington?

A flat "no" was the answer of E. C. Giddings, vice-president of the Capital Transit Company, the first such company asked this question since the beginning of the new year.

Giddings added:

"Conditions are no different now than they were when we tried it in 1944 when the President's Fair Employment Commission forced us to do so.

Cites Work Stoppage

"Then we had a work stoppage and we are not inclined to risk disrupting our service to the people of Washington for the sake of integration.

"We don't think the time is ripe and we won't try it again at this time unless enough pressure is brought to bear to make us do so."

The AFRO's reply to that question is: "We will endeavor to supply that pressure."

PUC "Passes Buck"

The Public Utilities Commission, the organization that tells Capital Transit and all other public utility companies what it can and cannot do choses to pass the buck.

E. L. Milligan, executive secretary of PUC, said that his organization "is only concerned with rates and services and has no jurisdiction over what manner of personnel Capital Transit hires."

It is our impression, however, that Mr. Milligan apparently is not familiar with the provisions of the act that created the Public Utilities Commission and set forth its powers and authority.

CTC Admits It's Undermanned

The Capital Transit Company, a private industry, but charged with the responsibility of transporting the thousands of workers in Washington and surrounding areas to other help.

Capital Transit Company's personnel director, Godsyer Butler, gave the over-all number of employees of the company as 4,200. Only between 440 and 450 of these are colored.

Among these are a few mechanics, a breakdown of which was not available, he stated; one assistant foreman, one welder and the rest messengers and janitors, the latter representing the vast majority of the colored workers.

Advertising for Employees

Even as I talked to Mr. Giddings in his office high above the Potomac in old Georgetown Capital Transit building three ads in one daily newspaper, alone, had been run, calling for streetcar and bus operators, clerks (outdoor) and an IBM machine operator.

Such ads have also appeared from time to time in newspapers throughout the South, particularly; while placards advertising for streetcar and bus operators may be seen from time to time on the front of and inside both trolleys and motor vehicles.

Yet this same company refuses to consider a lucrative job market that can supply the manpower to give adequate service to the people of the District of Columbia, purely on the basis of race.

1944 Incident Recalled

The incident that Giddings referred to back in 1944, when the President's Fair Employment Commission was in operation, centered around the fact that an agreement was reached to try using colored streetcar operators.

The names of three persons, colored, were brought up, two of whom were Capital Transit employees, for bus operator jobs. One, a mechanic at the time declined to try for the operator post. The outsider left town and showed no further interest. The third person decided to try it.

He went through the pre-training period. When the morning came for him to make the trial run, a white operator who had worked for the company some 26 years refused to take the new colored recruit out.

He spread the word around and others followed suit. According to Giddings, they turned in their sheets, which in effect authorizes their operations for the day.

Excuse Used Ever Since

Capital Transit has used this excuse ever since, whenever the government and defense plants admits that it cannot do that job adequately.

It admits that its services are decidedly limited because of lack of streetcar and bus operators, outdoor and indoor clerks and

MEN

STREETCAR

BUS OPERATORS

AGES 23-55

No Experience Needed
Paid While Learning
Average Earnings
Over $65 Per Week
After Qualifying

STEADY WORK
PAID VACATIONS
SICK LEAVE

Apply Mon. Through Fri.
8:30 A.M.

CAPITAL TRANSIT

36th and M Sts. N.W.
Take No. 80 Rosslyn Car

(Sample of CTC Ad From Daily)

question has come up as their reason for not using colored operators. Giddings always says the tenor of the men's feeling is the same.

When asked whether Capital Transit has made any effort to educate its personnel to accept members of the colored race in such capacities, he countered with the statement that "we have run a few items in our trade paper."

Many Already Can Operate

Giddings had no answer for the fact that many of the mechanics who know how to operate Capital Transit buses and streetcars—who do so as part of their daily duties in spotting them and getting them ready for duty—need no training nor do they have to go on trial runs. What about them?

It is my opinion that the Public Utilities Commission, long accused of adhering to the dictates of Capital Transit officials and other power utilities, is simply ducking the issue.

Four Negroes Ask $40,000 From Wilson Line

By The Associated Press

Four Negroes yesterday asked $40,000 damages from the Wilson Line Operating Co., charging racial discrimination in the firm's Potomac River Steamboat Service.

The four—Helena Haley and Charles Haley of Cleveland, and Lencie Malloy and Prunella Norwood of Washington—filed their complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

They alleged they were refused tickets aboard a Wilson boat last September 15 when they sought passage to Mount Vernon.

The petition asserted this was "solely" because the four were Negroes and said this involved discrimination forbidden by the Interstate Commerce Act. Each asked $10,000 damage for "needless embarrassment and humiliation."

The Wilson Line had no immediate comment.

Ask $40,000 In Four Suits

WASHINGTON — Four suits charging violation of the Interstate Commerce Act were filed against the Wilson Line Operating Company here last week, asking a total of $40,000 in damages on grounds of racial discrimination in the firm's Potomac River steamboat service. The complaints were filed with the ICC.

Entering the suits were: Mrs. Helena Haley and Charles Haley of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lencie Malloy and Mrs. Prunella Norwood of Washington. The four said they had been denied passage aboard a Wilson Line boat on Sept. 15, solely because they were Negroes, and that this is in violation of the ICC act. Each asked $10,000 damages for "needless embarrassment and humiliation."

Wilson Line Ordered Not to Deny Negroes Excursion Tickets

Racial discrimination in the sale of tickets for excursion boat trips on the Potomac River was outlawed by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday.

In a decision directing the Wilson Line to "cease and desist" from refusing to sell tickets to colored persons in the future, the commission refused to award damage to four persons who had brought suit against the line.

The suit, filed by Loncie Malloy of 3321 Ames street N.E., Prunella Norwood of 1026 Park road N.W. and Helena and Charles Haley of Cleveland, asked that each be awarded $10,000 damages for the "public humiliation" they suffered when they were denied tickets on September 15, 1950.

The commission refused to award damages, contending that a showing of "some specific pecuniary injury" had not been made in the case. There was no evidence that any one other than the four knew that they were being turned away from the ticket window.

The four who complained said they were told at the time that they were being refused tickets because the Wilson Line operated in conformity with "the community's custom of segregation."

The commission said refusal to sell tickets to Negroes involved "unreasonable prejudice." The company told the commission at a hearing on the complaint that it is no longer engaging in such refusal.

38b 1951 Florida

Last Bombing Threat Scored By Fla. Lawyer

Atlanta, Ga., Daily World

MIAMI, Fla. —(INS) — A Florida state attorney said Monday that the person responsible for the terroristic bombings in Miami could be given the death penalty.

State Attorney Glenn C. Mincer made the statement following yesterday's attempt to bomb a Catholic church. Dec. 12 25 51

Mincer said the bomber could be prosecuted under a state law which prohibits throwing a bomb in a public place. He labeled the bomber a "psychopathic individual."

And he added:

"It is also my opinion that most of the bombing cases clearly show a deformed mind and that the facts give no clear indication of any organized religious or racial dissension among the citizens of our community."

Sunday bombing attempt was revealed when a stick of dynamite with a charred fuse was found near St. Peter and Paul's church several hours after a suburban police chief received a warning by telephone that a Catholic church would be bombed Christmas day.

The anonymous caller said the church would be bombed "to prove we aren't prejudiced against jews."

During the past six months, unoccupied Negro apartment houses and Jewish places of worship have been damaged, but no one has been injured. Daily Worker 3

Miami Police Chief Walter Headley said the bomb which was found near the church yesterday could not have gone off because the fuse was not seated in the powder. He said the bomb was an "amateur job."

We Must Protect Our Own Rights

Railroads which operate in the southern states are giving up their jim crow coaches reluctantly. In the old tradition of the southern die-hards, they cling to custom as they would to a departing loved one. On many roads, separate cars for Negroes are still provided—next to the engine. The only differnce is that the coaches of today, especially on the air-conditioned streamlined trains, are similar in appearance and cleanliness to the coaches maintained for white passengers. The old dirty, smoky, spit-ridden jim crow coach of former days is fading away.

The jim crow coach is maintained in spite of and in defiance of U. S. Supreme Court rulings declaring such accommodations in public travel a violation of a citizen's constitutional rights. The railroads know they are violating the high court's mandate, but they feel free to do so because Negro coach passengers for the most part accept these "separate and sometimes equal" accommodations without question or complaint.

The Negro passenger himself could bring a timely and long-awaited end to the jim crow coach almost overnight if he insisted upon his rights. Any passenger who demands to be seated outside the jim crow coach is usually given a place elsewhere immediately. Conductors are familiar with the Supreme Court rulings and few of them will take the chance of dragging their company through a lawsuit by forcing a passenger to take inferior or separate accommodations. If a passenger refuses to enter a coach "reserved" for Negroes or if he refuses to move out of a "mixed" coach when a southern state border is reached, the conductor usually will shrug his shoulders and go on about other duties.

But, regrettably, by and large, the Negro passenger who rides coach through the South is content to occupy the jim crow coach. He is so accustomed to having a place set aside for him in public places, on street cars, busses and trains that it never occurs to him that he no longer has a special "place" on a train if he is travelling across state lines. For Negroes who have spent most of their lives in the South, such a complacent attitude is understandable. They don't easily differentiate between interstate travel and riding on a bus within a southern city, where Negro and white passengers are separated by law, violation of which may send him to jail.

Therefore, it is up to the leaders of the South who know the difference to educate the masses on their newly-acquired rights and privileges of citizenship and to set an example for them in their use. It is also up to the leaders and citizens of the North who travel South to stick up for their rights and not follow the pattern of least resistence when they are below the Mason and Dixon line.

Courageous leadership—such as that shown by the parents of Clarendon county, S. C. and by Negro citizens in Texas and Virginia—is what is needed in the South to release the hold that old man Jim Crow has on the Negro. The recent convention of the N.A.A.C.P. in Atlanta went a long way toward opening the eyes of the southern Negro to what can be done in the South. When the white southerner learns that the Negro is not going to "take it" any longer, he will meet him half way—perhaps more than half. But the Negro must first indicate that he wants his full citizenship rights and take progressive steps—always within the law—to get them.

Bus Travel In South Rugged Soldier Finds

PITTSBURG, Cal.—The great difficulty with which Negroes still travel in the South, even servicemen in uniform, is vividly depicted by Pfc. Bernard O. Ames in a letter addressed to the Journal and Guide.

Pfc. Ames, a member of Company C, Replacement Battalion, at Camp Stoneman here and a native of Tidewater Virginia, gave the facts to the Guide because "your paper has been my favorite since childhood."

THIS IS HIS account of his recent experience:

"Enroute to Camp Stoneman, Cal., through Anniston, to Birmingham, Ala., The Greyhound bus which I was scheduled to ride was very crowded. I understand that only eight seats are allotted for Negroes under these conditions. However, in the case I am referring to only five were occupied by Negroes, the remainder were filled with whites.

"As the bus proceeded several white patrons were let off at their respective destinations, leaving several vacant seats. Instead of the whites moving up in order to make space in the rear for Negro standees, they remained seated throughout the bus, monopolizing several seats, until some fellow soldier suggested they move to the front in order that the Negro soldiers might obtain seats for the remainder of the trip.

"Upon reaching Birmingham, I noticed that Negroes found sleeping in the waiting room were awakened by the police in a most rude, disrespectful, and almost brutal manner for a ticket check.

* * *

"I REMEMBER how the NAACP fought for improvements or equality in the interstate travel cases a few years ago.

Girl Fined $69 In Trolley Case

An 18 year old girl, riding to work early Saturday was arrested for sitting in front of a white man on an English Avenue trolley, and fined $69 the same morning.

The young girl was listed as Miss Julia Mae Lewis, 18, of 362 Gray Street, N. W.

Later, Saturday, in an interview, Miss Lewis told an Atlanta World reporter that she did not sit down in front of the man. She said she was riding the trolley with a friend, who got off at a stop where a white man got on. She added she was talking to the girl out of the window and failed to notice a white patrolman get on the bus.

Miss Lewis said the officer greeted her with "Nigger," do you know what you're doing?" The girl said she then first noticed the white man sitting behind her.

Miss Lewis said the officer then told her, "You aint got no business sitting in front of white people." The girl said she then was taken to the police station where she was informe dthe officer would "beat h--" out of her if she disagreed with the accusations.

The girl said the judge first set her fine at $13, but the officer asked him to raise it because she had cursed him. The fine was then changed to $69 or 80 days in jail, Miss Lewis said. Miss Lewis said she at no time use profanity against the officer, but that he did swear at her several times.

Action Hinted On Segregation

ATLANTA, Jan. 9—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today threatened legal action to outlaw segregation on trolleys in Atlanta unless Negroes are given "decent treatment" on transit lines.

C. L. Harper, local head of the N. A. A. C. P., at the same time protested the arrest last Saturday of a Negro girl, Julia Lewis, 18, who allegedly disregarded the city's segregation law.

Harper quoted the girl as saying she took a seat on a trolley and that a white man entered later and sat behind her. Under the segregation rules, white passengers are seated from the front toward the rear. Negroes from the rear toward the front.

Harper said the girl declared she did not "knowingly" violate the segregation law. He charged arresting officers cursed and used abusive language. She was fined $69.

He said resolutions are being sent city officials and the Atlanta Transit Company, protesting the girl's arrest. The association also is asking that policies be changed, eliminating a rule that Negroes must leave by rear doors of buses and trolleys.

City and transit company officials said they would await the resolutions from the N. A. A. C. P.. and study them. John Gerson, vice-president and general manager of the transit company, said, however, that the firm would be governed under any circumstances by existing state and city segregation laws.

Records at police headquarters show the girl was arrested on three disorderly conduct counts—resisting arrest, cursing officers and violation of city and state segregation laws. The court record shows she received fines of $28 on the first count, $13 on the second count and $28 on the third, although the third fine was suspended.

Harper said the local demands were intended to bring concessions rather than change the overall segregation pattern.

38b 1951

Sues Bus Co. For Discrimination

The Smoky Mountain Stages Inc., has been sued by W. R. Saxon, prominent Negro realtor and insurance official of Asheville, N. C., for discriminatory practices. The case, which will be heard in the Buncombe County Superior Court at Asheville, may involve several Atlantans as witnesses.

The incident from which the suit evolved occurred in Atlanta about a month ago. Saxon stated that he boarded the bus in Atlanta for return to Asheville.

He stated that he seated himself in the third seat from the rear but was asked to move to the back seat. Refusing to do so on the grounds that he was perfectly comfortable where he was, Saxon kept his seat.

Whereupon, he stated, bus station officials and police were summoned. When told by an Atlanta policeman that he must either move or get off, Saxon moved to the rear seat.

In his suit, Saxon asks a total of $15,000. The bus company declined comment. There were several other passengers on the bus at the time and they may be called to Asheville to testify.

Georgia

SECOND DYNAMITE BLAST ROCKS NEGRO HOME

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

A home at 439 Fourth Street, N. W. in a predominantly white neighborhood — was the scene of a dynamite blast early Thursday morning when a house, recently purchased by a Negro family was "bombed" ten days after a previous incident occurred only a few doors away.

Radio Patrolmen N. W. Smith and A. W. Wilson said that a bomb apparently was exploded on the front porch of the unoccupied house, causing damage to the floor and wall of the porch. A window was also blown out by the blast.

This bombing followed by ten days an explosion at 424 Fourth Street, N. W., when a house recently purchased by Alonzo Johnson, of 152 Boulevard, suffered a ripped up section of the floor of the living room.

Witnesses in both instances said they saw white men running away following the explosions.

Practically all of the houses in this block have been sold to Negroes, according to residents of the block, although only two families have actually moved in. Latest reports said that Johnson had finished making repairs of his damaged home and moved in since the bombing.

Johnson previously told an Atlanta World reporter that he was going to move into his new home even though there was a possibility of another bombing.

Police quoted a white resident of the block as saying Thursday that she saw two white men drive off in a black sedan a few seconds before the explosion at 439 Fourth Street occurred.

The officers also said that they learned that the house damaged Thursday was sold in May by a white resident through the Colzie Realty Co., of 5 Chestnut Street, N. W. to a family whose name they were unable to learn. The house reportedly was evacuated by its white tenants about one week ago.

The neighborhood has allegedly been zoned for colored tenants. The street, which is still occupied almost entirely by whites is just around the corner from Tumlin Street, which is almost complete-

ly occupied by colored people.

According to the Atlanta Police Department, no arrests have been made in connection with either bombing.

Negro Woman Files Suit; Stood Up on Bus in State

WASHINGTON —(AP)— A Chicago Negro woman is seeking $100,000 damages because, she says, she was forced to stand in the aisle of a bus for five hours between Memphis, Tenn., and Ruleville, Miss.

The complainant, Jennie B. Lyons, accused the Illinois Greyhound lines of racial discrimination during a September, 1949, trip.

Her complaint and claim for damages was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

She contended that "solely because she was a Negro" she was forced to stand during the 150-mile trip although there were seats empty in a section of the bus set aside for whites.

As a result, she stated, she suffered physical pain and humiliation.

Woman Sues Bus Line for Race Bias

BIRMINGHAM—A woman passenger who said that a Greyhound Bus Company operator forced her to give up her seat to two white men has filed a $10,000 damage suit against the company in Federal Court here.

Mrs. Lillie Leanier, who filed the complaint, also charged that she was made to get off the bus by the driver at Waco, Tenn., June 22, 1951. Mrs. Leanier, whose complaint said that she took the rear seat in the bus, said that she was deprived of her seat because of her color.

Filed by Atty. William Allison, the complaint also asks for punitive damages.

38b 1951

Illinois Central Railroad

Woman Traveler Charges Railroad With Jim Crow

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Miss Vera Johnson filed a complaint through Meyer H. Goldstein, an assistant to State's Atty. Boyle, with the Illinois Commerce Commission here last week, charging that the Illinois Central Railroad operates a "jimcrow" car for Negroes on its City of New Orleans train.

Miss Johnson, in her statement, said that she was enroute to Canton, Miss., last July 1 when the incident occurred. She said her ticket was stamped "Car 2" and that she had to walk the length of the train to the last car which had been provided for the "exclusive use of Negro passengers on a segregated basis."

She added that "Car 2" had no unoccupied seats, but there were some vacant seats in other cars. When she attempted to get a seat in other than the jimcrow car, she was "physically prevented" from doing so.

A spokesman for the railroad issued a denial that Negroes are segregated on any of its trains.

Charge Jim Crow On IC Railroad

The Illinois Central railroad was charged with operating Jim Crow cars on the City of New Orleans train in a complaint Friday befor the Illinois Commerce commission.

The complaint was brought by the Chicago state's attorney's office on behalf of Miss Vera Johnson, 27, of Chicago, who claimed she was sent to a segregated car when she entrained for Canton, Miss., July 1, 1950.

Miss Johnson and two other witnesses claimed they were forced to occupy crowded all-Negro cars while spacious accommodations were available in other cars of the train.

The complaint asks the railroad be ordered to ban the practice.

In its counter demand, the railroad asked dismissal of the suit, claiming the commission lacks jurisdiction since the issues involves interstate traffic.

Say Illinois Central Had 'Jim Crow' Car

CHICAGO. — (NNPA) — The Illinois Central Railroad last Tuesday was charged with having operated a "Jim Crow" car for segregation of colored passengers on its City of New Orleans train.

The complaint was filed with the Illinois Commerce Commission by Meyer H. Goldstein, an assistant to State's Attorney John Boyle. It was based on a statement made by Miss Vera Johnson, of 3737 State street.

En route to Canton, Mississippi, last July 1, the complaint charged, Miss Johnson's ticket was stamped "Car 2" and she had to walk the length of the train to the last car where a "Jim Crow car had been provided for exclusive use of Negro passengers on a segregated basis."

although other cars contained unoccupied seats and "Car 2" had none, she charges she was "physically prevented" from sitting elsewhere.

A spokesman for the Illinois Central denied that colored passengers are segregated on any of its trains.

Segregation Ban On Railroads OKd

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UP).—The Supreme Court refused today to disturb a lower court ruling outlawing "Jim Crow" cars on railroads, thus taking another step toward ending all racial segregation on interstate railroads.

In a related move, the court left unaltered another judicial order banning racial seating laws in Birmingham, Ala. This sustained similar decisions going back to 1917.

POLL TAX SUSTAINED

At the same time it upheld the constitutionality of Virginia's poll tax law, despite contentions that the law was used to keep Negroes from voting.

These civil rights actions were among a roster of dozen court decisions on what was supposed to be the last day of the tribunal's spring term.

However, the justices failed to hand down their long-awaited ruling on the appeals of convicted Communist Party leaders, and on the controversial "Dollar Line" steamship case. Consequently they agreed to sit next Monday, when those decisions might come.

AFL UNION UPHELD

The court refused to review a lower court order requiring the West Texas Utilities Co., Abilene, Tex., to bargain with three locals of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). The company refused to bargain in 1947 because top AFL officials had not signed non-Communist affidavits.

The court also ruled that New Jersey may seize unpaid stock dividends and stocks when the whereabouts of their owners remained unknown for 14 years.

Such seizure was called for in a 1946 law, providing for the taking of personal property by the State. Validity of the law was attacked by the Standard Oil Co.

38b 1951

Louisiana

Judge A. V. Hundley Assures Negroes Full Protection

ALEXANDRIA, La. — (SNS) — Hailing the action of Judge Allen V. Hundley of the Ninth Judicial District Court in suspending the sentences of Dunbar and West in the Lachney bus altercation case as definite legal progress, local Negroes in all walks of life consider the decision as pointing up new hope for justice and fairness in the courts, a REGISTER opinion survey revealed.

"Whenever you have any difficulty, bring your complaint to this court and the court will see that you will be protected," Judge Hundley said in concluding the case.

Simple battery charges were filed against the defendants growing out of bus incident on December 20, 1950. Mr. and Mrs. David Dunbar, Rudolph Perry, Mrs. Beatrice Smith and Mrs. Ethel West were passengers on a local bus being driven by Odell Lachney. The petition said the defendants were engaged in conversation and Lachney ordered them to keep quiet. Mrs. Dunbar taking exception to the remarks stated she'd get off the bus before she would hush up

Lachney resented the remark and went to the back of the bus and slapped Mrs. Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar intervened and the driver attacked him. As Dunbar proceeded to protect himself the driver placed all Negroes on the bus under arrest charging them with simple battery.

During the concluding remarks Judge Hundley remarked that although the defendants Dunbar and West were provoked into the fracas they did use unreasonable force. He found them guilty but gave them a suspended sentence.

Further, he said:

"I have also taken into consideration the record of the person who made this complaint and it appears that on several occasions complaints have been filed against him in the city court....."

It was pointed out by observers that Lachney figured in the killing of a Negro soldier during the last war and that various civic and business groups have petitioned for his removal from his job.

Attorney Louis Berry of Alexandria and New Orleans was counsel for the defendants and representing the State was District Attorney Ben F. Thompson.

33b 1951 Louisiana

Disabled Veteran, 51, Charges Bias On Southern Belle; Official Denies

Oscar Flowers, a 51-year-old disabled veteran of World War II, told The Louisiana Weekly Tuesday morning, shortly after he had arrived in the city from Baton Rouge, that he had been refused breakfast in the diner on the Southern Belle while en route to New Orleans.

Flowers, who attends a GI cooking and baking school and lives at 2830 Phillip Street, reported that he took the Southern Belle at Baton Rouge where he had been visiting for several days.

Entering the day coach one third of which is designated for Negro passengers, that was crowded and with no seats available, Flowers stated that he told the conductor:

"This coach is crowded and I know you don't want my ticket."

A few minutes later, a porter on the train found him a seat. He said several other Negro passengers were congested in the coach which was too small to even be a "smoke room". Other persons who boarded the train with him, were forced to stand, he added.

Shortly after he was seated, Flowers said that he went to the diner to get breakfast. On entering the diner, he said that there were empty seats available, though he did not see persons of his own race.

"You can't be served here", Flowers quoted a waiter as saying.

Asked what was his reply, Flowers claimed that he didn't say anything, that he turned and was about to leave the coach when he was encountered by the conductor who gave a mean scowl and bellowed:

"You stay up there—don't come back here. And I don't want to hear from you anymore."

H. H. Bradford, the conductor, denied that he made such a statement and further stated that a man who apparently answered Flowers' description, was on the Southern Belle and was a nuisance to passengers.

"I did notice a man on the train whose conduct was not becoming. He appeared to have been a nuisance and looked to me as though he was all "ginned up", the conductor said.

But Bradford was not sure that Flowers was the passenger in question.

Mrs. Mary Septh, 953 North 4th Street, Baton Rouge, and J. W. Augustus, 3016 Fourth Street, New Orleans, who were on the train, denied that Flowers was acting any way but normal and that he was not boisterous on the coach.

"If he were drunk or anything like being drunk, he certainly didn't show it," Mrs. Septh told The Weekly.

38b 1951

Louisville and Nashvi le Railroad

Rap Jim Crow Of Airman On Train

MOBILE, Ala. — The NAACP filed a vigorous protest Monday with the Louisville and Nashville railroad against the segregation of a Negro airman from whites of his group in traveling between New Orleans and Mobile.

38b 1951

Maryland Wipes '04 JC Travel Law Off Books

BALTIMORE

The Maryland Jim Crow law requiring separation of white and colored passengers on intra-State railroads and steamboats was repealed by the State Senate, Thursday afternoon.

The bill had already passed the House on Jan. 30. It now goes to Governor McKeldin, who has indicated that he will sign it.

Eleven Senate Democrats and 11 Republicans joined forces to effect the repeal by a vote of 22 to seven.

All the "no" votes came from six Eastern Shore counties, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline counties; and from Senate President George Della, representing South Baltimore's Sixth District.

All "no" votes came from Democratic Senators.

3 Shore Votes for Repeal

Three Eastern Shore counties voted to repeal the jim-crow law. The votes were cast by Senators from Wicomico (Adkins of Salisbury) and Somerset of Phoebus of Princess Anne), both Republican counties; and Worcester county which is represented by Senator Byrd, a Democrat of Snow Hill.

The jim-crow law was strangled to death in the quietness of the State Senate. When the vote was called, President George W. Della (Baltimore, Sixth District) announced that he wished to explain his vote.

He said he would vote to keep the law on the books, "because the people of my South Baltimore District had told me to keep it there."

As the clerk called the roll, it was evident that the repeal would go through by a large majority.

Melnicove Speaks

When the result was announced, Sen. Bernard Melnicove (Baltimore, Fifth District) took the floor on a question of personal privilege to say that the Senate had repealed jim crow after many years of trying to do so, and he hoped this was the end of all legislation founded on prejudice or bigotry.

Sen. Francis X. Ripple (Dem., Baltimore, Third District) followed Senator Melnicove. He said the Senate had done itself proud in its decision to repeal the laws and that the act justifies the "F" in Free State.

Senator Kimball (Rep., Allegany County) said, smiling, that he was glad to see the repeal had been done during the administration of a Republican Governor.

"Decent Burial"—Turnbull

Sen. John G. Turnbull (Dem., Baltimore County) declared the State had now given the jim-crow law "a decent burial forever."

Sen. Harry T. Phoebus, who had introduced a jim - crow repeal bill, said he supported the House bill and pocketed his own. "There ought to be no party fight to claim credit; all we want is the jim-crow law repealed," he added.

Law Passed in 1904

The jim-crow law which requires separation of colored and white passengers on railroads and steamboats was passed in 1904 during the administration of Governor Warfield.

As early as 1908, a Howard University Law School professor, W. H. H. Hart, tested the law and the Court of Appeals agreed with him that it could not apply to inter-State passengers.

The law was frequently amended so that today it covers Sections 510 to 521 in the Annotated Code.

4th District 6 Take Lead

The bill, as passed by the Senate on Thursday, originated in the House, where it was sponsored by six delegates from the Fourth District — S. Pete Polack, Jerome Robinson, Earl I. Rosenthal, Aaron W. Shapiro, Albert L. Sklar and Maurice Soypher — all Democrats. They led the fight for the measure, defeating a motion to postpone the vote in the House indefinitely by a vote of 64 to 46. Thereupon the House passed the measure 70 to 40 on Jan. 30 and sent it to the Senate.

D'Alesandro Voted "Yes"

In previous years, either House or Senate passed the repealer, but they never acted together.

Harry O. Levin, when State Senator in 1924, 1927, and 1929, introduced a similar bill to repeal the jim-crow law.

In 1931 the House passed a jim-crow repeal bill, 92 to 10. Voting for it were Delegates D'Alesandro, now Mayor of Baltimore; and Hoffenbert, who is now Senator from the First District.

Former Mayor Howard W. Jackson urged the city delegation to repeal the law.

In 1937, the jim-crow repeal bill was sponsoreed by the entire House delegation from Montgomery County—all Democrats.

Va. Senator Listens

Sitting on the platform as the guest of the Senate while the jim crow repeal was voted, was Senator Robert O. Norris Jr., chairman of the Virginia State Senate Committee on Conservation.

Virginia has a rigid jim-crow law affecting railroads, trains, buses and public assembly.

The face of the guest of the Senate expressed no emotion as Maryland Senators complimented the body on giving Maryland's Jim-Crow Law a decent burial.

New Members Responsible

Asked how it happened that this Legislature passed the repeal bill when in other years its members rantd, raved and used many artifices such as stealing the bill from the clerk's desk in order to kill it, Senators told the AFRO:

"We have a number of young men in the Assembly this year. They are intelligent, act independently and are not taking orders from outsiders."

What Jim Crow Law Is

Maryland's Jim Crow Law is actually 17 laws, embodied in 17 sections, which are 510 to 526 of the State Code.

Section 510 requires railroads to provide separate cars or coaches with the words "white" and "colored."

Section 511 declares separate coaches or compartments must be equal in accommodations.

Section 512 orders that railroads which fail to provide separate accommodations shall be fined $300 to $1000.

Absolved From Liability

Section 513 requires conductors to assign passengers to separate cars, put passengers off train who refuse to be so assigned, absolves the conductors from liability from damages when sued. Passengers who refuse to take assigned places are subject to fines of from $5 to $50.

Section 514 makes conductors who refuse to separate passengers or to put them off the train subject to fines of from $25 to $50.

Section 515 provides that in Prince Georges, Charles, St. Marys, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties, separate cars shall mean a combination car in which part of the car is used for mail and baggage and the remainder fo passengers.

Exempts Valets, Nurses

Section 516 states that railroad employees, valets, nurses and prisoner, passenger of parlor or sleeping cars and in through express trains that do no local business are not to be affected by previous sections 510 to 516.

In Section 517 steamboat officers are required to separate colored and white passengers in sitting, sleeping and eating accommodations.

Section 518 sets forth that refusal of steamboat officers to carry out provisions of Section 517 subjects them to fines of from $25 to $50.

May Be Set Adrift

Section 519 subjects passengers who refuse to occupy locations assigned by steamboat officials to fines of from $5 to $50 and jail sentences of not less than 30 davs.

Passengers may be ejected from the boats by force without subjecting the company or officer to liability in a damage suit.

Section 520 orders that Chesapeake Bay boats must provide separate toilets and sleeping cabins before July 1, 1908, or be penalized $50 a day.

Electric Cars

Section 521 requests electric cars or coaches operating 20 miles outside any city in Maryland to set aside separate seats for colored and white passengers.

Section 522 orders that seats mentioned in Section 521 must be equal and no passenger shall be permitted to sit in a seat not marked for him.

Conductors Must Comply

Section 523 states that conductors must assign passengers to separate seats, refuse to carry passengers who decline to take the seat assigned and must put such passengers off the train without subjecting themselves or the company to liability in a damage suit.

Passengers who refuse to take the seat assigned are subject to fines of not more than $50 or jail terms of not more than 30 days.

Section 524 provides fines up to $20 for conductors or railroad managers who refuse to enforce the jim-crow laws.

Section 525 permits conductors to assign white and colored passengers to adjoining seats if the coach or car is crowded.

Section 526 states that Sections 521 to 526 do not apply to nurses and valets accompanying persons needing their attention.

Repeal of the jim-crow laws—as applied to all inter-State passengers in 1908—left only the Washington-Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railway and the Chesapeake Bay boats and ferries to enforce the separation of the races.

Buses replaced the W.B. and A. R.R., so that only Chesapeake Bay ferries now have signs "colored" and "white" on toilets.

They are expected to come down when Governor McKeldin signs the repeal bill into law.

'Jim Crow' to leave Chesapeake ferries

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 7—(AP)—"Jim Crow" on the state's Chesapeake Bay ferries will bow out June 1.

Gov. McKeldin assured that this week by signing a General Assem-

bly act repealing Maryland's law calling for segregation of races on intrastate steamboats and railroads.

Enacted in the early 1900s, the act has been enforced only on the state's ferry system in recent years.

Regular efforts had been made to get "Jim Crow" off the books for more than 20 years, but not until this year that the biennial repealer gained approval of both houses of the Legislature.

Detroiters' Baby Cops Grand Prize, But Vacation Trip is Out!

Denied Miami Trip, Parents Sue

DETROIT—The Detroit Junior Board of Commerce has been sued for $1,500 by Mr. and Mrs. George Massengill, 7797 Dykes. They charged the DJBC with failing to come through with a five-day, all-expense-paid trip to Miami, allegedly because Massengill is a Negro.

Their son, Lester, was the first Negro baby to ever take the grand prize in a Junior Board of Commerce Baby Contest, sponsored annually.

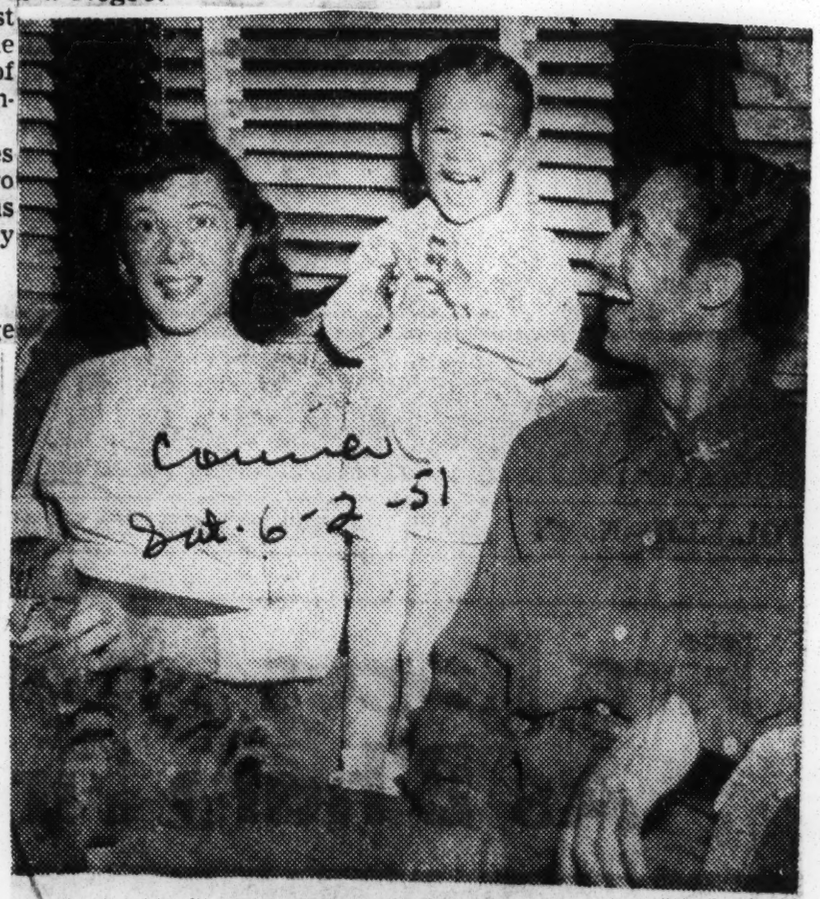
Among the multitude of prizes bestowed upon him were two round-trip tickets to Miami plus the five-day vacation for the baby and his parents.

VIOLATION CHARGED

Mr. and Mrs. Massengill charge in their suit that the trip was not made good and that the JBC has violated its contract made for contestants.

Mr. and Mrs. Massengill are scheduled to appear in court Friday, May 25, for a hearing.

Attorney for the Massengills is George W. Crockett of the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.



MASSENGILLS AND CHILD

. . . sue for promised trip to Miami

38b 1951

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Police Ignore Brutal Attack On Bus Passenger

Defender, Sat. 5-12-51

JACKSON, Miss.—A brutal attack on a passenger who sought to gain entrance to a New York bound Continental Trailway bus went unnoticed by Jackson police, it was learned last week.

No action was taken after a bus driver assaulted Grady Pittman with a ticket puncher and beat him so badly he had to be rushed to a local hospital by ambulance.

An unconfirmed source reported that following the attack, Pittman conferred with the bus company officials, accepted a settlement of $150 and left town.

Eye witnesses said Pittman tried to enter the bus but was barred by the driver. He reported to the dispatcher and when he returned the bus driver grabbed him from behind and began beating him with the ticket puncher.

Officials of the bus company refused to comment on the incident.

Pastor Sues Railroad For $25,000 Damages

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP) —A $25,000 damage suit was filed in Jackson County Circuit Court here last week by the Rev. C. C. Wheeler against the Kansas City Southern Railroad for injuries received when he was bodily thrown from a train after protesting discriminatory practices.

38b 1951

Missouri-Pacific Railroad

Missouri-Pacific Asked to End JC

NEW YORK—A complaint about the overcrowding of colored passengers was registered this week with the Missouri-Pacific Railroad by Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches, who asked the company to end passenger segregation.

Mr. Current reported that colored passengers en route from Pine Bluff to Little Rock, Ark., had to stand in an overcrowded coach even though there were empty seats in the coach behind the one assigned to them.

Conductor Insulting

He added that when he appealed to the conductor to make seats available for the passengers who had no seats, "he not only declined to do so, but was very insulting in his manner."

Asking the railroad to eliminate segregation, "as has been done on the Rock Island lines," and noting that colored passengers pay the same fare as white persons and are entitled to equal accommodations, Mr. Current said:

"The Missouri-Pacific Railroad in the past has solicited our business and we are sure that your company is interested not only in business, but in the comfort of its passengers."

38b 1951

New York

N.Y. Trooper's Action Scored

NEW YORK — A complaint against a New York State trooper who permitted a busdriver to abandon thirty-six children on a highway was filed this week with state and county officials by the New York Branch of the NAACP.

On July 28, thirty-six children from Beacon, N.Y., went on a bus trip to Rye Beach on an outing sponsored by a local club. On the way home, the bus driver, annoyed with the children because of a cracked window, stopped the bus and ordered the children out. He refused to return them to Beacon, some thirty miles away.

Nigerian Reverend In America Tells Of Escape From Lynching

Venture Into Waiting Room For Whites Only Nearly Results In Dixie Action

WILBERFORCE (Ohio), Jan. 4.— Reverend Albert C. Anonye, D.D., a Nigerian minister studying in America, recently escaped lynching in the Deep South by something akin to a miracle.

Reverend Anonye tells his own story:

"A cordial invitation letter from my good friend and Bishop Hampton T. Medford of Washington, D.C. had just reached me, stating that I have been programmed to appear on his Annual Conference list of principal speakers.

NORTH CAROLINA

"A whole night was left open to me during which session I was to be officially presented to the conference in order to speak on my missionary experiences in the extensive fields that I have pastored in throughout West Africa.

"Having travelled all night long, changed buses at many states, and covered almost a hundred and fifty land miles, we eventually arrived at Williamston, North Carolina Bus terminal, from which I wired Bishop Medford at Hertford, N.C., where the conference was then in session, reporting to him that I was on my way.

"Having been driven by the 'cringing' winter cold that day, I was unable to find out that I did not stop to read, with a most discriminating eye, the Jim Crow signs on the door through which I flung myself, almost half frozen to death with the bitter and biting winter cold outside, into the 'White Waiting Room' — only to be rudely ordered out by the tall, blue-eyed, 'Blackphobist' white ticket agent, who pointed, with a most contemptuous finger, to a ramshackled back-door waiting room for 'Coloured' into which he commanded I must find myself.

STANDS FIRM

"I stoutly protested.

"I refused to be intimidated.

"I stood firm.

"Refused to move.

"Removed my hat.

"Laid down my overcoat and brief case.

LYNCH MOB

"The intervening fifteen minutes found the white ticket agent calling the city police and a lynch mob.

"The lynch mob arrived in a black-painted truck, with a new rope, similar to the kind Elder Dempster uses in fastening launches at Oron waterfront.

"Presently the bus that I was waiting for arrived and was fully loaded and ready to move.

"The City Police Chief also arrived in his car.

"Maybe the lynchers got the phone call before he did.

LARGE CROWD

Having waited in vain for the inevitable, I felt that thirty minutes would have given the lynch mob a fair chance to send me to the gallows, amidst a large crowd of Negroes and whites who curiously surged around the bus station, I rushed to take my seat on the bus following the last call before the last bus was to move towards our destination for that day.

"This vicious Jim Crow pill was too bitter for me to swallow with a frustrated silence and emotional indignation.

"I courteously appealed to the white bus driver to give me about ten minutes in order to speak with the city policeman.

"He did.

STUDENTSHIP

"Standing right in front of the fully-loaded bus, I told the ticket agent, the Chief of the City Police and the surging crowd that the legal protection to which my temporary studentship status sojourn in the USA entitles me, makes it possible for me, as a foreign national, to make use of un-Jim-Crowed public facilities and that many hundreds of his white brothers and sisters are to be found in my own country, where they are at present enjoying the best that our most generous and traditionally hospitable people are capable of affording them in terms of hospitality.

"The two 'Souths' of the world's only two 'U.S.A's' (namely, the United States of America and the Union of South Africa), I argued, have been left behind in the background of the sixteenth century by the new nations, like Pakistan and India, where all forms of discrimination based on people's colour of skin, nationalities, or religious affliations have been made illegal, and any reappearance of them punishable by either heavy fine or imprisonment with hard labour, or both.

PEACE NOT PIECES

"The kindly-looking City Police Chief interrupted me, and, without allowing the red faced ticket agent to say a word, expressed his regret that such a thing has happened.

Segregated On Interstate Bus, Man Files Suit

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The segregation of Negro interstate bus passengers was under fire again last week in a suit filed by W. R. Saxon, Asheville real estate and insurance man.

Saxon has sued for a total of $15,000 damages from Smoky Mountain Stages, Inc., for having been forced to ride on the back seat of a bus from Atlanta to Asheville, N. C., in violation of a U. S. Supreme Court order.

Despite the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court several years ago outlawing bus segregation in interstate travel, bus lines have adopted seating schemes to circumscribe the law. The nation's highest court ruling on Jim Crow as travel was made in the Irene Morgan vs Virginia case.

Lawyer Sues Bus Company For Damages

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charles V. Bell, a local attorney, last week filed suit in Federal District court for $60,000 damages against the Atlantic Greyhound corporation of Charleston, W. Va.

Bell said he was unlawfully arrested in Gastonia after refusing to sit towards the rear in a bus. The attorney is suing for $20,000 as compensatory damages for injuries, losses wrongs and expenses, and is asking an additional $40,000 as exemplary damages.

Bell said he boarded the bus in Charlotte last month on his way to speak at a Veterans of Foreign Wars meeting in Spartanburg, S. C. When he refused to move towards the rear in Gastonia, the attorney said the driver left the bus and called two Gastonia police officers, who took him from the bus and detained him at the bus station.

He was charged with violating the North Carolina racial segregation law. Bell contended that he was properly seated when he boarded at Charlotte and that no law required him to move.

GOOD SAMARITAN LOSES:

Autoist Who Aided Bus Riders Jailed

WASHINGTON

The NAACP was asked to look into pressure tactics against travelers and citizens in North Carolina this week.

Andrew Tillman related a story of injustice encountered when he, his brother, James, and sister, Mrs. Gloria Tillman Smathers, were traveling to Wadesboro, N.C., by way of Trailway bus.

Mr. Tillman said that they wanted to get off at Fayetteville, he nearest stop to Wadesboro. The driver is alleged to have carried them into Lumberton. They missed the bus going back and had to spend several hours before the following one arrived.

Mr. Tillman said that a colored man, who had come to the station to see his son off, offered to let the party rest at his home until time to catch their bus.

Cab Driver Asks $30

Meanwhile, they had asked a white cab driver how much he would charge to take them to Wadesboro and were told the fee would be $30, which Mr. Tillman and his party declined to pay.

The "good Samaritan" who had offered to take them home with him started off in his automobile with his guests and, after they had gone a short distance, the party was overtaken by two or three cabs and police officers.

They arrested the host, whom Mr. Tillman remembered only as a Mr. Moore, charging him with operating a cab without a license, leaving his car on the side of the road. The Washington party of Tillman' was also detained and was not released until 15 minutes before their bus was to leave.

The police placed Mr. Moore under $100 bond. Mr. Tillman sought help in Washington upon his return here to see that Mr. Moore gets justice and that such tactics will not be used against other citizens and travelers.

38b 1951 Norfolk and Western Railway Company

Check and Letter Ending Railway's Biased Policy

38b [illegible]

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY CO. (FORM COMP. 43 (MISC. LARGE) REVISED MARCH, 1948)

VOUCHER No. 1496

MONTH OF MAR 1951

AUDITED: [illegible]

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT:

[illegible]
FOR COMPTROLLER

In full payment of below "Statement of Account," which should be detached and retained by payee.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Elizabeth Durham and Martin A. Martin,
her Attorney
c/o Hill, Martin & Robinson
623 North Third Street
Richmond 19, Virginia

ROANOKE, VA. APR 17 1951

-------FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND NO/100----------DOLLARS $1500.00----

FIRST NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
68-54 ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 68-54
514 514

[illegible]
TREASURER

DETACH THIS STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR YOUR RECORD, BEFORE DEPOSITING VOUCHER

N. & W. RY. CO. VOUCHER No. 1496 MONTH OF MAR 1951

1951
April 16 - To pay, settle, satisfy and discharge in full all claims in re Elizabeth Durham vs. Norfolk and Western Railway Company, L. L. Crowder and The Pullman Company, an action for damages sustained by the plaintiff, a Negro passenger holding a first class ticket from Columbus, Ohio, to Petersburg, Va., who allegedly was required to ride in a second class (Negro) coach from Roanoke to Petersburg, Virginia 1/3/50-
TOTAL-FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NO CENTS.....$1500.00

SUBJECT: Elizabeth Durham v. Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., et al.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

LAW DEPARTMENT

ROANOKE 17, VIRGINIA

April 11, 1951.

F. M. RIVINUS
GENERAL COUNSEL
W. W. COXE
GENERAL SOLICITOR
D. LYNCH YOUNGER
STUART T. SAUNDERS
ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

LUCIAN P. COCKE, JR.
GENERAL ATTORNEY
MARTIN P. BURKS
JOHN P. FISHWICK
ASSISTANT GENERAL SOLICITORS
SIDNEY FALKENSTEIN
ASSISTANT TO GENERAL COUNSEL

Mr. Martin A. Martin,
Hill, Martin & Robinson,
623 North Third Street,
Richmond 19, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

Since the receipt of your letter of April 3d, written following our conference in Richmond, we have discussed this case with our management and with counsel for the Pullman Company and have concluded that since the principal issues involved are now, for practical purposes, moot, the interests of all concerned will be best served by a final composition of the controversy.

As Mr. Fishwick and I told you in the course of our meeting, the Norfolk and Western has revised its rules relating to segregation, the revision being effective December 1, 1950. The rules now provide that no passenger shall be compelled to move nor be refused transportation nor ejected from the train because he refuses to occupy space in the coach assigned for passengers of his race or insists upon occupying space in another coach. The Norfolk and Western contemplates no change in this policy.

There being thus no likelihood of a recurrence of controversies of this kind, we are willing to accept your proposal to pay Dr. Durham $1500.00 in full and final settlement of her claim against the Railway and the Pullman Company and their respective agents and employees, she to execute an appropriate release and to consent to the entry of an order dismissing with prejudice the pending action at law, it being understood that each party will pay his own litigation costs to date.

I enclose herewith form of release agreement and order of dismissal (in duplicate) and if they meet with your approval will you please return the originals to me executed. I will then forward our check, payable to the joint order of Dr. Durham and yourself.

Yours very truly,

Martin P. Burks

Asst. General Solicitor.

Enc.
G:B

Reproduced above are check for $1500 paid to Dr Elizabeth Durham, Va. State College professor, and letter of apology ending segregation in seating by the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. The railroad had been sued by Dr. Durham through the NAACP after she was forced to ride in a segregated coach last January although she held first class ticket from Columbus, Ohio to Petersburg, Va. Railroad made $1500 payment in out-of-court settlement and abolished all rules requiring segregation of passengers not only those traveling from one state to another but also passengers traveling within the state.

38b 1951

Ohio

Airlines Make Settlement In Cincinnati Case

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The Sky Chefs and the American Airlines have made an out-of-court settlement on the suit against hem arising out of their refusal o serve Negro airline passengers n the dining room of the Cincinati airport.

According to Belford V. Lawon, Jr., attorney in the case, the Sky Chefs, who have charge of he concession at the airport, ıave agreed in writing that no nore discrimination will be praciced at this airport which is locatd in Kentucky, across the Ohio iver from Cincinnati, and that ıll persons will now be served regardless of race or color.

The case was originally filed in he U. S. District court for the Southern district of New York ınd transferred to the District ourt in Kentucky, by Elmer W. Henderson, director of the Ameri-an Council on Human Rights, ınd John Myles, a graduate student at the University of Inliana.

Henderson and Myles, both passengers on the American Airines, were refused service on Oct. 30, 1949, after their plane ıad been grounded at the Cincinati airport due to weather conlitions. Both passengers had been given cards denoting them to eat ıs guests of the American Airines. When they presented themselves for service they were advised they could only be served in the kitchen or in the manager's office. They both declined the offer, and upon their arrival in Washington a suit was filed upon the advice of Attorney Lawson.

Attys. Jawn Sandfer of New York, Theodore Berry, and William McClain of Cincinnati, joined Lawson in the litigation which had been in process for a year and a half in the New York and Kentucky courts before the settlement was reached.

Idabel Minister Ejected From Seat, To File Suit

38.1

The Rev. M. A. Curry, pastor of the First Baptist church, Idabel, Okla., while traveling as a first class Interstate passenger on the Kansas City Southern train No. 9, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, was ejected from his seat, and forced into the jim crow section of the train by policemen of Stillwell, Oklahoma.

Rev. Curry states that he purchased a ticket in Davenport, Iowa to Dequeen, Ark. He rode the Rock Island to Kansas City, arriving at 7:05 a. m. After a bit more than two hours wait, he aboded the Kansas City Southern train at 9:30 a. m. which left the station there at 9:45. He states further that he claimed a seat about mid-way the first coach and rode without incident until he reached the Arkansas line. At the entrance of the Arkansas boundary line the porter came in to Rev. Curry to move into the jim crow section, and after being told the passenger was very comfortable where he was, the porter stated that he had orders from the conductor to move me into the jim crow section. Rev. Curry informed the "Scary" porter to tell the conductor that his passenger was alright in the seat he had claimed.

In few minutes the porter was in conference with the conductor and soon there was a curtain strung up behind Rev. Curry. This was left there for about 15 minutes after which the conductor came in and proceeded to take it down. He then ask Rev. Curry to move into the jim crow section. Rev. Curry refused and told him that he claimed the right to remain in his seat as an interstate passenger. The conductor began to rant to inform the Rev. that at the next station the "law enforcement agency" would be on hand to remove me from the train.

When the train pulled into Stillwell, three hungry policemen rushed in and demanded that Rev. Curry either get into the jim crow section, or go to jail. When ask if they knew anything about the rights of an interstate passenger guaranteed by the decree of the supreme court of the U. S. the men said, "We don't know about that, and we don't care about that. We are here to enforce the law of Oklahoma. Take your choice, get into the section there for you, or go to jail." When asked if he would testify in a suit against the railroad he said that is your business about sueing them; At this point the conductor spoke up to say, "Don't get any funny ideas in your head, I am not putting you off this train, it's the Oklahoma law."

Rev. Curry went into the jim crow section as ordered but told the conductor that he would see him in court. The conductor came in later to try to explain that he didn't put the passenger off and to lay the blame on the "law enforcement agency," but Rev. Curry had him to know that the Stillwell police did not know that such a one as M. A. Curry even existed, and there was no way of their knowing that he was abode the train until they had been called by the conductor who told him that he was going to call into the next stop and have them take him from the train.

Rev. Curry states that he has contacted Attorney Amos T. Hall to make investigation and file suit against the Kansas City Southern Railroad Co., for damages done him when he experienced the humiliation harassment, and inconvience of being ejected from his seat.

Jim Crow Costs Pennsy RR $1500

6 Defense Lawyers Agree to Award on Basis of N.Y. Equality Laws

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lillie Belle Perez will collect $1500 in damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Seaboard Airline Railroad, because a conductor ordered her to change to a "colored" coach below the Mason-Dixon line in 1948.

Six railroad lawyers agreed to the award on Jan. 8 in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York, on a basis suggested by Judge Samuel Kaufman of that paid in cases of civil rights violation in New York state.

The judge told the plaintiff that she could not get more damages because she suffered no physical harm as a result of being forced to ride in a jim-crow car.

Plaintiff Not Pleased

Mrs. Perez was disappointed by the decision, however. She said: "I want justice. The money is not important to me."

Sydney Snitow who with Melvel Snitow represented Mrs. Perez said she was not justified in underestimating the award she received by mutual consent.

"A remarkable precedent has been set," her lawyer said. "Mrs. Perez, perhaps, does not realize the wonderful service she has rendered to colored people."

Ordered to JC Car

Mrs. Perez obtained a reservation April 5, 1948, for a through trip on the Pennsylvania Railroad's de luxe "Silver Meteor" to Tampa, Fla.

She said she noticed that she was the only colored passenger aboard the train and that the conductor was "eyeing her." She was not disturbed, knowing that the Supreme Court had already outlawed segregation in interstate travel.

Mrs. Perez said L. T. Penny, a conductor, ordered her to move to the colored car as the train sped toward Richmond, Va. She told him she would not move.

Feared for Her Life

The conductor's face reddened, the plaintiff said, and he told her she had not purchased a reserved seat and to get out of the coach quickly.

She said he tossed a paper in her face and ordered a porter to escort her to the Jim - crow car. She gave up her original seat reluctantly, fearing that the conductor would hurt or even kill her.

Put on Local to Tampa

When the train arrived at Wildwood, Fla., Mrs. Perez was told to get off and take a local marked "For Colored" to Tampa, her destination. She said all though white passengers from New York went on to Tampa on the Silver Meteor.

Her attorneys contended at the trial that she was falsely arrested and imprisoned; that she did have a reserved seat which constituted a contract broken by the railroads.

Rock Island RR Ends Jim Crow

Order Bans Segregation

An order abolishing segregation in its passenger cars was issued last week by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company to all its employes.

The directive was addressed to ticket agents, traffic representatives, conductors, train, dining and lounge car employes. It states:

"In compliance with United States Supreme Court decision and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding racial segregation of passengers on trains, Circular No. 1729 issued April 15, 1945, is hereby cancelled leaving no such rules and regulations in effect.

"Patrons shall be accorded accommodations and services without distinction as to race or color in all passenger train cars (sleeping and parlor cars, dining, buffet, cafe and snack cars, lounge and club cars, coaches and chair cars)."

The directive was dated Feb. 28, 1951, and was signed by A. D. Martin, general passenger traffic manager, Chicago, and W. H. Hillis, vice president of operations.

Chicago, Rock Island Railroad

Route of the 'Rockets' Ends All Jim Crow

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—(ANP)—There will be no more jim-crow travel on the trains of the Rock Island Railroad.

Segregation in any form on any car operated by the Rock Island Railroad officially was ended Feb. 28. A memorandum to this effect has been issued to all ticket agents, traffic representatives, conductors, and other employes to this effect.

CANCELS OLD ORDER

This current order cancels one issued April 15, 1945, which allowed a certain amount of segregation—that of intrastate riders. Today segregation is no more.

The order, supplement Number 2, to circulate Number 1729, reads as follows:

"In compliance with United States Supreme Court decision and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding racial segregation of passengers on trains, Circular Number 1729 issued April 15, 1945, is hereby cancelled leaving no such rules and regulations in effect.

"Patrons shall be accorded accommodations and services without distinction as to race or color in all passenger train cars (sleeping and parlor cars, dining, bugget, cafe and snack cars, lounge and club cars, coaches and chair cars)."

issued April 15, 1945, which allowed a certain amount of segregation—that of intrastate riders. The new order ends all segregation.

Existence of the order Supplement No. to Circular No. 1729, was reportedly revealed by U.S. Pogue, colored brakeman on the road for 44 years.

..Text of New Order... ...

The new order reads as follows

"SUBJECT: Abolishing Segregation in Passenger Cars.

"To ticket agents, traffic representatives, conductors, train, dining and lounge car employees:

"In compliance with U. S. Supreme Court decision and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission forbidding racial segregation of passengers on trains Circular No. 17279, issued April 15, 1945, is hereby cancelled, leaving no such rules and regulations in effect.

"Patrons shall be accorded accomodations and services without distinction as to race or color in all passenger train cars (sleeping and parlor cars dining, buffet, cafe and snack bars, lounge and club cars, coaches and chair cars."

Rock Island Bans JC Cars

Bows to Ruling of Supreme Court, ICC

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (ANP) Segregation in any form on any car operated by the Rock Island Railway was ended officially, Feb. 28, 1951, according to a memorandum issued to all employees of the road, including ticket agents and traffic representatives.

The current order cancels one

Ministers Demand End Of RR Bias

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Officials of two railroad lines and a Federal supervisory commission were asked last week in identical letters prepared by the Tuscaloosa Ministerial Association to put an immediate end to jim-crow travel practices.

The association voted to send letters to the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, the heads of the Southern Railroad Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company after adopting a strong resolution condemning the flagrant violation of the United States Supreme Court edict which outlawed racial segregation in interstate travel.

The organization took this action with the bitter memories of the tragic wreck of the Southern er, crack Southern Railroad streamliner, at Woodstock, Ala fresh in their minds. Fourteen Negroes were killed in this accident.

38b 1951

Tennessee

Negro GIs Jailed Following Near Riot

By the Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 29.—Military and civilian police halted a near riot at the Nashville bus station last night and marched 26 Korea-bound Negro soldiers away to city jail.

The MP's took the soldiers from a bus bound for St. Louis after the driver, John Black, said one of them told him, "Just wait until you get this bus out of town."

Bus company officials said Mr Black refused to allow two of the soldiers to ride the bus because "they were drunk."

Police Lt. A. M. McDaniels said the MP's called on Nashville officers for help when a large group of civilian sympathizers surrounded the MPs while they were ordering the soldiers into formation. Most of the civilians were Negroes, Mr. McDaniels said.

One of the soldiers told a newsman the group was from the 3d Army, en route to California "and then to Korea."

No civil charges were placed against the soldiers, who were turned over to military authorities.

Beauticians Forced To Leave Seats On Eagle In Palestine

HOUSTON — Eight Michigan delegates enroute to the National Beauty Culturists League here were forced to give up their seats in an unsegregated car on the Eagle, Missouri Pacific streamline train, and were crowded into a jim-crow car near Palestine, Texas, Monday morning, August 13.

In Houston, the Michigan delegates brought their protest to the floor of the convention and a resolution was adopted denouncing the Wabash and Missouri Pacific railroads. The case was referred to J. Mercer Burrell, National Legal Advisor for the Beauticians League, for investigation and action.

The Michigan delegation, traveling South, changed to the Eagle of the Missouri Pacific lines at St. Louis. They took seats in a coach with other passengers, some of whom were white people, on an entirely unsegregated basis, according to statements from members of the delegation. And the Missouri Pacific train rumbled southward without incident... that is until the rumbling bcame mixed wih mumblings as the train pulled out of Troupe, Texas. First, a white woman with three children came into the coach where the delegates were seated. She looked around and after considerable talk with the conductor took a seat at some distance from members of the Michigan delegation. Later a white man entered the coach, and before he could be persuaded to take a seat in the coach he had to be assured by the conductor that everything was going to be all right. Yet the white passengers were not satisfied with this arrangement and kept engaging the conductor, soliciting his help. The conductor could bear no more of this, and as the train pulled out of Palestine, Texas, he announced loudly: "All colored passengers move to the front coach. I said, all colored passengers move to the front coach. We are in a jim-crow state now. There are plenty of seats up front now. They are just as nice up there as the one you are in."

When the colored passengers did not move swiftly the conductor shouted: "I have told you if you don't go you are staying at your own risk."

Because the word colored is often misinterpreted and misunderstood, two Mexican passengers who were in the coach at the time asked the conductor to give them a ruling on the word in the immediate situation, but the conductor refused to answer.

A member of the delegation commented: "One in this group has a son fighting in Korea and I do not see why we have to be made to move." An irate white passenger across the aisle shouted, "What do you think we are burning crosses down here for?"

The delegates to the National Beauty Culturists League made their way to the front coach, but there weren't enough seats available, some of them had to sit on their baggage, and others decided to stand. And so, some of the members had to stand all the way to Houston in a jim-crow car while plenty of seats were available in the coach from which the group was forced to leave.

Heedless of all the right of the individual to privacy and respect the conductor put his head in the ladies rest room door where one member of the delegation was engaged and said, "All colored go up to the front car." Personal statements were submitted by the Michigan delegation and disinterested persons who witnessed the incident or who were victims of the indefensible conduct of the Missouri Pacific lines conductor. Their statements are in agreement on the preceding account.

In Houston, after the account was presented to the convention, Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, National president of the convention, said indignantly: "We must never give up the fight for equal rights. This is not only an insult to these women but to our great National organization. We shall urge vigorously that the supreme court decisions against segregation in interstate travel shall be upheld. We shall work with the NAACP to secure justice in this case."

The matter was further investigated by Attorney Burrell and Mrs. C. V. Adair, executive secretary of the Houston branch of the NAACP. Mrs. Adair, Attorney Burrell, and Mrs. Joanna Mason, and Mrs. V. Myler, beauticians of Detroit represeniing the delegation, met with officials of the railroad company, last Friday. After conferring for an hour the railroad officials promised a prompt and thorough investigation with a reply to be made to representatives of both the NBCL and the NAACP within approximately a week. Sworn statements of the ten persons, and copy of the NBCL resolution were presented to the officials.

The Houston Branch of the NAACP, the Texas State conference of Branches, the Southwest region, the Detroit branch, region 3, and the National office will join the National Beauty Culturists League in attacking this attempt to return to jim-crow in interstate transportation, it has been announced by Mrs. Adair.

Equal Facilities Promised In Houston, Texas New Airport

HOUSTON, Texas — The traditional southern pattern of segregation will be abandoned by the City of Houston in the rest rooms of the new Airport Terminal Building, The Houston Post said Wednesday.

Mayor Oscar Holcombe's only comment on the news story was that there had been no changes in plans to have separate rest rooms.

According to The Post, the decision to have no segregation came after a Negro woman was forcibly removed by a policeman from a "white" taxicab at the present terminal building.

The woman's name was not available, the newspaper said, but she was described as an officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

According to The Post story:

When the NAACP official returned to Washington, a visit by a Civil Aeronautics Authority official followed. The official threatened to cancel a $900,000 grant toward the cost of the new terminal as well as to refuse to consider an application for $600,000 in additional aid.

The building, expected to be completed in about a year, will cost $1,800,000.

CURB RACE BIAS, TEXAS AIRPORT WARNED BY CAA

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP) — The civil aeronautics administration yesterday called on city authorities of Houston, Tex., to provide Negro air travelers with eating facilities equal to those white persons enjoy at the municipal airport.

Officials said the CAA demand involved at least an implied threat of cutting off federal aid if Houston authorities fail to comply. The CAA action followed a complaint of racial discrimination at the airport, lodged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Earlier, the Houston Post carried a story indicating the CAA had threatened to cancel approximately $1,500,000 in federal aid unless the airport halted segregation in its rest rooms.

Sues Greyhound Bus Co. for $10,000

Mrs. Yvonne F. White of 7E 117th St., NYC, is shown here with her 9-year-old son. She has instituted a suit asking $10,000 damages against the Greyhound Bus Company for making her move to a back seat on a bus when she was traveling from NYC to Richmond to visit relatives, Thomas and Jeff Griffin in Charles City County. Martin A. Martin, NAACP attorney in Richmond, is handling the case.

Woman Files $40,000 Suit Over Virginia Bus Seating

Damages totaling $40,000 are asked from the Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., 1201 New York avenue N.W., in a suit brought here yesterday by a colored woman school teacher, who charges she was required to relinquish her bus seat to a white passenger and move to another seat.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Elsie R. Shamwell, 5049 East, Capitol street, who teaches at Shaw Junior High School. Mrs. Shamwell says, in her suit, filed in District Court, that she was requested by a bus driver, last August 17, to give up her seat to a white passenger and take another seat while en route from Washington to Charlottesville. The suit says she protested but moved when the bus driver threatened to call police.

At the time of the alleged incident, Mrs. Shamwell says, she was traveling on a round-trip ticket from Washington to Asheville, N. C.

The suit asks damages of $10,000 on each of four counts. The first count charges the bus concern with breach of contract, the second charges violation of an Interstate Commerce Act, the third charges violation of civil rights under the Constitution and the fourth asks for damages for embarrassment.

Mrs. Shamwell is represented by Attorney Barrington D. Parker.

Railway Discrimination Suit For $10,000 Lost

ROANOKE, Va. — The Norfolk and Western Railway defeated the $10,000 racial discrimination suit last week brought by a professor at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. The suit was dismissed by a jury in Law and Chancery Court.

Dr. Elizabeth Durham, the plaintiff, brought suit against the Norfolk and Wesfrn Railway, the Pullman Company and L. L. Crowder, a Norfolk and Western conductor.

Dr. Durham's case resulted in the use of colored residents on the jury panel for the first time in the history of Roanoke's Law and Chancery Court.

DURING THE FIRST trial, Martin A. Martin, of Richmond, Va., counsel for Dr. Durham, requested continuance of the trial on the ground that no colored people were on the the jury panel. Judge Sanford Fellers complied. Three colored persons served on the jury panel which found for the railway.

Earlier in the trial also Judge Fellers sustained defense motions to strike out evidence as to the Pullman Company and Crowder. Crowder testified that he was not in the train involved that he had never operated between Columbus, Ohio and Roanoke and had not been West of Petersburg for several years.

Dr. Durham told the jury that she was forced to leave a Pullman car that was being removed from the train and take a seat in a "dusty, dirty and drafty" coach. She contended that when the Pullman car was taken off, she should have been given a seat in another Pullman car or in a parlor car.

DR. DURHAM WAS on her way from Columbus, Ohio to Petersburg on the morning of Jan. 3, 1950 when the incident occurred. She was returning on the last half of her round trip ticket.

There was no immediate indication of what action, if any, Mr. Martin would take in the case.

Teacher Loses Jim Crow Suit

ROANOKE, Va. — A Law and Chancery Court Jury took one hour last week to decide that Dr. Elizabeth Durham had no case against the Norfolk Western Railroad, the Pullman Company and a railroad conductor.

The Virginia State College instructor had sued for $10,000 charging racial discrimination when she was made to transfer to an "inferior coach" in Roanoke on a trip from Columbus, O., to Petersburg, Va.

Sued For $10,000

Va. Teacher Loses Suit Against RR

ROANOKE, Va.—Dr. Elizabeth Durham, an instructor at Virginia State College, Petersburg, lost her $10,000 racial discrimination suit here in Law and Chancery Court.

She had sued the Norfolk and Western Railway, the Pullman Company and L. L. Crowder, of Richmond, a conductor, for the N. and W. charging she had been moved from a Pullman to an "inferior coach" at Roanoke on the last part of a trip from Columbus, Ohio, to Petersburg.

HAD PULLMAN TICKET

Dr. Dunham said she held a through Pullman ticket for her journey, but was forced to move to another coach on Crowder's order.

Three Negroes were on the jury panel, but none was picked to serve on the trial jury. The charge against the Pullman Company and Crowder was dismissed. The jury, after deliberating an hour, refused to return a verdict against the N. and W.

Crowder testified he was not on the train in question, while a Negro porter said Dr. Dunham did not show him her Pullman ticket when he transferred her luggage to the coach. If she had, he said, he wouldn't have moved it.

Minister Freed of Bus Charge

RICHMOND

Accused of refusing to leave a transit bus when ordered to do so by its operator, a 58-year-old minister was acquitted of this charge at a hearing in police court last Thursday.

He was the Rev. David J. Fitzgerald of 2418 Whitcomb Ave., who through Roland D. Ealey, attorney for the legal staff of the NAACP, pleaded not guilty to the charge lodged by the bus driver, William J. Frizzell.

The driver contended that the pastor had refused to get off the vehicle after being told that it was crowded and that due to safety regulations, he could not stand in front of the white line.

The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, former associate minister at the First African Baptist Church, denied the allegations, testifying that he had stood behind the prescribed line for passengers.

Judge Carleton E. Jewett dismissed the charge, after a rather lengthy speech in which he said in part:

"Whether the bus drivers are right or wrong, we have to be subservient to their orders — they have full police authority. If we do not agree, then we must take it up later with the company officials.

"It is a safety measure to keep the platform clear and if the bus driver said so, President Truman would have to get off."

STORY OF THE WEEK

RICHMOND

A 17-year-old Virginia Union sophomore who "made a New Year's resolution to sit at the front of Richmond buses," was arrested Saturday and released on $1 bond for violating the segregation law.

He is David Simms, 720 Denny St., president of the NAACP State Youth Council and national chairman of the Board of Directors of the Youth Division, NAACP.

Young Simms told AFRO reporters that he will be 18 on Aug. 28 and that "If I am old enough to go to the Army, I am old enough to enjoy some democracy in my own home town.

Mr. Simms

Took Front Seat

The student boarded the bus at Seventh and Main Sts. Most of the passengers were colored people and they had filled up all of the seats up to the front.

Later, down the line, the back seats emptied and other colored persons moved to the rear, but Simms remained in his front seat.

When a white woman entered, she asked him to move back one seat. Simms said, but he refused and she sat behind him. However the bus driver intervened and stopped the bus at the corner to call for help.

Wouldn't Budge

Two transit supervisors arrived to persuade him to move before the police finally came with the station wagon, Simms said.

"I ride the buses daily to and from school. Since making my resolution Jan. 1 white people have sat behind me and beside me but this is the first time anyone has said anything to me.

"I will continue to sit in the front of the buses," said Mr. Simms, who is a choir member of St. Philip Episcopal PE Church.

NAACP Defends Him

When the case came up in Juvenile Court Tuesday, Mr. Simms was defended by NAACP lawyers.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary stated, "The Virginia State Conference NAACP has for a number of years insisted that the State segregation laws as they apply to both inter and intrastate travel are unconstitutional and a violation of the dignity of the individual.

"In 1946 the State segregation laws affecting interstate travel were declared invalid by the famous Morgan decision. This decision has been strengthed by a number of victories in Federal and State courts. The latest was that of William C. Chance.

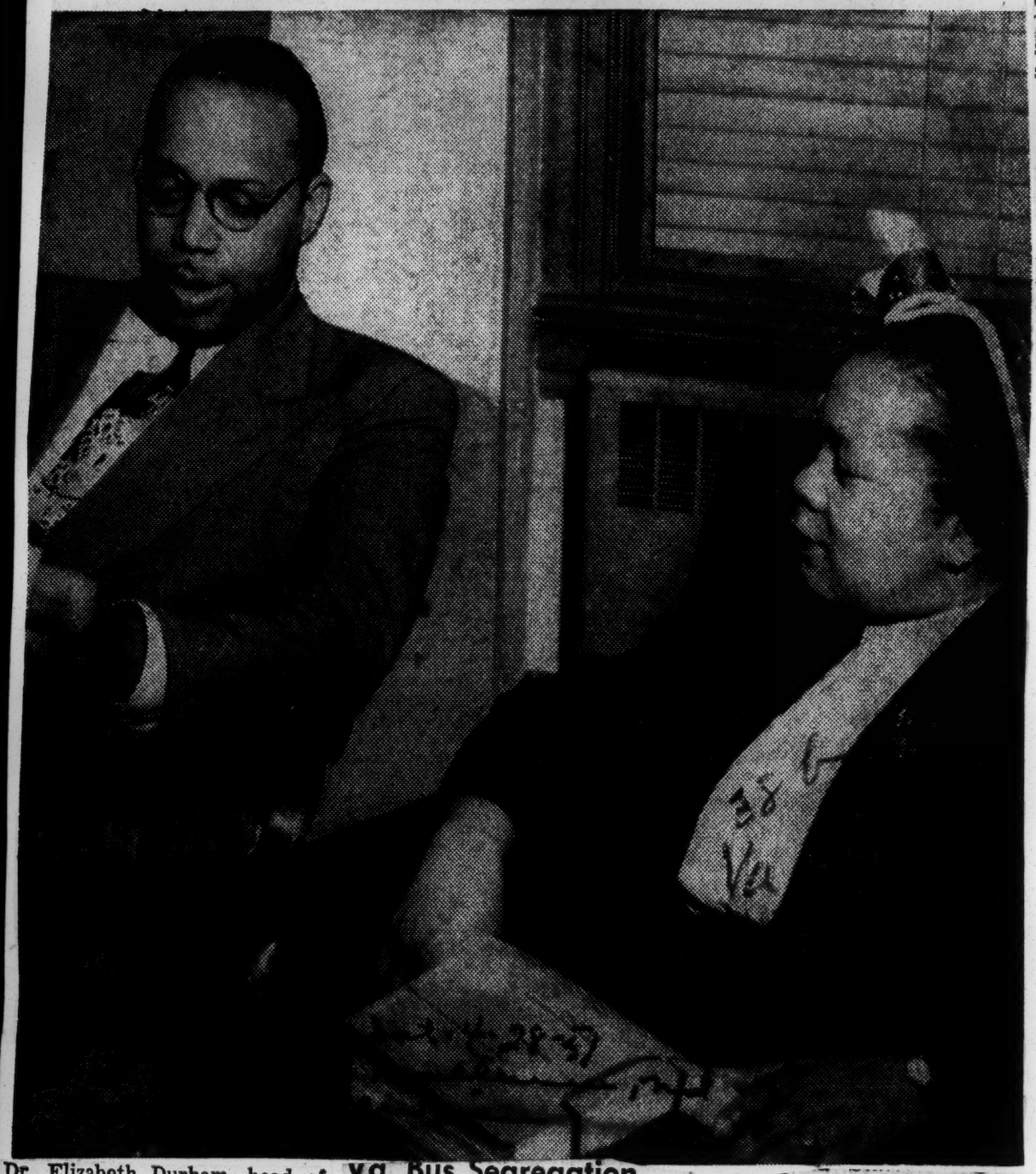
"We congratulate Mr. Simms in his determination to preserve and strengthen the dignity of the individual and we assure him and all other American citizens that we shall not relinquish our fight until the last vicious and undemocrtaic law is removed from the State statute," Mr. Banks said.

Files $10,000 Bus Bias Suit

RICHMOND, Va. — Mrs. Yvonne White, of New York city, filed a $10,000 segregation suit here last week in Federal district court against the Atlantic Greyhound corp. and one of its drivers, J. E. Collette, of Roanoke.

In her bill of complaint, Mrs. White said she and her nine-year-old son were forced to move to the rear of a bus at Lexington, Va., by Collette. She contended she and her child were traveling interstate commerce at the time and not subject to the Virginia segregation laws.

Va. State Professor Exhibits R.R. Check



Dr. Elizabeth Durham, head of the department of dietetics at Virginia State College is shown with her lawyer Martin A. Martin, of Richmond, after the Norfolk and Western Railway Co. sent her a check for $1500. Dr. Durham settled her suit out of court after the railway agreed not to segregate colored passengers. She was forced to ride in a second class colored coach from Roanoke to Petersburg on Jan. 3, 1950 a lthough she held a first class ticket from Columbus, Ohio to Petersburg.

Va. Bus Segregation

Unique Bias Suit In Court

RICHMOND, Va.—The first segregation case of its type to come before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals was heard by that court here this week.

The case is that of Everett Raney, a 23-year-old Suffolk man, a student at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. He seeks a mandamus against the Carolina Coach Company of Virginia.

The case is unique because it was started before the State Corporation Commission instead of in one of the courts. The SCC ruled against Raney.

POSES PROBLEM

The question is wether or not a transportation company has a right to prohibit a Negro from sitting beside a white passenger even though all other seats are occupied. The SCC ruled that the bus company had that right.

Raney boarded one of the company's buses in Suffolk April 11, 1950, to attend classes in Norfolk. He sat beside a white woman. When the bus driver ordered him to move, he refused. The driver then ordered all passengers to get off and they did so.

The driver then drove his bus around the block, returned to the point where he had discharged the passengers, and permitted all except Raney to get back into the vehicle.

In its opinion, the SCC said that Raney was "not in sympathy with the requirement that the races be segregated and (was) endeavoring to assist in its breakdown."

Segregation Issue May Go To Legislators

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Counsel for the Carolina Coach Company of Virginia suggested this week that colored citizens seek relief from segregation on passenger buses in Virginia through the General Assembly.

The suggestion was made by John J. Wicker Jr., attorney for the bus company which is a defendant in a court case initiated by a resident of Suffolk.

Mr. Wicker appeared before the Virginia Supreme Court to argue against overthrow of a ruling by the State Corporation Commission which refused to enjoin the company from segregating white and colored people on its buses.

EVERETT RANEY, who was denied use of the only available seat next to one occupied by a white woman, on one of the company's buses on April 11, 1950, brought suit in the case. Raney, who was a student at Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, sought transportation from Suffolk to Norfolk.

Raney appealed from the decision of the SCC [illegible] is seeking to prove that segregation of the races on buses within the state of Virginia' is discriminatory and unjust.

The company argued that complying with Raney's request would have led to a violation of state laws and regulations made by the company in conformity with state laws.

IN THIS CONNECTION, said Wicker, counsel might do better by asking the General Assembly to change the segregation statutes so as to reconcile them with new federal policy.

Martin A. Martin, counsel for Raney, contended there was no question of a seat being available to the plaintiff. He added that since part of the seat was occupied by a white person, the vacant seat was reserved solely for a white passenger. This, he charged, was a clear case of discrimination.

Holds Seat On Va. Bus, Fined $25

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, 37, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined $25 here in Police Court on a charge of refusing to move to the rear of a street bus when the operator told her to do so.

George F. Peck, the bus driver, said Mrs. Jenkins was seated on the third seat from the front of the vehicle when he ordered her to move. She and two other Negro women testified that white persons were seated both in front of Mrs. Jenkins and behind her when the driver ordered her to move at downtown Eighth and Main Streets.

Bus Firm Sued Over Segregation

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3 (AP). J. D. Williams of Spring Hope, N. C., today in Federal District Court filed a $50,000 damage suit against the Carolina Coach Co. as the outgrowth of his alleged ejection from a bus after he had refused to move to a seat for Negroes.

Williams said he was arrested and charged with violating North Carolina's segregation laws. He said the charges were dismissed at a trial in a North aCrolina court.

The company, whose principal office is in Richmond, has 20 days to answer the suit.

U. S. Rules in Favor of 6 Negroes

Bar Bias in Cafe At W. Va. Airport

By ANDREW H. CALLOWAY

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A Federal court injunction and restraining decree, Tuesday, June 4, placed a perpetual ban on discrimination in the Coffee Shop and Restaurant at the Terminal Building of the Kanawha County Airport.

Judge Ben Moore found that Sky Chefs, Inc., the defendant, was operating the businesses in the Terminal Building, which was constructed by the Kanawha County Court, the other defendant, with public funds. The County Court leased to Sky Chefs the facilities in the building to serve food.

VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

The judge found also that Sky Chefs failed and refused to serve food to the plaintiffs in this Terminal Building and "that insofar as the refusal is predicted solely upon race or color it is unlawful and unconstitutional and is in direct violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The judge also held that the cost of court proceedings should be paid by the defendants.

The Charleston Branch of the NAACP sponsored the litigation, which was originally filed in November, 1950.

The plaintiffs were: Theresa Snowden of Philadelphia, Pa.; M. C. Allen, Lynchburg, Va.; Anderson H. Brown, Lon Hairston, Sadie Hairston and Garfield Jackson, all of Charleston, W. Va.

HEARD IN CHAMBERS

There was no testimony given in court. Arguments of counsels were heard by the judge in his chamber. Counsels agreed for the court to rule on the pleadings of the plaintiffs.

Attys. T. G. Nutter and Willard L. Brown, both of Charleston, handled the court proceedings for the plaintiffs. They charged that the defendants, in denying Negroes service were "malicious, capricious, arbitrary, and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Sky Chefs maintained that they had the right to refuse service to Negroes because they operated the Coffee Shop and restaurant purely on a proprietary basis.

They further stated that they had no government connection and therefore could not be classed as an agent of Kanawha County Court. The County Court maintained that it had no control over Sky Chefs. The court, however, received a percentage of gross receipts each month from them.

Judge Moore, however, recognized no merit in the claims of either of the defendants in making his ruling.

Racial Zone Strife Blamed in Fires

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 6—(AP)—Fire Sunday destroyed two adjoining Negro houses which were targets of bombs during a bitter racial zoning dispute.

The frame residences were empty. They were occupied by the Rev. E. B. DeYampert and the Rev. Milton Curry, Jr. at the time of the bombings.

Fire Chief Hoyt Ayers ordered an investigation.

The unsolved bombings broke out when Negroes began moving into [illegible] formerly zoned for white occupancy.

Citizens Committee Calls for Action On Unsolved Bombings

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A campaign to focus attention on racial violence in this city was launched this week by the Birmingham branch of the NAACP, following the recent destruction by fire of two Negro homes which have figured in four of the city's nine unsolved racial bombings.

NAACP leaders have formulated plans for a giant mass meeting and a conference with city officials, and have urged ministers of the city to mobilize moral support behind the drive to clear up the violence. Among community leaders who participated in a meeting last week to plan protest and action were:

ACTIVE LEADERS

W. H. Hollins and R. F. Coar of the Birmingham Protective Property Owners Association; the Rev. J. L. Ware and the Rev. J. Clyde Perry of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance; the Rev. R. L. Alford, president of the NAACP branch; Mrs. A. W. Plump, chairman of the social action committee of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women; Attorney A. D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council and a member of the NAACP national legal committee; and Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World.

The two burned homes are located in an area which was zoned for white residents only until the NAACP won two lower court victories invalidating the city's racial zoning laws. Last December, less than forty-eight hours after the U. S. District Court upheld a decision striking down the zoning laws, the first of the bombings in the area now known as "Dynamite Hill" occurred.

'Bull' Connors Blasted by Mayor

20 Homes Burn; 200 Homeless

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(ANP)—The American Red Cross, local veterans and civic groups, and citizens of both races all joined in trying to help 200 Negroes left homeless last week by a fire that swept twenty of their duplex homes in suburban Fairfield.

In the meantime, Mayor J. T. McLaughlin denounced the refusal of the Birmingham Fire Department to take any action against the blaze until it was nearly out.

Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor of the fire department declared that no "responsible official of the fire department" had been called by Fairfield officials.

WATCH HOMES BURN

Technically, the Birmingham Fire Department is now permitted to attack any fire outside the city limits. Only a street separates Fairfield and Birmingham City firemen looked on for more than thirty minutes before taking any action.

Origin of the fire has not been determined but cause of the inferno has been attributed to faulty wiring. Estimated damage was $100,000, according to W. A. Watts, president of the Watts Realty Company, owners of the destroyed homes. Each of the homes cost about $3,000 and had about $1,000 worth of personal belongings.

NO DEATHS

Only one baby and four adults were injured. There were no deaths. Two of the injured persons were Ronald Owens and Raymond Register, the latter a fireman.

The fire destroyed the whole community including a grocery store, within an hour. The Fairfield Fire Department had only one fire truck with the nearest fire hydrant three blocks away to battle the flames.

Firemen from the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company also aided in trying to subdue the blaze.

When Fairfield officials called the Birmingham Fire Department which had men standing by across the street from the scene of the fire, they were told Birmingham firemen must have permission from Commissioner Connor. Connor is known in these parts as a Negro baiter.

Finally, after more than a half hour of looking, the Birmingham men fought the bazes, but it was too late.

MAYOR BITTER

Mayor McLaughlin declared:

"All but three of the homes could have been saved if the Birmingham firemen had acted. They just stood by doing nothing for at least half an hour."

He said that he would seek an investigation into the reasons why the department failed to act.

From Chicago, Dr. Francis D. Lemont, a white native of Birmingham, deplored the action of his home town's firemen. He declared:

"It is really time to squawk when the Department of Public Safety fails to help curtail or prevent a tragedy. The Fairfield fire is one more in a chain of events which will keep public attention focused on our pathetic public safety department.

"We plain citizens resent such a tragedy which brings down on us national criticism. It is a crying shame. But by the grace of God, it could have been Commissioner Connor's own family."

WHITES, NEGROES HELP

Since the fire, sympathetic persons and groups of both races are helping the victims.

The Red Cross set up shelter at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church and has provided food for 100 persons. Other persons have found living quarters with relatives and friends.

According to Miss Phylis McCollum of the Jefferson Red Cross, "hundreds of articles of clothing and just lots of furniture" have been donated by citizens of Birmingham and Fairfield.

Several churches in Ensley and Fairfield already have begun to raise funds to help the displaced families find new homes. The Boy Scouts also have joined in to provide aid.

The Ensley Post of the American Legion has started a drive to collect cothes and furniture for five veterans whose homes were destroyed.

HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE

The twenty homes occupied two square blocks in Fairfield. All were wooden frame houses with tarpaper roofs. When the fire moved in, these dry homes did not have a chance. As the breezes whizzed through the blazes crackled, the homes became ashes.

Very little of the furniture and belongings of the residents was salvaged. Firemen said it was a miracle that no one was burned to death.

NEW YORK—U. S. Atty. General J. Howard McGrath was urged this week by the NAACP to order the Justice Department to take immediate action "to protect Negroes in the Birmingham, Ala. area from the callous disregard of their civil rights by private individuals and local law enforcement officers." The request followed the Fairfield fire in which Birmingham firemen stood idly by as twenty Negro homes burned.

Fire Razes Negro Community As B'ham Firemen Stand Idle

Birmingham Suburb Burns—These white lads are quite different from the members of the Birmingham Fire Department who stood idly by May 21 and watched flames gut some twenty Negro homes in Fairfield, suburb separated from Birmingham proper by only a street. These young men are helping salvage some of the small bit of property saved from the flames which left 200 Fairfield Negroes homeless and could have been put out by Commissioner "Bull" Connor's Birmingham firemen who stood across the street and watched 'em burn for thirty minutes before lifting a hand to put out the fire.

Birmingham Zone Law Ruled Out

Supreme Court Outlaws Jim Crow

WASHINGTON. —(INS)— The Supreme court Monday, May 28, upheld a decision outlawing a 'jim crow" residential zoning law in Birmingham, Ala., but ruled that Virginia's poll tax does not discriminate against Negroes.

In the Birmingham case, the high court denied city attorneys a review of an appeals court ruling based on previous high tribunal decisions that racial zoning violates the constitution.

The case was brought by Mary Means Monk and other Negroes who purchased property in an area reserved for white residence. Birmingham authorities said "equitable segregation" was sanctioned by the city's inherent authority to "work out the best possible solution to the race problem."

In the Virginia decision, the Supreme Court rejected claims of discrimination raised by Jessie Butler, of Arlington county, who was denied a vote in the 1950 elections because she owed the poll tax.

In a suit against county officials, she asked $5,000 damages.

A three-judge federal court found, however, that Virginia's poll tax applies equally to white and Negro voters.

City's racial zoning held invalid by highest court

The United States Supreme Court today affirmed a decision of lower courts that the zoning laws of Birmingham calling for the segregation of races are unconstitutional.

The decision was reached when the court refused to rule on an appeal from a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court in New Orleans which had upheld a decision by Federal Judge Clarence Mullins here that the zoning laws are unconstitutional.

Announcment of the Supreme Court decision was made in an Associated Press report from Washington.

City officials informed of the decision, said they had no comment to make "until after a consultation with the city's legal department."

JUDGE MULLINS' decision was reached after a two-day hearing on a suit filed by 14 Negroes, who asked that the city of Birmingham be enjoined from enforcing the zoning laws on the ground that it was a violation of the Negroes' civil rights.

In granting the injunction, Judge Mullins took into consideration "the Southern tradition" in which Negroes and white persons live separately.

In making his ruling he cautioned "that these problems cannot be settled by courts alone."

"I want it understood that I must abide by the rulings of the United States Supreme Court in this decision," Judge Mullins said.

"Decisions plainly have shown that such zonings which call for the segregation of whites and Negroes are unconstitutional."

Pointin gout again the problems in the South, Judge Mullins said:

"If it is to be solved, it must be solved by attitudes of cooperation between races and by a determination of both races that it will be solved by the application of common sense and fair dealing."

* * *

THE SUIT CONTESTING the zoning laws, as it pertains to segregation, was filed through Arthur Shores, Negro Birmingham attorney. Thurgood Marshall, Washington, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also appeared in the suit.

The city was represented in the case by Horace Wilkinson as a special attorney.

Mr. Wilkinson took the case to the New Orleans court where Judge Mullins' decision was affirmed.

Attorneys for the city who made the appeal to overrule the decision, contended the "plan was essential to the peace and order and to property values."

* * *

THE ATTORNEY TOLD the court the city had been zoned in 1926 after years of study and public hearings in which all races participated.

"This arrangement has been highly successful," the appeal said. "It has alleviated friction and racial tension and contributed to the public peace and welfare. An overwhelming majority of whites and blacks favor the residential segregation.

"There is a clear and present danger of a race war in Birmingham if Mary Means Monks (who filed the suit with 14 others) and other Negroes are allowed to live in a white section . . . the tons of riot equipment stored in the arsenal in Montgomery, the ar... in Birmingham, and armored trucks equipped with tear gas and machine guns can only suppress race riots. Only equitable residential segregation fairly administered will prevent them."

The zoning law has made it unlawful for a Negro to use or occupy a building in a white residential district, or a white person to use or occupy a building in a Negro district.

There was no ban on Negroes owning white property, or whites owning Negro property, the restrictions being only on use and occupancy.

Birmingham 'Race' Ordinance Dies With High Court Decision

From Press Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 28—By refusing to act, the United States Supreme Court Monday knocked the props from under a Birmingham ordinance designed to separate Negro and white residential districts.

The appeal of the racial zoning law had gone to the high court after the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled it violated the Constitution.

Fourteen Birmingham Negroes filed the original suit against the city's ordinance in the U. S. District Court there.

The ordinance made it unlawful for a Negro to use or occupy a building in a white district, or for a white person to use or occupy a building in a Negro district.

The high court also upheld the color television plans of the Columbia Broadcasting System, opening the door to a new era in public entertainment.

CBS TV Upheld

However, legal technicalities alone could delay an actual start on color telecasting for 25 days, and it may be a considerable time before many American homes have color television.

In New York, CBS said that "within a few months (it) expects to be producing a substantial schedule of color programs." Materials shortages may prove a big damper on the new effort.

TV sets already in use will have to be adapted before they can receive CBS color telecasting, either in color or in black and white.

The Supreme Court, by an 8-1 vote, rejected a plea by the Radio Corporation of America to set aside the approval given the CBS system by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). R. C. A. argued its own competing system, turned down by the FCC, was more in the public interest.

In another important case Monday, the Supreme Court struck at racial segregation.

It turned back an attack on a lower court opinion which outlawed efforts of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Negroes in "Jim Crow" cars.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the Virginia poll tax law does not violate the Constitution.

Cost Set At $150

Under the CBS color television system, estimates are it will cost $50 to adapt present sets to receive color signals in black and white; and another $100 to receive color itself.

This was the big issue in the months-long legal battle over color TV.

R. C. A. said its color system could be received in black and white without adjustments on present sets. But the FCC ruled R. C. A.'s color fidelity and texture were unsatisfactory. It said CBS color was "most satisfactory."

Earlier, a special three-judge Federal District Court in Chicago upheld CBS and the FCC by a 2-1 vote. At the same time the lower court ordered CBS to hold back actual broadcasting pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court continued that stay until its decision is transmitted to the District Court. That takes 25 days.

Fire Destroys Houses Bombed Two Years Ago

Post-Herald Mon. 5-7-51

Firemen Fight Blaze Six Hours In Futile Effort To Save Homes

Fire yesterday destroye dtwo North Smithfield houses which were bombed during racial zoning violence of 1949.

A six-hour blaze left little of value at 1100 and 1104 Center-st, n, and Fire Chief Hoot Ayers, who ordered a full investigation into the cause of the fire, said late yesterday he "had no idea" what started the flames.

Police Lt. C. E. Huey said that city detectives would be put on the case if firemen can find evidence that the fires were deliberately set.

Crater In Yard

White residents of the neighborhood said the two houses, which were dynamited in August, 1949, shortly after they were bought by two Negro families, apparently have been vacant for several months.

A crater dug by the 1949 bombing at 1100 still depresses the front yard, although it is partly grass-covered now.

At the time of the bombing the house at 1100 was occupied by the Rev. Milton Curry Jr., and his wife. Both of them were in the house that time. Plaster was shaken loose and windows shattered but the dynamite failed to do any serious damage. Neighbors said they understood the Currys had sold the property and that no one was living there when the fire broke out yesterday.

Chief Ayers said he believed the fire started in the larger house where the Curry' formerly lived.

Spread To Smaller House

Then, he said, it apparently spread to the smaller one which formerly was the home of the Rev. E. B. DeYampert.

Grass surrounding both houses was seared and a slender tree between the close-set houses was charred.

Neighbors said they believed the Rev. DeYampert had moved to Gadsden six months or so ago.

First fire alarm was turned in at 12:41 a.m. yesterday, firemen said, from a box at Third-st and 10th-ct, north.

When firemen reached the box, the person who had given the alarm had left, but they could see the flames spewing from the houses on the hill above.

Caller Unknown

Firemen from Station 5 were joined by other firefighters from Stations 11 and 14. A second alarm had been telephoned shortly after the call was made from the box, but firemen did not know who the caller was.

The flames, which destroyed two of the oldest houses on Enon Ridge, weren't under control until 6 a.m. and it was 8 before firemen left the scene.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Monteith, 1120 Center-st, said they knew nothing of the origin of the fire.

"The only thing that woke me up was that my dog was barking," said Mr. Monteith. He said he saw the blaze when he went to the front door to quiet the dog.

"It already was a big fire then," he said.

Mrs. E. M. Kaufmann, 1116 Center- st, also said the fire was well underway before she knew anything about it.

Heard Nothing

Mrs. Kaufmann who has lived at her Center-st address for 47 years said the two-storied house at 1100 Center-st was built "at least 60 years ago," by Mr. and Mrs. John Bowen.

"It was the first house in this section," she saidZ She said the other home, at 1104, was built about 1913-14.

Four days before Christmas the home of Mary Means Monk, Negro, at nearly 950 Center-st, was dynamited not two days after federal courts had ruled Birmingham's racial zoning laws unconstitutional.

Post-Herald Mon. 5-7-51 Birmingham, Ala.

FIRST BOMBS, THEN FLAMES—Here's all that was left of the house at 1100 Center-st, n, after fire there yesterday. The same house was bombed in 1949 during the height of controversy over racial zoning in the North Smithfield area.

Fire Ruins 2 Negro Homes, Previous Bomb Targets

Post-Herald Mon. 5-7-51 Birmingham, Ala.

By the Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, May 7.—Fire department officials today sought the cause of a fire which destroyed two Negro homes—previous bomb targets—in a disputed residential section.

The vacant adjoining residences were located in the North Smithfield district, where violence flared when Negroes began moving into the area about three years ago. The frame buildings burned early yesterday.

They were blasted while occupied by the Rev. E. B. Dyampert and the Rev. Milton Curry, jr.

Birmingham's racial zoning laws were declared unconstitutional by a Federal Court ruling.

Courier-Editorials

Intervention in Birmingham, Ala.

THE CONTINUED bombing and burning of Negroes' homes in Birmingham, Ala., warrants Federal intervention.

Law and order have broken down in that city where Negro property owners are concerned as evidenced by the fact that the police have arrested nobody for these crimes.

Federal intervention is warranted becaused the victims of these bombings are American citizens and the Federal Government is supposed to protect them when local authorities will not do so.

The people guilty of these bombings and burnings are roaming the city without fear of apprehension, thumbing their noses at the police and the courts, laughing out loud over the protests against this vandalism.

The Federal Government intervened in the war between the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists, preventing Chiang Kai-shek's forces from interfering with Soviet China's trade and from raiding the mainland coast.

The Federal Government intervened in the strife between the Greek Communists and Democrats.

The Federal Government intervened in behalf of the South Koreans against the North Korean and Soviet Chinese aggressors.

Why should the Federal Government now hesitate to intervene in behalf of American citizens whose homes are being destroyed?

One of the great civil rights is the right of residence, and since two lower courts have invalidated Birmingham's racial zoning laws, it is the duty of the law enforcement agencies to protect Negro homeowners in this right, but this has not been done.

When local authorities fail to enforce the law, it is up to the Federal Government to step in and do so, as it has done many times before.

Backed by an Administration which professes the deepest concern with the enforcement of civil rights, why does not the Department of Justice act?

38c 1951

Alabama

Unsolved Bombings Give Way To Terror By Fire As Zone War Rages

DR. JOEL A. BOYKINS in his office works on a patient.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. — Exactly one year ago the colored citizens of this great industrial city of the South nick-named it "The City of Unsolved Bombings."

Today, exactly 12 months later, they are beginning to call it "The City of Unsolved Fires."

For on May 6 the evil of race hate in this "Magic City" of the South struck again. Two homes owned by Negroes on "Dynamite hill" were set afire and almost completely destroyed.

The police and fire departments launched investigations, the findings were the same as those on the bombings—'Unsolved'!

The Department of Justice was urged by the NAACP last week to take immediate steps "to see to it that affirmative action be taken to protect the Negroes in the Birmingham area from the callous disregard of their civil rights by private individuals and local law enforcement officers."

The burning of the two homes is regarded by Negroes here as reprisals for the shooting of two white hoodlums in one of several attempts to bomb the same two homes. One was unoffically reported seriously injured while the other was supposed to have died from the wounds.

Setting fire to the houses was the fourth attempt by the hate-blitzers to destroy them and discourage Negroes from building and moving in to the disputed North Smithfield section of the city. The burned homes are owned by the Rev. Milton Curry, Jr., and the Rev. E. B. DeYampert.

The two destroyed homes are located in an area once zoned for whites. The first attack took place in October, 1949.

A bomb, apparently aimed at Rev. Curry's house, was thrown from a moving vehicle and landed on the lawn between the two buildings.

Before the bomb hit the grass, the car met with a barrage of gun fire from the minister's home.

The trouble in the area began in 1941 when two Negroes owning property in which whites were living, filed a petition with the City commission to have the now disputed area re-zoned for Negro occupancy.

The commission, rejected their request.

For the next four years Negroes owning property in the area but renting to whites petitioned the commission to re-zone specific lots but met with the same refusal.

In 1947 a piece of undesirable property in lowlands five feet below the street level and next to an insect-infested ditch was bought by a Negro named Samuel Matthews. He was granted a permit to build but when he was ready to move in his application for occupancy was promptly rejected.

Matthews filed a petition in Federal court demanding the City of Birmingham to grant him a certificate of occupancy on the grounds that the city's ordinance was unconstitutional.

On July 31, 1947, a Federal judge ruled that the Birmingham zoning ordinance was unconstitutional and instructed the City of Birmingham to issue a certificate of occupancy to Samuel Matthews. It was issued the same day.

But 19 days later, August 18, Matthews' house went up in smoke from a dynamite blast.

On March 25, 1949, dynamite was tossed into two houses owned by AME Bishop S. L. Greene and by James Madison.

Then came the two attempts on Curry's DeYamperts' homes on the night of October 13.

The seventh bomb exploded on April 13, Thomas Jefferson's birthday, in the basement of the nearly completed $11,000 home-office of Dr. Joel A. Boykins in an "all-Negro" zone.

Ten days later, April 23, the third attempt to destroy the Curry's home was made. Just five months ago, December 21, the ninth bomb tore away part of the new $18,000 home of Mrs. Monroe Monk.

"Nine bombings, three years and no clue!" exclaimed an organization leader. "That's what 'Bull' Connor will have us believe. (Eugene "Bull" Connor is public safety commissioner of Birmingham). We know better. The FBI agents were down here sometime ago and turned in a detailed report. It is being kept a secret."

Local NAAPC leaders have called for a giant mass meeting at Smithfield court and have asked for a conference with city officials to protest the fires and ask for immediate action on the part of the authorities.

Supporting the NAACP's move are the Interdenominational Ministers alliance headed by Rev. J. F. Fitzpatrick; Rev. J. L. Ware, president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers conference; Rev. J. Clyde Perry, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal church; the Birmingham Protective Property Owners association, the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women and the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic council.

"If we don't force the issue this time," added a NAACP spokesman, "we certainly will be calling Birmingham the "City of Unsolved Fires." There has got to be a stop to it now."

Burn Cross In Objection To Negro Family

BIRMINGHAM—A cross was burned here recently on the rear of the foundation of the home for a Negro family, being built next door to a white church in a block already inhabited on three sides by Negro families.

White homes are located across the street on the fourth side of the block on Arkadelphia road. This would be the first Negro home on that side of the street and it would face the white homes.

Public Safety Commissioner Eugene Connor has instructed the Birmingham police department to "get to the bottom" of the incident which occurred about 10 blocks from the "Dynamite Hill" area where several houses have been bombed and burned in recent months.

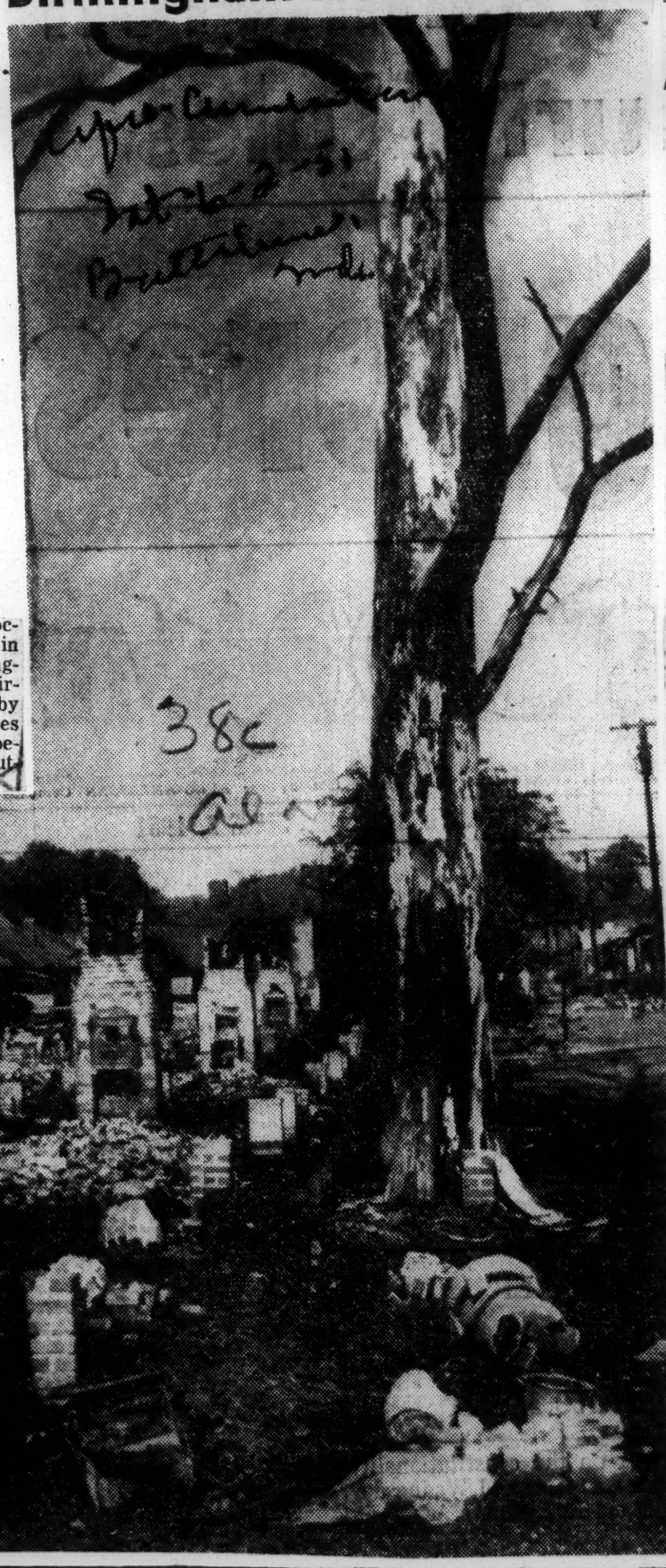
Neighbors explained they saw the cross burning only a short time after a evening weekly prayer meeting was held at the church, and that it burned about 30 minutes before police arrived and extinguished the flames.

One of the neighbors said he noticed the flames from his second-story bedroom across the street, and that the cross was constructed from two-by-fours about 8 feet wide and 10 feet high.

The Rev. Arthur Barker, who conducted the prayer meeting at the church next door, said he left soon after the services and did not know of the incident.

Birmingham home builder, H. J. Tillia, said he already has built and sold 10 homes to Negroes in the area. "If it will settle the matter, I will be glad to sell the home, when it is completed, to a white person," he said.

Birmingham Homes Burned



Charred ruins of 20 homes occupied by colored residents in Fairfield, a suburb of Birmingham, Ala. Residents charge Birmingham firemen stood idly by for 30 minutes while houses burned to ground Monday because they were one block outside of the city limits.

2 Destroyed As Firemen 'Lose Way'

Series Of Acts Still A Mystery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A campaign to focus national attention on racial violence in Birmingham was launched this week by the Birmingham Branch NAACP following the May "deliberate burnings" of two Negro homes which have figured in four of this city's nine unsolved racial bombings.

From physical evidence the fires started around 12:40 a.m. Sunday morning, May 6, in the rear of the houses located at 1100 and 1104 North Center street. For about six hours firemen battled the blaze.

Although the houses are located in what is described at "Dynamite Hill," the firemen apparently lost their way in answering the alarm. They had trouble getting water pressure despite the fact that the fire trucks are equipped with motor pumps. They could not keep the flames from spreading although there was little wind.

Some spectators who did not sign affidavits say they smelt oil odors at the scene of the fires. Persons living in the disputed areas say that they tried to get telephone calls through in the neighborhood but got a busy signal. On checking they say that they found that the homes they tried to call claim that their telephones were not in use at the time.

The two oft-bombed homes are located in an area once zoned for white people only, although no white people are immediately close to the fire-destroyed homes. Another home a few blocks down the street from these burned two figured in a legal contest which is pending before the United States Supreme Court. In two lower courts, the racial losing laws of Birmingham have been knocked out, but the city appealed. Four days before last Christmas, less than 48 hours after the U. S. District Court of Appeals upheld a decision striking down Birmingham's racial zoning laws, the home of Mr. Monroe Monk was bombed.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Spectacular blaze in Negro section of Fairfield, Ala., which destroyed 20 duplex houses and drove 200 persons from their homes. The fire was a block outside the Birmingham city limits.

Reduced to Ashes

Hate-Filled Whites Fire Ala. Church

CEDAR BLUFF, Ala. — What are believed to be "hate flames" razed the Cedar Baptist Church here May 20 to holy ashes.

This church, valued at over $3,000 was situated in a so-called white area. Residents had asked that the church be moved. It was covered by $1,600 insurance.

MAY MOVE CHURCH

Divided opinion is said to have been voiced about rebuilding the edifice. Majority opinion swung in the direction of rebuilding the church with concrete. A fraction of the membership was willing to move the church to a Negro area.

Cedar Bluff is the county seat of Cherokee County, heavily populated by whites and near the Georgia line in the general area of Rome, Ga.

Homes Burn As Birmingham Firemen Fiddle

BIRMINGHAM — While a Birmingham fire company stood by and watched, 200 Negroes lose their homes as fire raced through a congested Negro neighborhood in suburban Fairfield and destroyed 20 duplex houses and a store and wrecked 10 other homes.

Fairfield Alderman Jim Hardy blasted the inaction of the Birmingham firemen and said if they had helped out when they first arrived, "all but three of the homes could have been saved."

He said while Fairfield fire fighters battled the spectacular blaze, Birmingham firemen looked on for 45 minutes before joining them. A baby was burned and five persons overcome by smoke.

Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Connor, who heads the fire department, had no answer when reporters asked him about the refusal of his firemen to aid Fairfield firemen.

'Don't. Know Nothing'

"I don't know nothing about it," the notorious anti-Negro official said. "We don't go outside the city limits 'less we get a call."

They received orders from Connor.

He was reminded that Fairfield authorities sent out an SOS and "I don't know nothing about that. We never got no call." To this, "Bull" Connor replied, thought the Birmingham fire company had been sent to help. But the company insisted it were ordered to the scene to keep the fire from spreading across the city limits and said they could not battle the blaze unless was a "miracle" that no lives were lost.

The Birmingham Rally

AFTER SEVEN BOMBINGS of Negro homes in Birmingham, the upright white citizens in positions of leadership decided that if the law could not stop the terrorism, they would.

The Birmingham Post, a daily newspaper, led off the rally of the good citizens by offering a $500 reward for information leading to the capture of the criminals.

On top of this, the Reverend John H. Buchanan stated that the white churches would take up special collections to aid the bombing victims. Governor Folsom told the state officials to get busy and it appears that some real action may be forthcoming soon.

It seems that Birmingham, like the rest of Dixie, includes plenty of decent whites who are getting tired of being maligned by the actions of groups of Negro haters who represent the worst element in the South.

Birmingham NAACP Acts To End Arson, Bombings

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. May 30— A campaign to focus attention on racial violence in this city has been launched by the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following the recent destruction by fire of two Negro homes which have figured in four of the city's nine unsolved racial bombings.

NAACP leaders have formulated plans for a giant mass meeting and a conference with city officials, and have urged ministers of the city to mobilize moral support behind the drive to clear up the violence.

Among community leaders who participated in a meeting last week to plan protest and action were W. H. Hollins and R. F. Coar of the Birmingham Protective Property Owners Association: Rev. J. L. Ware and Rev. J. Clyde Perry of the Interdenomination Ministers Alliance; Rev. R. L. Alford, president of the NAACP branch.

Mrs. A. W. Lumpp, chairman of the social action committee of the Birmingham Metropolitan Council of Negro Women; Attorney A. D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council and a member of the NAACP national legal committee; and Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World.

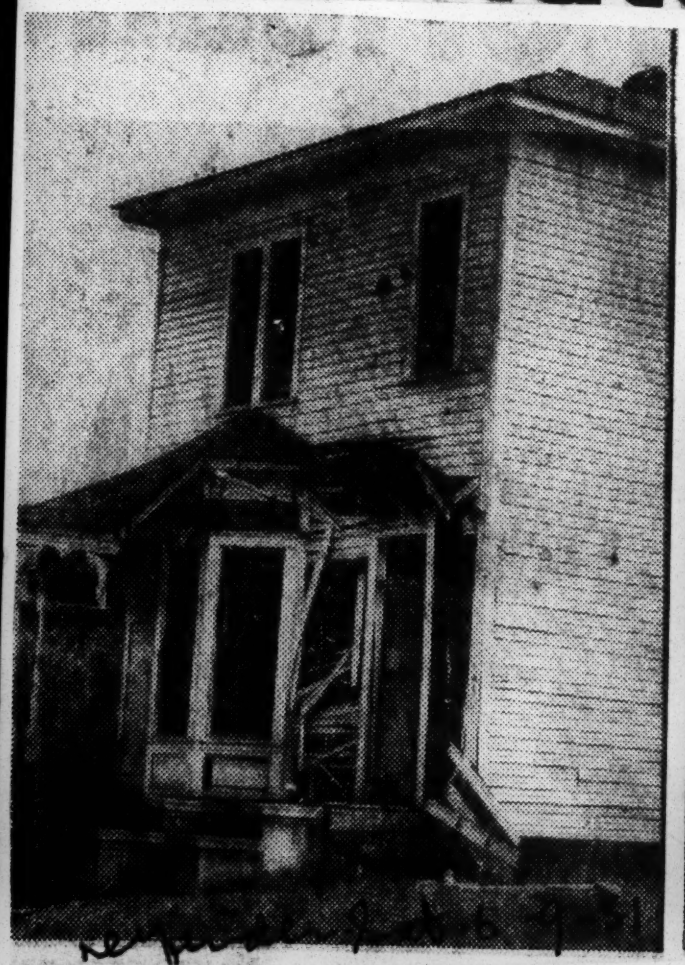
The two burned homes are located in an area which was zoned for white residents only until the NAACP won two lower court victories invalidating the city's racial zoning laws.

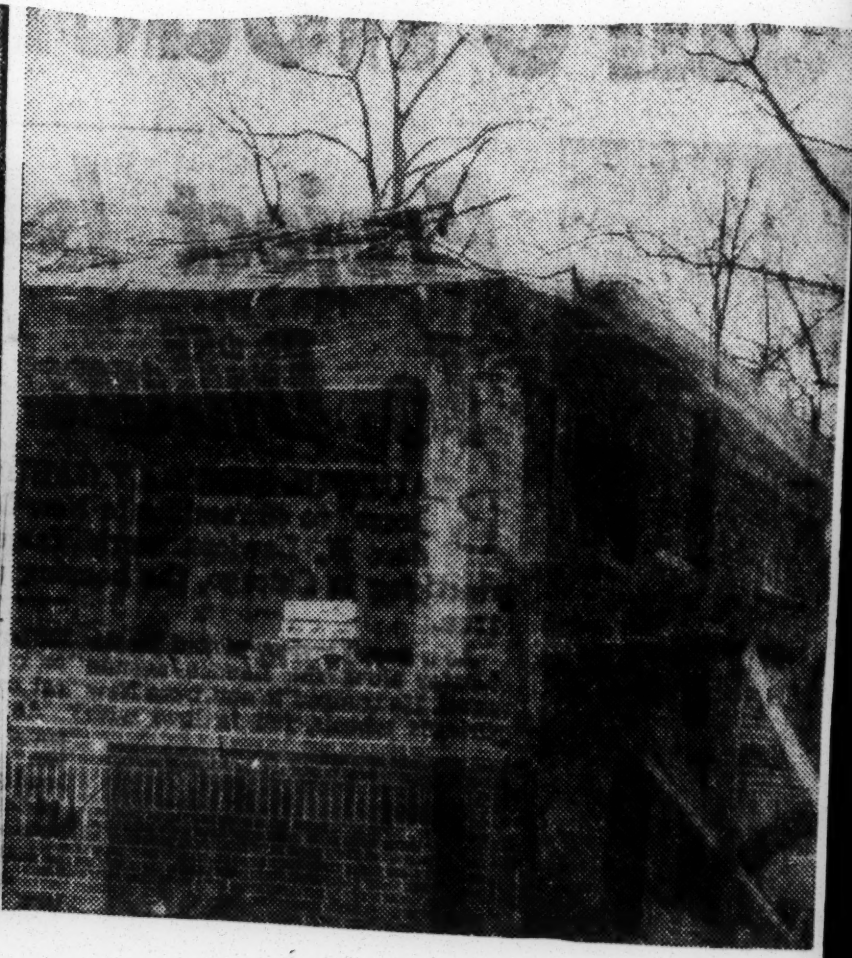
Last December, less than forty-eight hours after the U. S. District Court upheld a decision striking down the zoning laws, the first of the bombings in the area now known as "Dynamite Hill" occurred.

38c 1951

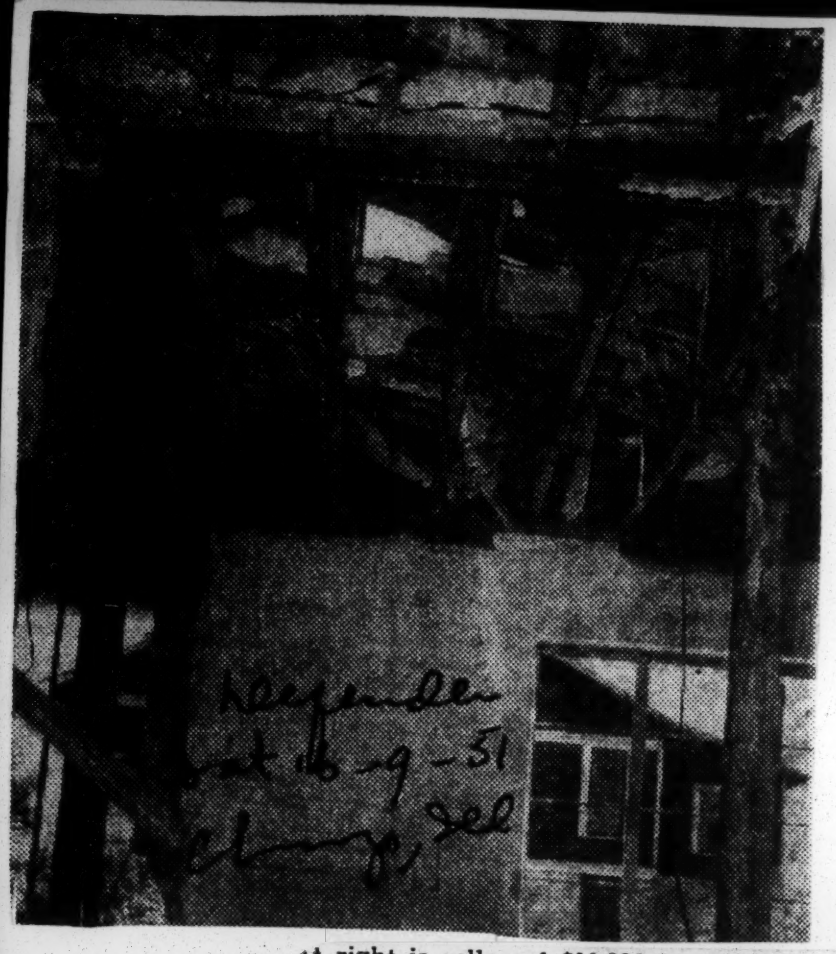
Alabama

They're Out To Stop Birmingham's New Hate Blitz





WHAT HATE CAN DO—In the photo at left is home of Rev. Milton Curry, 1100 N. Center st., Birmingham, the morning after a bomb had been tossed against it in the third attempt to destroy it. In the photo (2nd from left) are remains of home which was to have been occupied by AME Bishop S. L. Green. A bomb wrecked it in March, 1949. The grounds are now being cleared to make way for a new building. Part of the new $18,000 home of Mrs. Monroe Monk (3rd from left), 950 N. Center st., blown up December 21, 1950. It became the ninth home bombing on "Dynamite Hill" in three years.



At right is cellar of $11,000 home-office of Dr. Joel A. Boykins, 524 12th Terrace in an "all-Negro zone;" where a bomb was placed April 13, 1950.

Court Rules City Must Not Segregate Residents

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Birmingham's racial zoning laws were doomed by the United States Supreme Court Monday when the highest tribunal let stand the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals voiding segregated housing areas.

Originally, U. S. Judge Clarence Mullins in a memorable opinion in Birmingham had declared Birmingham's racial zoning ordinances unconstitutional. He issued a permanent injunction restraining Birmingham officials from enforcing such laws.

The City of Birmingham appealed the decision to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which later in a two-to-one decision backed up and bolstered the Mullins opinion. Birmingham officials then appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court which let the lower court rulings stand.

The court said city officials in Birmingham, Alabama, may not by zoning laws segregate Negro and white residents. In the New Orleans decision the court said that racial zoning laws violated the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution. Birmingham officials argued that their racial plan was to insure peace and order.

The highest court refused to rule on the appeal.

Bombs shattered the $16,000 home which figured in the litigation less than 48 hours after the New Orleans court upheld Judge Mullins' ruling. This home is located in the North Smithfield area now called "Dynamite Hill."

A few days ago two homes in this area that had been targets of about half of Birmingham's nine unsolved racial bombings were burned to the ground by mysterious fires. Birmingham officials had made this twilight zone an "all white area."

Sponsored by the Birmingham Branch NAACP, the case attracted national attention. The racial bombings outbursts of burning together with other forms of hateful violence has made Birmingham s the nation's number race-trouble spot.

Attys. Arthur D. Shores, Peter A. Hall and David Hood, Jr., of Birmingham together with Thurgood Marshall, of New York, special counsel for the NAACP handled the case. The City of Birmingham was represented by Judge Horace C. Wilkinson.

ON BOOKS SINCE 1926:

Birmingham's Outlawed Race Zoning Law Upheld

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The United States Supreme Court last Monday refused to review a decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals holding Birmingham's residential segregation zoning ordinance invalid. The refusal of the court to review the case leaves in effect the decision of the Federal District Court at Birmingham enjoining enforcement of the ordinance.

The city of Birmingham, James W. Morgan, its commissioner for public improvement, and H. E. Haywood, Birmingham building inspector, had asked the high court to review the judgment of the circuit court.

The outlawed zoning ordinance has been in effect since 1926. The Alabama Legislature in 1915 delegated Birmingham "full complete and unlimited police powers of state." In 1923 the Legislature empowered the city to establish a zoning commission and to classify inhabitants by zoning regulations.

Strict, Racial Lines

Birmingham, in 1926, passed the zoning ordinance providing for "equitable residential segregation. Under this ordinance, residential districts were divided into A-, single family, white; A-2, single family, colored; B-1, multiple family, white, and B-2, multiple family, colored.

The ordinance made it unlawful for a colored person to use or occupy a building in a white residential district and for a white person to use or occupy a building in a colored residential district.

More than 30 areas or communities in Birmingham have been zoned colored residential corresponding to a similar number of areas or communities zoned white residential.

Mrs. Monk Sues

Mrs. Mary Means Monk, applied for a permit to build a house, which she proposed to occupy as a residence. Her lot is in a white residential district. The permit was refused, and she brought suit in the Federal District Court, Birmingham, in which fourteen other colored persons joined.

She sought to enjoin enforcement of the zoning ordinances and a declaration that they denied equal protection of the law and, for that reason, were void. The District Court declared the zoning ordinances invalid and enjoined their enforcement. The circuit court, by a 2-to-1 vote, affirmed this judgment.

Church women urge committee to probe Negro home blasts

The Department of Christian Social Relations of the Birmingham Council of Church Women today asked the City Commission to appoint a citizens committee to look into the cause of the bombing of homes in Birmingham.

The church women went on record yesterday as "protesting against the bombing of homes in our community, regardless of race or color."

"We deplore the existance of conditions that would bring about such an event," the resolution said. "We urge the Police Department to do everything in their power to apprehend the guilty parties and bring them to justice."

The resolution suggested that "a group of interested citizens be appointed to work with the City Commission to seek a solution to the problems, which have been responsible for the bombings."

The resolution was signed by Mrs. L. S. Evins, president of the Birmingham Council of Church Women, and Mrs. J. D. Conwell, chairman of Christian Social Relations.

Disputed Negro Homes Destroyed By Fire

BIRMINGHAM, May 6—(AP)—Fire Sunday destroyed two adjoining Negro homes which were targets of bombs during a bitter racial zoning dispute.

The frame residences were empty at the time, neighbors in the North Smithfield district said.

Birmingham Home Owners

Defeat Attempt To Put Sewage Plant in Zone

BIRMINGHAM—Ninety-eight families won their fight when the City Zoning Board denied the application of the Jefferson County Commission for a permit to construct a sewage disposal plant near the Pratt City community, Thursday.

The board ruled on the question after a public hearing held last week. Approximately 500 persons, including the ninety-eight Negro families who have homes on the proposed site, protested the construction of the plant on the site.

The mass protest grew out of the county asking that a tract of land in Pratt City— bound on the South by Village Creek community; West by Avenue P., Ensley; North Eighth Street and East Avenue I.—be rezoned so that a sewage treatment or disposal plant could be constructed.

ATTORNEY SHORES COUNSEL

The plant would have cost around $4,500,000. Land Grants would have run about $250,000.

The board, presided over by George Bynum Jr., conducted a hearing at City Hall, where Atty. Arthur D. Shores, representing the affected and adjacent property owners, presented an impressive case.

In denying the application, the board issued a formal statement giving the basis for the denial. The statement is:

"The board of adjustment has carefully considered the application of the Commission of Jefferson County for modification of the zoning ordinance of the city of Birmingham to permit the erection and maintenance of a sewage disposal plant to be located in the proximity of Avenue F and Village Creek, Ensley, and the general vicinity of Pratt City.

INVESTIGATED EVIDENCE

"It has investigated fully the evidence presented to it, which evidence is considers competent, and it is of the opinion that it has not been proven conclusively, and to the satisfaction of the board that the Pratt City site, designated as site number five, the only site on which the plant as proposed may be located. That the possibilities with reference to other sites have not been explored fully.

"The zoning ordinance provides that this board must find, in addition to the health and safety of the public, including the property owners who may be displaced and the surrounding property owners, that the convenience and the comfort of those property owners must not be impaired.

"No evidence has been presented to the board to show that the convenience and comfort of the said property owners will not be impaired. And this board must, therefore, deny the application."

Birmingham Appeals Court Decision On Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The City of Birmingham, has asked the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the Fifth United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirming a Federal District Court decision declaring Birmingham's residential racial zoning ordinances unconstitution.

In its brief in support of its petition for a review, the city contends that "One of the most important and useful purposes of the Birmingham ordinances is the socially desirable result of deterring amalgamation."

On the basis of a long line of decisions outlawing racial zoning ordinances, court attaches doubt that the Supreme Court will agree to hear the case.

The case was originally brought in the Federal District Court at Birmingham by Mrs. Mary Means Monk, who sued to enjoin enforcement of the residential segregation ordinances on behalf of herself and all other colored persons similarly situated. She also asked for a declaratory judgment that the ordinances denied equal protection of the law and were void. Fourteen other colored persons joined in the suit.

The ordinances, which the Federal courts outlawed, were based on the 1915 action of the Alabama Legislature, which empowered the City of Birmingham to prevent racial conflict and delegated to the city the full and unlimited police powers of the State.

In 1923, the Legislature empowered the City of Birmingham to establish a zoning commission and to classify residents by zoning regulations.

The City of Birmingham employed the engineering firm of Morris Knowles of Pittsburgh to prepare a comprehensive plan for zoning the city.

In 1926 Birmingham was zoned by a zoning ordinance providing for "equitable residential segregation." Residential property was zoned either white or colored.

The residential districts were divided into A-1 for single white families, A-2 for single colored families, B-1 for multiple white families, and B-2 multiple colored families.

The ordinance made it unlawful for a colored person to use or occupy a building in a white residential area and for a white person to use or occupy a building in a colored residential area.

More than thirty areas in Birmingham were zoned colored residential corresponding to a similar number of areas zoned white residential. About 40 per cent of the population of Birmingham is colored.

In 1949 Birmingham adopted a supplementary zoning ordinance making it a misdemeanor for white persons to reside in colored residential sections and for colored persons to reside in white residential sections.

Mrs. Means applied for a building permit to build a house which she proposed to occupy as a residence. Her lot is in a district which has been zoned white since 1926. The permit was refused in accordance with the zoning ordinances. She brought suit.

The case was tried before a judge without a jury. The judge found as a fact that it was the established and universal custom of city official to deny building permits to construct homes for colored occupancy in areas zoned for white occupancy and that if dwellings were erected on the properties of plaintiffs or other colored persons could not occupy them without becoming subject to criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

In a 2 to 1 decision affirming the trial court, the appeals court held that the police powers of a state, however broad, are not above the constitution. It ruled that the case was controlled by the comparatively early decision of the Louisville case, in which the Supreme Court struck down an ordinance forbidding colored persons to live in a city block in which the majority of the residents were white, and vice versa.

Horace C. Wilkerson, special counsel, is representing the City of Birmingham in its appeal to the Supreme Court.

Fire and dynamite—These two North Center Street Negro homes withstood dynamite attacks, but fell early yesterday to fire. The entire back of the home shown at left, 1100 North Center Street, was burned down. Interior of both homes were burned out. Sticks of dynamite once were tossed in front of both homes. Another time the building on left was badly damaged by dynamite which landed on top of the porch roof. Other dynamite was found in the grass alongside the house.

Negro homes razed by mysterious blaze

Two houses have previously been dynamite targets

The Birmingham Fire Department today continued its investigation of a blaze which razed two North Smithfield homes on "dynamite hill."

The homes, at 1100 and 1104 North Center Street, were dynamited during the 1949 controversy over the city's racial zoning law. The homes were owned by Negroes. They were unoccupied at the time of the fire.

An early morning fire yesterday left both homes an almost total loss. Firemen from three stations battled for six hours in a vain effort to save the buildings.

"As yet we have not found anything to indicate how the fire started," Fire Chief Hoyt Ayers said today. "But we are still investigating."

DETECTIVE Lt. C. E. Huey said police will join the investigation if firemen find evidence of arson.

Both homes sit atop a hill which earned the name "dynamite hill" during a 40-month period in which there were six dynamite blasts set off in the controversial area.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor was at the scene of the fire early yesterday. He said he was "riding around with the police captain when we got the call."

He added that the blaze apparently started at 1100 North Center Street, a two-story frame building which has stood at that point for some 60 years. It was occupied by the Rev. Milton Curry, Jr., when it was first dynamited in August, 1949.

The fire apparently spread to the next-door one-story building, Chief Ayers said. The house at 1104 Center Street had been occupied by the Rev. E. B. DeYampert, in Gadsden when the fire broke out.

* * *

BOTH HOMES were the victims of blasts when dynamite sticks were tossed from a speeding car in 1949. Little damage was done, and later the home at 1100 North Center Street was badly damaged by more dynamite. On another occasion, dynamite sticks were found in the lawn alongside the home.

The last reported violence in the area came four days before last Christmas when a Negro home at 950 Center Street was blasted by explosives a few days after the owners had obtained a ruling in the U. S. Fifth Court of Appeals at New Orleans that Birmingham's racial zoning laws were unconstitutional.

* * *

THE FIRST alarm on the blaze yesterday was turned in from a box at Third Street and North 10th Court at 12:41 a.m. Before firemen from Stations 11 and 14 arrived, someone telephoned the Fire Department giving the correct address of the blaze.

When they found the fire, Station 5 was immediately called to help battle it.

Chief Ayers said the fire fighters reported a small explosion shortly after their arrival. He said it probably was caused by the blaze.

First A Bombing; Now A Fire

Two houses on Center Street, which figured some months ago in a still unsolved bombing case, were practically destroyed by fire very early Sunday morning. They were houses once owned and occupied by white families, then purchased and for a time occupied by Negroes. The area had once been zoned for white residences only, but Negroes moved in after a federal court decision held the city's zoning ordinance invalid when it was applied solely on a basis of color and race. The bombings followed. For some months the houses have stood vacant. Police officials, who have never made an arrest in any of the shameful bombings, are insistent that they have followed every clue offered, have worked unceasingly ever since the events, looking for the criminals who threw the bombs. Fire Chief Hoyt Ayers has ordered his department to make a full investigation. Chief Ayers is quoted as saying he has "no idea" what started the flames. The whole matter is unfortunate and tragic. It is to be assumed police also will press renewed inquiry into the situation.

No "damages" for whites in restrictive covenant suits

Just about the last "out" of biased whites who seek to enforce unconstitutional racial restriction covenants was lost to them last week as Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Daniel N. Stevens ruled that damages may not be awarded for alleged reduction of property values growing out of the sale of property to non-whites.

Judge Stevens said that he was convinced that "the United States Supreme Court intended, by its pronouncements . . . to preclude state courts from giving judicial recognition to and enforcement of race restriction covenants . . . whether such judicial enforcement be by way of injunction, declaratory relief, damages, or any other type of action in which the remedy is predicated upon a judicial holding . . . that such a covenant is valid."

The case was that of Olive B. Barrows et al, versus Leola Jackson et al, defendants. Mrs. Barrows claimed to have been materially damages as a resut of the sale of property in her neighborhood to Mrs. Jackson, a Negro.

Vandals Burn Cleric's Home In California

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. — The NAACP and the American Civil Liberties union last week took steps to apprehend vandals who set fire to a dwelling here in an effort to keep a Baptist minister from moving in this all-white town.

The organizations are offering a $500 reward for the arrest and imprisonment of persons who set fire to the recently purchased home of Rev. W. M. Brent a few days before he was to move into it.

complete investigation of the apparent arson attempt is being conducted.

The colored family which had bought the home would have been the first to have moved into the area.

Hate Campaign

L. A. Home Is Burned

LOS ANGELES — Long smouldering racial hatreds in the Firestone District flareup broke out violently Saturday when a home recently purchased by a Negro family was completely destroyed by fire.

The sheriff's office's Sgt. Ed Hatcher, an arson expert, concluded that the fire was maliciously and deliberately set. The investigator found a candle and a bowl which had contained kerosene at the scene of the blaze.

Prior to the fire, signs had been posted and leaflets distributed in the Firestone district warning that Negro residents were not wanted. The damages were estimated at $8,000 and a

Outlawing Restrictive Covenants Saves Negroes Millions Of Dollars

WASHINGTON,—Since the U. S. Supreme Court outlawed restrictive covenants in 1948, thousands of Negro families throughout the nation have moved into white residential neighborhoods, a recent United Press survey shows.

When the high court ruled that written agreements by owners which barred selling their homes to Negroes could not be enforced, it meant a saving of millions of dollars to Negroes who intended to buy in white communities.

A Washington broker explained how the money was saved. He said when Negro brokers purchased homes for members of their own race in white neighborhoods, a white broker was needed to act as a "go-between" in the deal. This concealed the real identity of the buyer.

Paid Two Brokers

When the new owner occupied his new home he paid commissions to two brokers rather than one and in addition he needed funds for a lawyer to fight eviction suits. The broker said the additional costs usually were as much as $2,000 per house.

Officials of most big cities reported that the Negro influx into fringe areas is succeeding with very little violence.

However, in Dallas, Texas, last year, five Negro homes were bombed. In Birmingham, Ala., a Federal Court struck down last year the city's attempt to restrict their residential areas on the basis of race.

Real estate dealers and civic leaders in cities with a large Negro population, report that discrimination still flourishes in communities.

Behind The Scenes

White supremacy advocates are putting up a strong behind-the-scene battle to keep Negroes in ghettos by refusing to loan money or grant mortgages to them on homes they purchase in white neighborhoods.

White property owners continue to enter into oral "gentlemen agreements" not to sell to non-whites, even though they are aware that such agreements cannot be enforced.

Last fall two different suits were brought against persons who broke their oral agreement but the cases were thrown out of Federal Courts.

To help break the race barriers, the Federal Housing Authority refuses to insure any housing which is covered by a restrictive covenant.

Negroes and whites in fringe areas disagree as to whether the influx of Negroes is being accepted. One citizen's association official in Washington said:

"The two races still won't live together. White people are constantly being driven into suburban areas. As soon as a Negro buys in a white neighborhood, the other residents become panicky and sell out as fast as they can."

A Negro broker said: "Whites don't rush out so fast anymore when a Negro moves into the neighborhood. This movement has probably decreased 50 percent in recent months. People are becoming reconciled to the idea. They realize that property values remain high in neighborhoods because good housing for Negroes is scarce."

Abrams Declares

Housing Ills Blamed for Race Stress

The issue of interracial harmony is "intimately related" to the Nation's housing problem, a Howard University audience was told yesterday.

Charles Abrams, director of the Citizens Housing and Planning Council, told the group that the present pattern of neighborhoods is "one that is generating interracial discord."

He spoke at the opening of a two-day conference on integration of the Negro in American society, sponsored by the university's division of social sciences.

Abrams called for expansion of public housing, development of middle income housing and stress upon both interracial and minority housing provisions. Slum clearance projects which reduce available shelter should be discouraged in favor of projects in vacant and underdeveloped land, he said.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, head of the Howard School of Medicine department of anatomy, asserted that historical developments have "rendered obsolete the concept of a glorified ghetto for the Negro in medicine."

Integration of the Negro in medicine, he said, has begun to appear in medical education, hospital operations and medical organizations. He urged "two-way" absorption of the Negro into white groups and absorption of white medical men into the institutions and organizations which the Negro has built.

"The goal of integration is the only one acceptable under American concepts and legal guarantees of democracy," he said.

Mob Attacks New Cafe In Washington

WASHINGTON — An angry mob of some 1,500 whites broke up the opening of a new lunch room for Negroes in a predominantly white business district located on the outskirts of Washington.

As members of the milling crowd broke windows and otherwise wrecked the establishment, witnesses said a hail of stones was thrown into the club by members of the crowd, breaking several bottles of liquor and shattering glass fixtures in the establishment.

Police ordered cars containing Negro patrons to return to their homes, in an effort to forestall a riot.

Damages to the property were covered by insurance, it was learned.

Despite the opening incident, it is understood that the management intends to operate the club regardless of the protestations of the residents in the vicinity.

The lunch room is located in the northeast section of Washington. The lunchroom was formerly a bar for white people, but changed hands recently when the place was sold in settling an estate.

Banish Bias In Defense Housing

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Negro defense workers and military personnel will be assured equal housing without racial discrimination under a policy order to be issued this week by the Housing and Home Finance agency, it was learned here.

The order is designed to implement the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Service act passed by Congress last session to meet the critical housing needs of the armed services and defense employees.

The policy order will provide that housing commitments be withheld from private developers who fail to agree to build for the total housing need in designated critical areas programmed by HHFA.

Specifically, they must agree to build for all eligible defense workers and military personnel of all races, color, creeds and national origins.

This provision is intended to forestall a recurrence of World War II where housing earmarked for "whites" stood vacant or was turned over to non-defense workers, while Negro defense workers lived in hovels and occupied rooms on a shift basis.

The policy will provide that this housing will be occupied by any eligible worker and that no certified defense worker will be denied occupancy because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The policy covering both private and public defense housing will be uniformly applied throughout the country, including the South, regardless of existing racial patterns in other housing. Chief hurdle for Negroes will be to secure defense employment and to get certified by the employing firm as eligible for defense housing.

In addition to housing, the Act provides for the construction of recreation, day care and health centers. These would be operated under a policy to be laid down by the Federal Security Agency.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee in its report recommended that there should be "equality of treatment" in the provision, operation and maintenance of these facilities.

The HHFA policy will be enforced by Field Offices of the Federal Security Agency and the Public Housing Authority where a total of 15 racial relations advisers will help police the order.

This will be augmented by a staff of specialists in Race Relations which operate in the National HHFA office under Dr. Frank S. Horne and in the National PHA office.

Washington U. Paper Attacks Prejudice

"Student Life," the official newspaper of the Washington University campus has again raised the question of admission of qualified Negro students to all levels of the institution. The publication in its final issue for the semester, dwells at length on the case editorially. Several polls have been conducted on the campus among students and faculty members and all showed a majority in favor of Negro admission. The full text of the "Student Life" editorial follows:

Negro Admission

"Student Life" dealt with one issue which stands out as being of close concern to students. We refer to our urging that Negroes be admitted to all branches of the University.

It seems totally inconsistent to us that spokesmen of the University should make pronouncements on international understanding and democracy when WU enforces a bar against a certain group of American citizens.

Qualified observers have declared, in our own Graham Chapel, that segregation and discrimination against Negroes in the United States is a marked detriment to our prestige abroad, especially in the Asiatic countries where we can ill afford to be held up as the enemy of non-whites. WU contributes to the Communist propaganda machine each time that a qualified Negro is denied admission to the undergraduate divisions.

Democracy doesn't exist in a vacuum. The vast native population overseas know this far better than we do. Why doesn't WU realize that "tolerance" and "good will" and "Christian ideals" are so many words without their real application.

We wonder if the many foreign visitors to this campus ever question administration officials on the discrimination against racial minorities practiced here. We wonder what answer these officials have for these persons.

WU students have expressed their feeling on this issue which clearly has international aspects. Most of them stand ready to accept Negroes into the educational partnership at the University. "Student Life" is convinced that there would be no "incidents" resulting from Negro admission.

It is for the Board of Directors to resolve this question. We are convinced that they cannot ignore or vote against Negro admission without repudiating the fundamentals of democracy.

McGrath Says Miami Blasts Under Probe

WASHINGTON — If the FBI finds that Federal statutes have been violated by the recent blasting of Negro and Jewish properties in Miami, Fla., "appropriate measures will be taken," Attorney General McGrath promised here last week.

McGrath's statement was made after Representative Heller, New York Democrat, threatened to introduce a bill providing "severe" penalties for persons indulging in vandalism against racial or religious groups.

McGrath revealed that such violations could be prosecuted under existing conspiracy laws, as well as a law which imposes penalties for two or more persons committing or attempting to commit violence against racial groups, which was sponsored by him.

Negro Home Dynamited In Miami

MIAMI, Fla. -(SNS)- Two Dynamite blasts Saturday ripped a wall and the roof from a block-long apartment building for Negroes in a former white section of Miami.

No one was injured by the explosion that rocked windows for miles around.

Firemen found 80 sticks of dynamite unexploded near the building. A three-foot fuse had burned down to a dynamite cap which was found to be defective.

The only two persons living in the newly-constructed building were away at the time of the explosion.

The apartment huose is located in Carver Village, a new residential development recently thrown open to Negroes. Residents protested and the Miami City Commission voted to take over the village for "municipal purposes other than public housing."

Oppose Whites In Negro Area

LAKELAND, Fla.—Negro property owners here complained last week because a white couple occupied a store in a Negro section of town.

Mayor Clayton Logan said the protest probably will be referred to the new planning and mediation board set up to settle property disputes between whites and Negroes.

The mayor commented: "It shows that the Negroes have their problems, too, and that the creation of an oganization which will recognize the mutual interests of both white and Negro citizens is long overdue."

Set Damage In Miami At $200,000

MIAMI, Fla. — A 16-unit block-long housing project in a former white section of Miami was ripped by a mysterious spite-blast which caused $200,000 damage early last Saturday. No one was injured in the explosion when two dynamite blasts tore a wall and the roof from the apartment house located in Carver village, a new residential development recently opened to Negroes.

Firemen found 80 sticks of dynamite unexplored near the building. The only two persons living in the newly constructed building were away at the time of the explosion.

The explosion rocked the neighborhood about 2:15 a.m. When police arrived hundreds of persons, white and Negro, had gathered at the scene. No incidents or clashes were reported.

White residents of the area had protested when the area was thrown open to Negroes, and the Miami City Commission voted to take over the village for "municipal purposes other than public housing."

Blasts rock Miami housing for Negroes

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 22—(AP)—Two dynamite blasts tore holes in an apartment house early Saturday in an area already up in arms over plans to permit Negroes to live in former white sections.

Police Capt. Ray Brock said two holes about 50 feet apart were found in a building at Northwest 10th Court and 69th Street, a part of Carver Village. No one was hurt.

A BOX OF DYNAMITE containing 80 sticks was found unexploded near the building, Brock said. A three-foot fuse had burned to a dynamite cap but the cap was defective.

Detective Clarence Hall said the two blasts shook the neighborhood about 2:15 a.m. (EST).

When police reached the scene Hall said hundreds of persons — white and Negro — were milling about in confusion.

POLICE LINES were set up quickly and all electric, water and gas lines leading into the building were disconnected.

Carver Village contains 216 apartment units. It was recently thrown open by developers to Negroes in a formerly all-white section.

Residents protested and on Wednesday the Miami City Commission voted four to one to take over the village for "municipal purposes other than public housing."

Bomb Miami Project For Third Time

(Earlier Story, Page 13)

MIAMI, Fla. — (INS) — Three dynamite bombs were tossed at a Miami Jewish center and a Negro housing project Sunday in the city's most recent outbreak of blastings.

No one was hurt by the bombs, and damage was slight. Police say the explosives were probably thrown from a car. They had no clues to offer about Sunday's blasts, nor have they been able to make any arrests for three other explosions at Jewish places of worship and two in a controversial Negro housing project.

The unoccupied Negro apartments were bombed Friday for the second time in less than three months. Two of the 16-unit buildings were leveled in Friday's explosion. The earlier blast wrecked another apartment in the neighborhood which formerly was inhabited only by whites.

Approximately 500 persons gathered in the colored neighborhood Sunday following the blast, but their mood was more frightened than militant after the two explosions Sunday.

The Jewish groups were much less subdued.

A committee against bombings was formed by the B'nai B'rith, and offered a $1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest "of the despicable culprits."

A spokesman for the Jewish War Veterans said:

"If necessary, we will patrol and protect our synagogues ourselves. Wherever possible, we shall obtain permits to carry firearms, and if that's not sufficient . . . appeal to the FBI to step in."

The FBI said it had no grounds on which to enter the investigation.

Dade County Sheriff J. B. Henderson said that the country does not have enough men to set up 24-hour watches around all the Negro and Jewish centers, but he offered to deputize "any groups that want to help."

FEAR RIOTING:

FBI Probing Bombings In Miami

SPECIAL TO THE AFRO

MIAMI, Fla. — Squads of FBI men have moved into this city to probe the bombings of Carver Village, colored housing development that has become the storm center of near-violent racial feelings.

Robert Wall Jr., special agent in charge of the FBI's Miami office, said that the investigation is a "preliminary one."

That is, the G - men are attempting to determine whether the bombings have violated civil rights or any Federal statute that would justify a full scale investigation.

The report will be sent to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath for evaluation and possible action.

Jewish Synagogues Bombed

Complicating the Carver Village incidents, in which no one was injured but extensive property damage done, are several recent bombings of Jewish houses of worship.

Bombing squad experts, however, hold that whereas the Carver Village bombings were the work of professionals, only amateurs, sensation-seekers or crackpots on the lunatic fringe were responsible for the synagogue bombings.

There has been no reported progress in checking any of the bombings.

Two colored men with dynamite in their car were detained last week near the village. Questioning, however, revealed that one was an employee of a septic tank company and that the dynamite was intended for legitimate uses. Both were released.

Hampering the investigation is the near absolute lack of control of the sale of dynamite in the Miami area. Because of the hard coral rock on which the city is built, dynamite is in universal use for construction of houses, excavations of any kind and even by fruit growers to plant their trees. Purchase requires no permit of any kind.

A tense feeling is growing. That is evidenced by offering of rewards of nearly $8,000 for arrest and conviction of the bombers. These are mostly from white organizations, municipal and private.

It is also evidenced by a near-riot, which occurred last week when two white patrolmen attempted to arrest two colored men near the scene of one of the minor bombings.

A crowd gathered hastily and forced the patrolmen to release their unidentified captives. There was no violence, but the patrolmen had to radio for additional squads men, who dispersed the crowd.

Spite Blast Second In 3 Months

MIAMI — Controversial Carver Village was the scene of another mysterious dynamite blast last Friday, the second in less than three months. An apartment building in the housing development was badly damaged by the explosion.

Target of the latest "spite" blast was an unoccupied eight-unit apartment building. Last Sept. 22, an explosion causing $200,000 damage rocked the project but no one was injured. Firemen found 80 sticks of unexploded

dynamite near the building.

Fire Inspector Tom Winston said it appeared 20 to 25 sticks of dynamite with a long-burning fuse were used in last Saturday's blast. They were placed inside an ornamental wall alongside the building. The explosion shook windows for miles around and police were flooded with telephone calls. Two apartment units were destroyed and the rest of the building damaged.

Carver Village was formerly a white neighborhood and white residents protested when the area was thrown open to Negroes. The village is a private development built by John Bouvier and Malcolm Wisehart. A concrete wall separates the Negro area from the white project.

FLORIDA NEGRO LEADER DIES IN MYSTERY BLAST

Wife Hurt in Latest of Series of Attacks

Mims, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The latest in a series of mystery bombings directed against Jews, Catholics, and Negroes took the life last night of a Negro leader and seriously injured his wife.

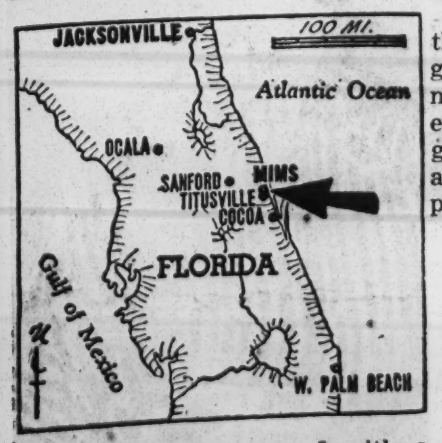
Ten dynamite attempts have been reported since June, most of them in the greater Miami area. These have been directed against a Jewish Synagog, a Jewish center, a Catholic church, and a Negro housing community.

The victim of last night's blast was Harry T. Moore, 46, a Negro school teacher and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His wife, Harriet, a school teacher at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was given a 50-50 chance for recovery. Moore's daughter and mother, home for the holidays from their school teaching jobs in other counties, were asleep in adjoining bedrooms, but escaped injury.

Offer $9,000 Rewards

Citizens have offered rewards totaling $9,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible for the racial attacks.



A police guard armed with a machine gun broke up an apparent attempt to bomb the Hialeah-Miami Springs Jewish center Christmas morning. A homemade bomb was found on the steps of SS. Peter and Paul Catholice church two days earlier.

Synagog Windows Broken

Previous dynamite blasts broke windows in a Jewish synagog and caused damage estimated at $22,000 to Carver Village, a Negro housing project. In other instances dynamite was found at Jewish centers after failing to explode.

In New York City, Executive Secretary Walter White of the Negro association linked the blast with "a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted Florida in recent months."

"Altho repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take steps to uphold law and order in that state," White said in a statement. "Nor has the federal government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

Judge Starts Inquest

Gov. Warren said at Tallahassee he was sending an investigator here immediately. There was no comment from Gov. Warren about the bombing, but his office said White's statement "is not true."

County Judge Vassar B. Carlton started an inquest. He said the bomb appeared to have been placed under the house directly beneath the Moore's bed. Moore's daughter, Annie, teaches at Ocala. His mother, Rosa, teaches school in Jacksonville.

The house is about a mile from here on Florida 405 off U. S. 1 and is virtually hidden from the road by an orange grove. Mims is a tiny Brevard county community 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

Moore, whose job as secretary of the Negro association's state organization keeps him on the road most of the time, was active several years ago in a movement to get Negro school teachers' salaries raised to the level of those paid white teachers.

Bomb Kills Florida Negro

Wreckage of home of Harry T. Moore, national officer of colored people's group, after bomb blast which killed him and seriously injured his wife, near Mims, Fla. [Associated Press Wirephoto]

2 Blasts Rock Miami Region After Threats

By the United Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27.—Two new mystery blasts rocked suburban sections of greater Miami last night and early today, sending police cars and explosion-conscious citizens scurrying through the streets. Police switchboards were flooded with calls.

The first explosion was reported about 11:30 p.m. in Hialeah, site of the famous race track. The second went off in Coral Gables at 3:30 a.m.

They followed two telephone threats from persons believed responsible for 10 other bombings at attempted bombings of synagogues, a Negro housing project, and a Catholic Church since June.

'Plenty of Dynamite Left.'

"We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left," one of the callers, speaking with a heavy foreign accent, warned Coral Gables Safety Director William Kimbrough yesterday. "We have no preference as to what kind of church it is. We intend to go on bombing churches."

Then only half an hour before the Hialeah explosion, someone else called the safety director's wife and warned her that "we're going to blow up the Jewish center at Galiano and Zamora tonight."

A quick inspection of churches and synagogues in the areas where explosions were reported disclosed no damage.

Blast Near Race Track.

Police said the first blast went off "somewhere east of" the Hialeah race course, but Hialeah police said a thorough search of the area "turned up exactly nothing."

The Coral Gables blow was described as "a very heavy explosion." Police speculated that the charge may have been set off out in Dade County, beyond city limits.

FBI Agents Study Bombing Debris

By the United Press.

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 27.—Authorities counted on a laboratory analysis today to aid them in tracking down the persons who blew up the home of a Negro leader, killing him and injuring his wife.

Two FBI agents who joined local and state authorities in the investigation took samples of earth from around the wrecked home of Harry T. Moore and sent it to Washington for analysis.

Investigators hoped the tests would enable them to trace the purchaser of the explosive set off beneath the bedroom of the 46-year-old Florida state co-ordinator for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

A coroner's jury recessed yesterday without announcing its findings in Mr. Moore's death.

In New York, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, requested U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to receive a delegation of the national and Florida organizations of the NAACP to discuss steps "which must be taken to end these outrages."

Bomb Blast Kills NAACP Official

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP).—A prominent Florida Negro leader was killed and his wife seriously hurt by a mysterious blast which ripped open their isolated one-story frame home near here Christmas night.

He was Harry T. Moore, 46, school teacher and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His wife, Harriet, school teacher at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was given a 50-50 chance for recovery. His daughter and mother, home for the holidays from their teaching jobs in other counties, were asleep in adjoining bedrooms but escaped injury.

GOVERNOR ASSAILED

In New York, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, linked the blast with "a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the State of Florida in recent months."

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that State," White said. "Nor has the Federal Government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

STATEMENT DENIED

He said Moore's "murder" could not be considered apart from disorders resulting from the widely known Lake County assault case and the bombing of Jewish synagogues

and a Negro housing development in Miami.

Warren said at Tallahassee he was sending an investigator here immediately. The Governor's office said White's statement "is not true."

The FBI said in Washington it would press "vigorously" its investigation of anti-Negro and anti-Semitic bombings in Florida to see if any Federal laws were violated. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath promised "appropriate action" if the bombings were found to have violated Federal laws or civil rights.

INQUEST STARTED

County Judge Vassar B. Carlton started an inquest. He said the bomb appeared to have been placed under the house directly beneath the Moores' bed.

Moore's daughter, Annie, teaches at Ocala. His mother, Rosa, teaches school in Jacksonville.

PROTEST TO TRUMAN

In Philadelphia, officials of the Fellowship Commission sent a telegram to President Truman protesting the "latest of a series of outrageous bombings, acts of terrorism and murder, born of racial bigotry in Florida."

The telegram, signed by Clarence E. Pickett, president of the commission, and Maurice B. Fagan, executive director, urged the President to "put the full power of the Federal Government to work immediately to apprehend and convict those responsible for the bombing and murder . . ."

MIAMI MISTAKES MYSTERY BLASTS

Times-Picayune

Latest Just Firecracker Set by Honeymooners

12-28-51

P. 3

(The Associated Press)

Miami, Fla., Dec. 27—One of the two mysterious blasts heard Wednesday night and Thursday in this explosion-jittery city was only a firecracker.

New Orleans

Police chief Herbert Warner of suburban Hialeah said a boom heard over a 25-block radius there Wednesday night was "an aerial bomb left over from the Fourth of July" which was set off by a honeymooning couple. He declined to give their names.

"The bridegroom called up Thursday morning and told us about it after reading the papers," Warner said. "He set off the bomb without realizing how hot the dynamite situation is in this area."

Florida 12-28-51

The Hialeah explosion and another heard four hours later in Coral Gables occurred two days after the death-bombing of a prominent Negro leader at Mims, a small community 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

Gov. Fuller Warren offered a $6000 reward Thursday for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People offered $5000. That brought to $19,325 the amount of money offered by aroused communities and citizens.

Warren called the killing of Harry T. Moore, 46-year-old Negro, "not only murder but terrorism."

"His assassins must be caught and punished," he declared.

Federal, state and Brevard county officials were probing the case, but no announcement had been made as to the kind of bomb used or who might have set it off.

The explosions Wednesday night followed warnings by dynamiters Wednesday that they planned to strike again.

Safety director William G. Kimbrough of Coral Gables reported the warnings were received by phone. He quoted a voice with a heavy foreign accent as saying:

"We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left. We have no preference as to what kind of church it is. We intend to go on bombing churches."

Bomb Kills NAACP Man In Florida

Argus

Chi. 12-28-51

St. Louis, Mo.

MIMS, Fla.—The state secetary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been killed by another in a series of bombings throughout this state. P. 1

Harry T. Moore, 46 years old, was killed when a bomb exploded Christmas night underneath the bedroom of his small frame home about a mile from here at 10:30 o'clock. His wife, Harriet, who teaches school at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was hurt.

In New York, The NAACP scored the rising amount of mob violence in Florida saying that the fatally injured executive was "another victim of a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the State of Florida in recent months."

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state," the NAACP declared, adding, "Nor has the Federal Government taken any effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

PREVIOUS BOMBINGS

Prior to Christmas night's bombing, there has been a series of dynamitings in Miami since June. Targets for these blasts has been a Negro housing project, Jewish synagogues and a Catholic Church. None of the Miami explosions injured anyone.

Mims is some 60 miles east of Eustis, where the sheriff of Lake County recently shot and killed one of the Groveland Four while transporting them from one community to another. The killing, although exposed as "murder" by impartial agencies, was given a "whitewash" by Florida authorities, including Gov. Warren.

MILITANT RECORD

Moore, a former school teacher, has a record of militancy. He had been executive secretary of the Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc., which before 1948 conducted a state campaign to get Negroes registered to vote.

County Judge Vassar B. Carlton of Titusville, County seat of Brevard County, said the explosion appeared to have been placed beneath the Moores' bed. It knocked the front door loose and every board in the bedroom was torn out. Moore's mother, who teaches school in Jacksonville, and his daughter, Annie, who teaches in Ocala, also were in the house, but were not hurt.

Mims is a small community about 40 miles south of Daytona Beach on U. S. Highway No. 1. It is halfway between Jacksonville and Miami.

FLORIDA NEGRO LEADER DIES IN BLAST—Harry T. Moore, 46, prominent Florida Negro leader, was killed and his wife seriously injured by a mysterious blast which ripped open this isolated one-story frame house at Mims, Fla. Moore was a school teacher and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His mother and daughter escaped injury in the blast.

One Miami Blast Laid To Firecracker

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—One of the two mysterious blasts heard last night and today in this explosion-jittery city was only a firecracker.

Police Chief Herbert Warner, of suburban Hialeah, said a boom heard over a 25-block radius there last night was "an aerial bomb left over from the Fourth of July" which was set off by a honeymooning couple. He declined to give their names.

"The bridegroom called up this morning and told us about it after reading the papers," Warner said. "He set off the bomb without realizing how hot the dynamite situation is in this area."

The Hialeah explosion and another heard four hours later in Coral Gables occurred two days after the death-bombing of a prominent Negro leader at Mims, a small community 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

There have been three dynamite blasts at Carver Village, a Miami Negro housing project, and another at a Jewish synagogue since last June. Dynamite has been planted at six other Jewish and Catholic buildings but failed to go off.

Gov. Fuller Warren offered a $6000 reward today for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People offered $5000. That brought to $19,325 the amount of money offered by aroused communities and citizens.

Warren called the killing of Harry T. Moore, 46-year-old Negro, "not only murder but terrorism."

"His assassins must be caught and punished," he declared.

Moore's wife, who was seriously injured in the explosion, told reporters from her hospital bed at Sanford that: "I have a couple of ideas who might have done it, but when people do those kind of things they have someone else do it."

Miami police were investigating the overnight explosions, but no statements were issued.

The first blast at 11:30 p.m. (EST) was heard within a 25-block radius of mid-town Hialeah. The second, at 3:30 a.m., awakened residents of Coral Gables and was reported by two patrol cars.

Florida Negro Leader Killed By Bomb Blast

Wife Is Seriously Hurt In Latest of Series of Race-Religion Attacks

(Picture on Page 8)

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP).—The latest in a series of Florida bombing directed against Jews, Catholics and Negroes took the life of a prominent Negro worker and seriously injured his wife Christmas night.

Since June 16, dynamite attempts have been reported, most of them in the Greater Miami area. These have been directed against a Jewish synogogue, a Jewish center, a Catholic church and a Negro housing community.

The victim of the Christmas night blast was Harry T. Moore, 46, Negro school teacher and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His wife, Harriet, school teacher at Lake Park, near West Palm Beach, was given a 50-50 chance for recovery. Moore's daughter and mother, home for the holidays from their school teaching jobs in other counties, were asleep in adjoining bedrooms but escaped injury.

In New York, Executive Secretary Walter White of the NAACP, linked the blast with "a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the State of Florida in recent months."

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that State," White said. "Nor has the Federal Government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

Warren said at Tallahassee he was sending an investigator here immediately. His action came prior to the dispatch of telegrams by the NAACP in New York asking the governor and United States Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to take immediate affirmative action.

There was no comment from Warren about the bombing, but his office said White's statement "is not true."

The telegram to Warren said "steps must be taken to prevent deliberate action on the part of the lawless forces in Florida to intimidate Negro population. The Moores were representative of the finest type of citizen of your State."

County Judge Vassar B. Carlton started an inquest. He said the bomb appeared to have been placed under the house directly beneath the Moores' bed.

Moore, whose job as secretary of the NAACP's State organization kept him on the road most of the time, was active several years ago in a movement to get Negro school teachers' salaries raised to the level of those paid white teachers.

His mother today said Moore realized the danger in his NAACP work and that she often discussed the work with her son.

Negro Leader Killed in Fla. Bomb Blast

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 26.—A bomb explosion last night killed a Negro prominent in national affairs of his race.

He was Harry T. Moore, 46, state secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His wife, Harriet, who teaches school at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was hurt.

The bomb exploded beneath the bedroom of their small house about a mile from here.

TWO ESCAPE

Moore's mother, who teaches school in Jacksonville, and his daughter, Annie, who teaches in Ocala, were also in the house but they were not hurt.

The explosion was the latest in a series of attacks which have had Jews, Catholics and Negroes as targets in Florida this winter.

Most incidents have occurred in the Greater Miami area. Ten dynamite attempts have been reported since last June and the aroused citizens have offered rewards totaling $9000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons responsible.

POLICE ON GUARD

A police guard armed with a machine gun broke up an apparent attempt to bomb the Hialeah-Miami Springs Jewish center Christmas morning.

Two days before a homemade dynamite bomb was found on the steps of SS Peter and Paul Catholic Church.

Previous dynamite blasts broke windows in a Jewish synagogue and caused damage estimated at $22,000 to Carver Village, a Negro housing project.

Apparently someone who knew Moore's movements planted the explosive since his job keeps him on the road over the state most of the time and his family had come home only for the Christmas holidays.

Master Sgt. George Sims, brother-in-law of Moore and just back from Korea, lives nearby. He took Moore and his wife to a hospital at Sanford immediately after the blast shook the house about 10:30.

DIED AT HOSPITAL

Moore died shortly after reaching the hospital. Attaches said today they thought Mrs. Moore's injuries not serious.

Moore also was a school teacher until he took his NAACP job and had been executive secretary of the Progressive Voters' League of Florida, Inc., which before 1947 conducted a state campaign to get Negroes registered to vote.

Two Federal Bureau of Investivestigation Agents were reported investigating and a coroner's jury was called to determine whatever facts might be possible. Gov. Fuller Warren said he was sending an investigator immediately.

In New York the NAACP issued a statement on the bombing of Moore home. It was signed by Walter White, executive secretary. It said:

"Harry T. Moore, the secretary of the Brevard County branch of the NAACP, is another victim of a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the State of Florida in recent months. His murder cannot be considered apart from the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the shooting of Walter Lee Irvin by Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County, the bombing of Jewish synagogues and centers in Miami and the bombing of a Negro housing development in that city.

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state. Nor has the Federal Government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

Florida Offers $6000 Reward In Bombings Investigation

MIAMI, Dec. 27 (AP).—One of the two mysterious blasts heard last night and today in this explosion-jittery city was only a firecracker.

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"His assassins must be caught and punished," he declared.

Moore's wife, seriously injured in the explosion, told reporters:

"I have a couple of ideas who might have done it, but when people do those kind of things they have someone else do it.

"I was asleep at the time and didn't see anything. I don't much care if I live. My home is wrecked. My children are all grown. Others can carry on."

Federal, State and Brevard County officials were probing the case, but no announcement had been made as to the kind of bmb used or who might have set it off.

MIAMI police had searched in vain for the location of the two latest blasts—in which no damage was reported. The explosions followed warnings by dynamiters yesterday that they planned to strike again.

Safety Director William G. Kimbrough of Coral Gables reported the warnings were received by phone. He quoted a voice with a heavy foreign accent as saying:

"We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left. We have no preference as to what kind of church it is. We intend to go on bombing churches."

Ku Klux Deny Part In Florida Bombings; Warren Assails White

By the Associated Press

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31.—The Ku Klux Klan denied any knowledge of recent bombings in Florida at a meeting Saturday night shortly after Gov. Fuller Warren blasted Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as ea "hired Harlem hatemonger."

The robed and hooded Klansmen burned a 15-foot cross and bitterly criticized those who would blame them for the Florida bombing outbreak.

Gov. Warren said Mr. White "has come to Florida to try to stir up strife" and continued:

"This hired Harlem hatemonger has poured purchased wrath upon Florida because one of its good colored citizens was murdered by a cowardly assassin."

Killed in Bombing of Home.

Mr. White, in the State to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, Florida secretary of the NAACP, who was killed Christmas night when a bomb exploded under his home at Mims, said earlier the Governor has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in connection with recent Miami bombings and the shooting of Negroes charged with rape in Lake County.

Klansmen met at Woodville, near the State Capital city of Tallahassee, Saturday night.

Blasts Called Part of Pattern.

Florida Grand Dragon Bill Hendrix of Tallahassee and Grand Dragon Tom Hamilton of South Carolina attended. Mr. Hendrix stid the Klan had nothing to do with Mr. Moore's death and added the Klan is guiltless of bombings and planting explosives at Negro, Catholic and Jewish centers in Miami.

Alex Miller of Atlanta, southern director for the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, told a Miami Beach meeting that the bombings in Miami "are part of a pattern that has been developing all over the South in the last two years."

He cited dynamitings in Atlanta, Birmingham and Dallas and said there had "not been a single arrest of any culprit" since the wave began.

Fuller Warren Asserts White Stirs Strife In Florida Bombings

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP).—Gov. Fuller Warren charged today that Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "has come to Florida to try to stir up strife."

Mr. White is in the State to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, Florida secretary of the NAACP, who was killed Christmas night when a bomb exploded under his home at Mims. The identity of the bomber has not been discovered.

"This hired Harlem hatemonger has poured purchased wrath upon Florida because one of its good colored citizens was murdered by a cowardly assassin," Gov. Warren declared in a prepared statement.

Mr. White has said the Governor consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in connection with recent Miami bombings and the shooting of Negroes charged with rape in Lake County.

Inquiry Ordered.

Gov. Warren, who has ordered an investigator to look into the Moore killing and bombings at Negro, Jewish and Catholic centers in Miami. said "everything possible is being done to apprehend the killer."

Calling Mr. White a "ranting racialist," he said the NAACP official "spoke not a word of regret two years ago when four members of his race repeatedly ravished a young white woman in Lake County after abducting her from her husband.

"The worthy race this disordered demagogue misrepresents should not be held responsible for the raving of this demagogue-for-profit. Florida law enforcement officers will continue to do everything possible to catch the persons who murdered Harry T. Moore, in spite of White's inflammatory raving.

"His absurd accusations will have no more influence on the court of justice in Florida than those of any other paid agitator."

Three Tried and Convicted.

In the Lake County rape case, three of the Negroes involved were tried and convicted. The other was shot by a posse. One of the Negroes was given a life sentence and did not appeal. The other two had their convictions and death sentences reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

One of those two was killed in what Lake County Sheriff Willis B. McCall called an escape attempt. The fourth, Walter Lee Irvin, still is to be given his second trial.

B'nai B'rith Official Sees 4 Groups Involved

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP).—Benjamin R. Epstein of New York, national director of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League, said today he believed four groups with different motives were responsible for the bombing violence in Florida.

Mr. Epstein issued a statement after conferences with local, State and Federal law enforcement officials probing the death of Harry T. Moore at Mims and the series of dynamite incidents in Greater Miami.

"Close analysis discloses that the whole series of violent deeds culminating this week in the wanton murder of Harry T. Moore, can probably be separated into four groups," he said. "While there is reason to believe at this time that the same criminals are not involved in each of the incidents, racial and religious prejudice undoubtedly underlies them all," he said.

Mr. Epstein identified the four groups as:

1. Collegiate thrill-seekers.
2. A dangerous and hate-ridden maniac.
3. Professionals.
4. Racial antagonists.

FBI IN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO GET NEGRO'S KILLER

McGrath Says Every Facility Is Being Used To Catch Florida Terrorists

By The United Press

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27.—Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath, answering pleas from several groups, said Thursday night that every facility of the FBI is being utilized to the hilt in investigating the bomb slaying of Negro leader Harry T. Moore and the racial and religious dynamitings in Miami.

Robert Wall, agent in charge of Florida for the FBI, said his men were working around the clock to solve the bombings in Florida, as rewards for apprehension and conviction of terrorists jumped to $20,000.

Violence Believed Related

FBI agents investigated the slaying of a Groveland rape defendant by a Lake County sheriff and have been on the series of dynamitings in Miami since Dec. 6 and on the murder of Moore at Mims, Fla., since early Wednesday. All three acts of violence are believed related.

McGrath said in Washington the investigation is "part of an overall inquiry."

"This investigation is in progress and every facility of the FBI, its field offices and its laboratory is being utilized to the fullest extent," McGrath said.

The FBI and police of Greater Miami remained on the alert for more dynamitings in the wake of two explosions Wednesday night. Guards were placed at some Jewish and Catholic churches and officers patrolled the areas frequently in hopes of surprising the terrorists.

Just Happy Bridegroom

One of the bombings turned out to be a bridegroom setting off a Fourth of July aerial bomb because he was "so happy on returning from a three week honeymoon I just had to explode something."

A state investigator and a sheriff at Mims interviewed Moore's widow in a Sanford hospital this afternoon but reported she was "too weak" to help much. The hospital said Moore's wife, who was injured when her husband was killed by a terrific explosion under their bedroom, still had only a 50-50 chance of living.

Officers admitted there were few clues in the Christmas night explosion. Moore, 46, was an official for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

NAACP Aide Blasted By Florida Governor

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 29 (AP).—Gov. Fuller Warren today charged that Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "has come to Florida to try to stir up strife."

White is in the State to attend the funeral of Harry T. Moore, Florida secretary of the NAACP, who was killed Christmas night when a bomb exploded under his home at Nims. The identity of the bomber or bombers has not been discovered.

"This hired Harlem hate-monger has poured purchased wrath upon Florida because one of its good colored citizens was murdered by a cowardly assassin," Warren declared in a prepared statement. Post

Accused by White

White has said the Governor consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in connection with recent Miami bombings and the shooting of Negroes charged with rape in Lake County. 12-30-51

Warren, who has ordered an investigator to look into the Moore killing and bombings at Negro, Jewish and Catholic centers in Miami, said "everything possible is being done to apprehend the killer." P.U.C.

Calling White a "ranting racialist," he said the NAACP official "spoke not a word of regret two years ago when four members of his race repeatedly ravished a young white woman in Lake County after abducting her from her husband."

Washington

"The worthy race this disordered demagogue misrepresents should not be held responsible for the raving of this demagogue-for-profit. Florida law enforcement officers will continue to do everything possible to catch the person or persons who murdered Harry T. Moore, in spite of White's inflammatory raving.

Suspects Four Groups

"His absurd accusations will have no more influence on the court of justice in Florida than those of any other paid agitator."

(At Miami, Benjamin R. Epstein of New York, national director of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League, said he believed four groups with different motives were responsible for the bombing violence in Florida. Epstein identified the four groups as collegiate thrill seekers, a dangerous and hate-ridden maniac, profesisonals, and racial antagonists.

(Epstein issued his statement only a few hours after still another mysterious blast was reported to bomb-jittery Miamians. As in several past instances, police searched the area without discovering the origin of the blast.)

Two new explosions rock Miami area

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27—(AP)—Another mysterious explosion occurred in the Miami area early today just four hours after a blast shook a wide area in suburban Hialeah.

The explosions followed warnings by dynamiters yesterday that they planned to strike again.

In both instances police were unable to determine the exact location of the explosions and no damage was reported.

Two Coral Gables patrol cars reported hearing the latest blast and contacted headquarters immediately. Officers later talked to residents awakened by the noise.

The explosion in Hialeah came last night at 11:30 p.m. (EST).

Squad cars checked all houses of worship, such as have been targets in many of the 11 blasts set off here since last June, in the Hialeah-Miami Springs area but found all undamaged.

Safety Director William G. Kimbrough, of Coral Gables, reported two calls warned him Wednesday that the dynamiters are planning further acts.

He said a caller with a heavy foreign accent telephoned him Wednesday morning and warned:

"We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left. We have no preference as to what kind of church it is. We intend to go on bombing churches."

At about 11 p.m., Mrs. Kimbrough answered the telephone and was told:

"We're going to blow up the Jewish Center at Galiano (Street) and Zamora (Avenue) tonight."

She said she recognized the voice as the same which had delivered previous bombing threats.

While authorities were investigating the latest Miami incidents, Sheriff J. B. Henderson, of Dade County, sent two of his top aids to Mims, Fla., where a blast Tuesday night killed Harry Moore, coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for Florida, and injured his wife.

Rewards for the arrest and conviction of dynamiters soared to $11,325 today.

The state of Florida offered $2,000 for information leading to conviction of those responsible for the death of Harry T. Moore, and another $1,000 for similar information in connection with attacks on Jewish, Negro and Catholic centers in Dade (Miami) County.

The cities of Miami and Miami Beach and numerous organizations have posted rewards totaling $8,325.

Mystery still surrounded one phase today of the bombing that killed a prominent Negro leader in his isolated home.

Federal and state authorities sought to determine the type of explosive that was used in the blast and to ferret out the person who set it under the bedroom of the small frame dwelling nearby.

Leaders of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People immediately connected the Christmas night bombing with the widely-known Lake County rape case and a series of attacks directed at Jews, Catholics, and Negroes in Florida since last June.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes at Daytona Beach, said Moore had spoken at several Florida meetings in connection with the Lake County case, and added:

Moore, a 46-year-old school teacher, was state secretary of the NAACP. His wife teaches at Lake Park near West Palm Beach; his daughter Annie at Ocala, and his mother Rosa at Jacksonville.

Florida Rally Aims Agenda At Bombing

By RICHARD H. PARKE
New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30—A statewide program to end the recent series of terror bombings in Miami and elsewhere was adopted here Sunday at an emergency meeting of the Florida branch of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Benjamin D. Epstein of New York, national director of the league, who disclosed that he had conferred Saturday with Gov. Fuller Warren at Tallahassee, said the program included these measures:

1. Enactment of local ordinances controlling the sale, distribution, transportation and use of explosives. There is at present no state law on sale or use but there is a statute providing the death penalty for throwing an explosive on a public street or before a public building.

2. A survey in local areas to determine racial or religious "tension spots" which might prove potentially dangerous.

3. A project at the community level which would have as its aim the combating of "basic issues of racial and religious hatreds."

Epstein, who has been here with the league's chief legal counsel, Arnold Forster, told the meeting he had talked for an hour with Governor Warren and the governor had assured him that "everything possible" was being done to arrest the terrorists.

Alex Miller of Atlanta, who is southern director for the antidefamation group, issued a statement after Sunday's meeting in which he called the bombings "part of a pattern that has been developing all over the South in the last two years."

He said the bombings were occasioned "mainly by Negro-white tension over housing." There have been four blasts in recent months at Carver Village, a Negro housing development here.

Miller declared that there had not yet been "a single arrest of any culprit" since the bombing wave began.

4 INQUIRIES COMB FLORIDA BOMBING

Rewards Totaling $19,325 Set In Christmas Murder of Militant Negro Leader

Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Dec. 27—Four groups of investigators worked today on the Christmas Night bombing at Mims, Fla., that killed Harry T. Moore, Negro champion of equal rights for his race in Brevard County, 200 miles north of this resort.

Federal, state, county and local operatives had men in the field, but none would comment on their findings. It is understood, though, that the consensus is that the bombing at Mims is not related to the bombings and attempted bombings that started in the Miami area last June and have continued since.

The reasoning seems to be that the terrorists who have been throwing explosives in the Miami area have always used dynamite. The explosive put under the Moore bedroom on Christmas Night is thought to have been either glycerine or TNT. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is to conduct laboratory ttests to determine exactly what it was.

Rewards Total $19,325

Rewards for the arrest and conviction of the bombers had risen to a total of $19,325 tonight. Gov. Fuller Warren served notice that the state will pay $6,000 for apprehension of the terrorists, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has put up $5,000 and Miami groups have put up the rest.

The Moore killing brought a flood of telegrams calling on the state and the Federal Government for action against the group that might be responsible for the bombings. In Washington, United States Attorney General J. Howard McGrath told newspaper men:

"Every facility of the F. B. I., its field offices and its laboratory, is being utilized to the fullest extent."

Two. F. B I. agents from the Daytona Beach bureau were active at the Moore farm today. They probed around the ruined white frame cottage for explosive-scorched boards, took earth samplings, and were engaged in other investigative activities.

Unofficial visitors to the Moore citrus grove, a small plantation among palms and ancient oaks covered with Spanish moss not far from Indian River, pointed out that when they reached the scene on Tuesday night about twenty minutes after the explosion, there was no odor of explosive in the vicinity.

BBloodhounds Used

One local man at Mims, familiar with explosives, thought this tended to indicate that nitroglycerine had been used. He said it leaves no ordor. The pale white substance found on blasted bedroom floorboards, he said, was also characteristic of nitro-glycerine action.

Bloodhounds brought to the Moore home after the explosion picked up a scent in the yard back of the dwelling, and traced it about a half mile to Route 1, near by. There they lost it. The F. B. I. men found deep footprints in the soid behind the Moore cottage and took impressions from them.

Mrs. Harriet Moore, widow of the murdered coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was still in a hospital in near-by Sanford, gravely hurt. She was in the bedroom with her husband when the explosion tore the room apart, and is suffering from concussion and internal injuries. Physicians seemed to think she had an even chance to survive.

The three Moore children, asleep in another part of the house at the time of the explosion, were not hurt. Friends have given them shelter.

Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College from which Mr. Moore was graduated some years ago, told reporters today that Mr. Moore's campaign in behalf of Negroes arrested in a rape case in near-by Lake County two years ago might indicate a motive for the bombing. She said he had addressed several meetings on the subject and had been outspoken and blunt.

Aggressiveness Cited

"I think," she said, "that possibly the aggressiveness of Mr. Moore in pointing out to Negroes the opportunities of true citizenship may have been the reason for this bombing."

Another factor that tended to indicate that the terrorists who killed Mr. Moore came from somewhere outside of Mims is lack of any previous disturbance between racial groups in Brevard County.

A coroner's jury of four white persons and two Negroes has been chosen to sift the facts in the Moore case. County Judge V. B. Carlton will preside. It is understood, however, that there will be no jury sessions until the F. B. I. men come up with their report.

There have been eleven bombings or attempted bombings in the Miami area since last June. Most of them have been aimed at Jewish synagogues, at the Negro settlement in Carver Village near-by and at two Catholic churches. None of these has resulted in deaths.

Bill Hendrix of Talahassee, head of the Ku Klux Klan in Florida, said today that the Klan is not responsible for the terrorism. The Associated Press quoted him as having said: "If we caught one of our men doing it we'd be the first to have him prosecuted. That's not in our program, and it's just what our opponents want us to do."

Two reports of bombings in the Miami suburbs last night and early this morning proved false. An alleged bombing at Hialeah at 11 P. M. Wednesday night turned out to be merely an aerial torpedo at a wedding. The bridegroom called Chief of Police Herbert Warner at Hialeah headquarters this morning to explain and apologize. The explosive he had used in the wedding celebration was an aerial torpedo left over from a July 4 party.

Firecrackers Explode In Miami As FBI Probes Bombing Wave

MIAMI FLA., Dec. 27 — (AP) — One of the two mysterious blasts heard last night and Thursday in this explosion-jittery city was only a firecracker.

Police Chief Herbert Warner of suburban Hialeah said a boom heard over a 25-block radius there Wednesday night was "an aerial bomb left over from the Fourth of July" which was set off by a honeymooning couple. He declined to give their names.

"The bridegroom called up this morning and told us about it after reading the papers," Warner said. "He set off the bomb without realizing how hot the dynamite situation is in this area.

The Hialeah explosion and another heard four hours later in Coral Gables occurred two days after the death-bombing of a prominent Negro leader at Mims, a small community 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

There have been three dynamite blasts at Carver Village, a Miami Negro housing project, and another at a Jewish synagogue since last June. Dynamite has been planted at six other Jewish and Catholic buildings but failed to go off.

Gov. Fuller Warren offered a $6,000 reward Thursday for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People offered $5,000. That brought to $19,325 the amount of money offered by aroused communities and citizens.

In Washington, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath said the FBI is using every facility to get to the bottom of the wave of bombings in Florida. The attorney general's office said that two FBI field agents had been sent to Mims to find out whether any violation of federal statutes was involved.

Governor Warren called the killing of Harry T. Moore, 46-year-old Negro, "not only murder but terrorism."

"His assassins must be caught and punished," he declared.

In New York, Vito Marcantonio, New York state chairman of the American Labor Party, sent a telegram to President Truman to intervene personally in the Moore case.

Moore's wife was seriously injured in the explosion. She told reporters from her hospital bed at Sanford:

"I have a couple of ideas who might have done it, but when people do those kind of things they have someone else do it."

Mrs. Moore, who is a fourth grade school teacher, added: "I definitely don't think the bombing was a Communist-inspired plot."

Mystery Blast Kills Negro Educator

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—A prominent Florida Negro leader was killed and his wife seriously hurt by a mysterious blast which ripped open their isolated one-story frame home near here Christmas night.

He was Harry T. Moore, 46, Negro school teacher and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

His wife, Harriet, school teacher at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was given a 50-50 chance for recovery. Moore's daughter and mother, home for the holidays from their school teaching jobs in other counties, were asleep in adjoining bedrooms but escaped injury.

Governor Warren said at Tallahassee he was sending an investigator here immediately. His action came prior to the dispatch of telegrams by the NAACP in New York asking the Governor and U. S. Atty. Gen. Howard McGrath to take immediate affirmative action.

A telegram to Warren said "steps must be taken to prevent deliberate action on the part of the lawless forces in Florida to intimidate Negro population. The Moores were representative of the finest type of citizen of your state."

County Judge Vassar B. Carlton started an inquest. He said the bomb appeared to have been placed under the house directly beneath the Moore's bed.

The house is about a mile from here on State Highway 405 off U. S. No. 1 and is virtually hidden from the road by an orange grove. Mims is a tiny Brevard County community about 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

"We don't know what the explosion was," Judge Carlton said. "It could have been dynamite. It had to be a powerful explosive. The necessary chemical tests are being made."

Moore, whose job as secretary of the NAACP's state organization kept him on the road most of the time, was active several years ago in a movement to get Negro school teachers' salaries raised to the level of those paid white teachers.

Bomb-Torn House Where N. A. A. C. P. Official Was Killed

Associated Press wirephoto

The frame dwelling in Mims, Fla., thirty miles south of Daytona Beach, after the blast that killed its owner, Harry T. Moore, Negro leader, and seriously injured his wife

Bomb Kills Negro Who Led Drive To Try Sheriff in Florida Slaying

N. A. A. C. P. Leader's Wife Hurt as Night Blast Below Bedroom Wrecks Side of House

By The United Press

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 26.—Harry T. Moore, a Negro leader who campaigned to have a white sheriff prosecuted for shooting two handcuffed Negroes, was killed last night and his wife seriously injured by a bomb blast beneath their bedroom.

Mr. Moore, forty-six, state coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leading Negro educator in Florida, was the third Negro to die in the state from violence believed a result of the 1949 Groveland rape case.

His death in an explosion that wrecked one side of his home in this little town thirty miles south of Daytona, was the third racial flare-up in Florida within two months.

[In New York, Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., accused Florida's Gov. Fuller Warren of consistently refusing "to take any steps to uphold law and order" in Florida, The Associated Press reported. Mr. White said the death of Mr. Moore "cannot be considered apart" from the Groveland case and the recent bombings of Jewish centers in Miami.]

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the state dispatched officers to Mims to help local officers investigate the explosion, which occurred at 10:30 last night.

Mr. Moore died en route to a Sanford hospital. His wife, Harriet, forty-nine, a school teacher, suffered a concussion and internal injuries. She was given only an even chance of surviving. Their daughter, Anna Rosa, and Mr. Moore's mother, Rosa seventy-one, were asleep in an adjoining room and were not injured.

Sheriff H. T. Williams and Coroner Vassar B. Carlton said the explosion which blasted the frame house in this Indian River citrus community apparently was caused by nitroglycerine or some other chemical stronger than dynamite.

Mrs. Moore's brother, Master Sgt. George Simms, who lives a short distance away, said he awoke and heard screams of "come quick." When he arrived, he said, the Moore bedroom was blasted away and Mr. Moore was lying on the mattress of his bed in the yard, bleeding badly.

"I tried to get him to quit the N. A. A. C. P., thinking something might happen to him some day," Mr. Moore's mother said. "But he told me, 'I'm trying to do what I can to elevate the Negro race.'"

"'Every advancement comes by the way of sacrifice,'" she said her son told her recently, "'and if I sacrifice my life or health I still think it is my duty for my race.'"

Mr. Moore raised funds and solicited support for the Negroes charged with raping a seventeen-year-old white housewife at Groveland in 1949. One of the Negroes was killed by a posse and another, Samuel Shepherd, was killed last month by Sheriff Willis McCall, of Lake County.

The shefiff shot Shepherd and wounded the third Groveland rape defendant, Walter Lee Irvin, while they were handcuffed together. Irvin testified that the sheriff deliberately shot them, but a coroner's jury ruled the incident was in line of duty when the men attempted to escape.

The N. A. A. C. P. urged Gov. Warren and the Department of Justice to investigate the killing of Mr. Moore, who also was former executive secretary of a political organization sponsoring Negro voting.

In a telegram, the N. A. A. C. P. requested Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to receive "at the earliest possible date" a representative delegation of national and Florida organizations to discuss steps "which must be taken to end these outrages."

It said the N. A. A. C. P. intended to invite top leadership of civic, religious, racial, labor and other national groups to join in conference with the Attorney General.

F. B. I. Sends Agents

The F. B. I. sent two agents from its Daytona Beach office and Gov. Warren sent a personal investigator to the scene. A coroner's jury

viewed Mr. Moore's body, went to Mr. Moore's wrecked home and then recessed without announcing any findings.

Henry K. Hudson, editor of "The Titusville Star-Advocate," described Mr. Moore as a "good law-abiding citizen . . . highly respected."

"I don't know of any enemies he could have had in Brevard County," Mr. Hudson said. "Most local authorities believe that the bombing was done by some one from outside the county." Titusville is five miles from Mims.

Mr. Moore, a graduate of Bethune-Cookman College, in Daytona Beach, and his family were away from their home most of the time. Mr. Moore traveled for the N. A. A. C. P., his mother lived most of the time in Jacksonville, his daughter taught school at Ocala and his wife taught at Lake Park. They had gathered at their home here for Christmas.

N. A. A. C. P. Statement

The N. A. A. C. P.'s statement on the bombing of the Moore home, signed by Walter White, said, according to The Associated Press:

"Harry T. Moore, the secretary of the Brevard County branch of the N. A. A. C. P., is another victim of a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the State of Florida in recent months. His murder cannot be considered apart from the slaying of Samuel Shepherd and the shooting of Walter Lee Irvin by Shefiff Willis McCall of Lake County, the bombing of Jewish synagogues and centers in Miami and the bombing of a Negro housing development in that city.

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Gov. Fuller has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state. Nor has the Federal government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

2nd Bombing Hits Miami

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI—Carver Village, where two months ago an apartment was dynamited by terrorists, was a bombing target against last week.

Investigators of this latest outburst of terrorism reported that twenty to twenty-five sticks of dynamite were used in this bombing.

The dynamite, placed inside an ornamental outside wall of the east apartment in the eight-unit building, blasted concrete for a radius of about fifty yards, destroyed two apartment units almost entirely and caused serious damage to the rest of the building.

No one was injured in the apartments or in adjacent buildings, as the bomb was placed in front of an apartment farthest away from the occupied ones.

A teeming crowd of more than six hundred gathered around the damaged structures as firemen brought out full apparatus and floodlights to the scene immediately after the explosion.

Only the day before the explosion a Miami white attorney had asked for an injunction to prevent the city from completing the proposed purchasing of Carver Village where hundreds of Negroes have moved in since the first explosion a few weeks ago.

Investigate Burning Of Home In Florida

TAMPA, Fla.—The local branch of the NAACP has begun a probe of the burning of the newly purchased and completely furnished home of Mrs. C. Bette Winbish. The home, located in a "white neighborhood," was destroyed by persons believed to have been opposed to her moving into the area.

n Orlando

Dynamite Apartment

ORLANDO, Fla.—A "mysterious" explosion which blasted an apartment house rented to Negroes here last week, turned out to be good old-fashioned dynamite, a police investigation disclosed.

Julia Tamney, owner of the building, had recently appeared before the city zoning commission seeking to have the house re-zoned for race occupancy, but had been told by the officials that they had "no authority" to re-zone on a basis of race.

The Negro family had lived in the apartment for one day, July 14, but had been "instructed" to leave on the following day, which they did prior to the bombing. Miss Tamney said that she had told her new tenants to move because she was afraid that something would happen to the house and its renters. She also stated that she had received no threats with regards to the proposed rental to a Negro family.

Local police said that the explosion was caused by dynamite tossed under the house. They further expressed doubt that the blast was the work of Klansmen, but localities familiar with Klux activity feel otherwise.

Dynamite Florida Negro Apartment

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Police Avert Housing Riot

Tenants Ignore Threats in Miami

By JOHN A. DIAZ

MIAMI—Threats from whites which Negroes received when they started to move into a new apartment house project here last week brought brisk police protection which averted a riot duplicating Cicero.

In the face of threats and intimidations, five Negro families had moved into the apartment house at N. W. Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, up to last Wednesday, as police cars, from the orders of Chief of Police Walter Headley, Jr., were parked in the vicinity throwing up a barricade of police protection if the threatened disorders had occurred.

WHITES ON PATROL

Several cars loaded with whites, members of an organization, patrolled the area in an effort to intimidate Negro tenants who were moving into the Edison Center neighborhood, in which Negroes were told by whites that they were not wanted.

White tenants of the apartment project warned Negroes not to rent any of the twenty-six apartments advertised as "now renting to colored."

The Edison Center Civic Association held a mass meeting last Tuesday to determine if anything could be done to prevent Negro families from moving into the apartment project on the opposite side of the street from a white neighbor.

26 PATROL CARS

Said one Mrs. C. L. Todd, president of the Edison Center Civic Association:

"We have twenty-six autos patroling the streets; I don't think the Negro people themselves really know what the situation is."

But Negro families continued moving into one of the twenty-six units during the night, piece by piece.

Tension was generated by the plan to allow Negro families in the apartment area formerly rented to white families.

The mass meeting called by the white objectors was attended by approximately 300 resident of the neighborhood and produced $850 for a fight against Negroes moving into the apartment development.

Dynamite Rips Miami Homes

MIAMI, Fla.—(INS)—Two dynamite blasts ripped a wall and the roof from a block-long apartment building for Negroes in a former white section of Miami.

No one was injured by the explosion that cracked windows for miles around.

Firemen found 80 sticks of dynamite unexploded near the building. A three-foot fuse had burned down to a dynamite cap which was found to be defective.

The only two persons living in the newly-constructed building were away at the time of the explosion.

The apartment house is located in Carver village, a new residential development recently thrown open to Negroes. Residents protested and the Miami city commission voted to take over the village for "municipal purposes other than public housing."

FBI Probes New Bombing Attempt

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—(INS)—Federal agents Monday investigated a new bombing incident in the series aimed recently at Jewish and Negro centers in the Miami area.

The latest attempt of the Florida terrorists came in the form of a lighted stick of dynamite which was tossed Sunday at Jewish Synagogue No. 3, Coral Gables, exclusive Miami residential district.

* * *

POLICE REPORTED that failure of the 10-inch fuse to burn down completely apparently averted serious damage.

William C. Kimbrough, Coral Gables safety director, said the dynamite was tossed from a moving auto only a few hours after he had removed a special guard he stationed around the building after receiving a telephone tip Saturday night.

Two Explosions In Three Months Rock Development

No One Is Hurt In Unoccupied Unit; Area Center Of Dispute Since Opened To Tan Citizens

B-U-L-L-T-E-I-N

Police action was demanded Sunday as three new blasts occurred in Greater Miami causing an estimated $400 worth of damage. The first explosion was in Carver Village Housing Project, the second at the Miami Hebrew School and Congregation and the third in a residential district.

One of the explosions was caused by a stick of dynamite thrown from a car. The Sheriff, J. B. Henderson, said that the incidents look like a wave of bombings and that there are not enough deputy sheriffs to protect all of the colored and Jewish cent rs in the city.

He added that he would deputize any groups that want to help protect the centers.

MIAMI, Fla.—The second dynamite outrage since Sept. 22 has rocked Carver Village, a Miami housing development recently opened to colored tenancy.

No one was hurt when the blast occurred at 2:12 a.m., Friday, but an 8-unit unoccupied building sepatating colored and white tenants suffered $22,000 damage.

There were no serious incidents as police moved in rapidly to control a mix crowd that gathered at the bombing scene within a matter of minutes.

Resident Disarmed

Police disarmed Charles H. Gray, 32, a man who lives in the development. He was armed with a loaded revolver, police said, and explained to them he had it "to protect my wife and children."

Gray was not held, nor was a second unidentified colored citizen who came down from the Liberty City housing area, nearby, with a loaded shotgun "to protect my people."

Unlike the Sept. 22 bombing, when two cases of dynamite failed to go off against another Carver Village structure, there was no slipup by the dynamiters.

Blast Heard 7 Miles

Cleverly placed to do the utmost damage, the latest bomb went off with a roar that was heard for seven miles and blasted out thousands of windows in the area.

Bomb squad experts from city police and the sheriff's office could find not the slightest trace of a container or paper wrapper that would aid in identifying the dynamite.

The project has been a storm center since early this year when white developers Malcolm Wiseheart and John Bouvier announced plans to move colored tenants into the project, which had previously been white.

Condemnation Suit Begun

It is located on the edge of the Liberty City area, site of a sprawling government housing project for colored people and close to Edison Center, a populous white area.

The Miami City Commission, as the result of pressure from white residents, recently launched a condemnation proceedings to acquire the property. The city contends it is needed for fire and police departments, city offices and other municipal purposes.

Victor Levine, white attorney, has attacked the condemnation as "unreasonable" and a petition to enjoin the city's condemnation has been set for hearing Dec. 17, before Circuit Judge J. N. Morris.

Thinly-Disguised Stratagem

Levine's position is that the condemnation is a thinly disguised attempt to halt colored expansion from their crowded slums and areas.

Police Chief Walter E. Headley in public statements has called the bombings "communist - inspired" and insists that it is an attempt to foster racial hatred and disunity.

Some colored leaders have been critical of Headley's department's efforts to end the bombings.

NAACP Head Sickened

The Rev. Edward T. Graham, president of the Miami chapter of NAACP, said:

"I have a sour feeling in my mouth about the way the city has handled this. I don't believe they have kept a close enough watch on the property."

Dr. W. A. Patterson said:

"No, I don't believe it is Communists, but probably colored hoodlums with white backers. It's just a racial issue."

A cordon of police has been thrown around the area and barricades, placed at the time of the first bombing, have been strengthened.

2 Negroes Held In Connection With Miami Bombings

MIAMI, Fla. — (ANP) — Two Negroes, carrying a case of dynamite, were arrested here last week in connection with the recent outbreak of bombings of a Negro housing project and a Jewish synegog.

Sam Norwood, 46, and Mosie Lee Boykin, 23, were arrested as they drove along a road near Carver Village, housing project for colored persons which has been the site of three reecnt bombings.

"Anybody with dynamite is a good suspect," said Detective Lt. F. L. Napier, director of a special squad investigating the wave of violence against Negro and Jewish property in the area.

The Miami city commission is a move to settle an dispute centering on the housing project last week recommended that the city housing authority acquire the Negro apartments, located near a white residential section, for the development of low-cost public housing.

The housing project, Carver Village, now is privately constructed. The present owners have consistently refused to turn the project over to white occupancy.

The Miami city commission did not make clear whether or not project would be used for Negro or whites after it was developed into a low-cost public housing project.

Miami Manhunt Seeks Solution Of Bombings

MIAMI, Fla. — While Negro and Jewish groups combined efforts to halt an epidemic of spite bombings that have rocked a housing project and Hebrew centers here, police and private citizens launched a city-wide manhunt in an effort to collect more than $8.000 in rewards for apprehension of the bombers.

Mayor Chelsie J. Senerchia, after meeting with Police Chief Walter E. Headley last week, agreed to offer a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the arrest of the bombers and to appropriate $10,000 for an investigation.

Three dynamite bombs were tossed at a Jewish center and controversial Carver Village, Negro housing project, last Sunday in the city's most recent outbreak of blastings. The latest blast was the third directed at the project in less than three months.

In the second explosion, last Friday, two 16-unit buildings were leveled. The first blast, which occurred Sept. 22, wrecked another apartment, which was formerly inhabited only by whites. None have been injured in the explosions.

The B'nai B'rith offered a $1,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of "the despicable culprits."

Two men were taken into custody last Thursday near Carver Village when police found 15 sticks of dynamite in their car.

Detective Chief H. G. Howard said one of the men explained that the explosives were to be used for blasting preliminary holes for septic tanks. The man said he lived in the housing project.

The men were held in custody for further questioning, but were expected to be given their freedom later during the week.

As Miami police checked a multitude of "tips" that have been received since the reward was offered, word came from Washington that the Justice Department is studying the bombings.

Police Chief Walter E. Headley said he thought the Negro and Jewish center bombings were unrelated. He attributed them to the work of some crank and asserted he believed they were Communist-inspired to incite racial hatred.

Bombing Took Place At East Coast Home Of Harry Moore

SANDFORD, Fla. — (INS) — The wife of a Mims, Florida leader was given a "50-50 chance to live" Wednesday after being injured by a bomb which exploded under her home and killed her husband.

The bombing took place at the east coast home of 46-year-old Harry Moore Tuesday night in the tiny village of Mims. Moore is the coordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida. The explosive, which has been described by police officials as "a professional job," exploded under the Moore's bedroom while they slept.

The six-room frame house was shaken by the blast, but Moore's daughter and mother were not injured.

The explosion awoke one of Moore's neighbors, M-Sgt. G. W. Simms. Simms and his brother drove the injured couple 40 miles to Sanford, but Moore died shortly after being admitted to Fernald-Laughton Hospital.

Dr. George Stark, who is attending Mrs. Moore in the hospital, said she had "a 50-50 chance to live." He described her injuries as a brain concussion , a bruised pelvis, internal, chest and abdominal injuries.

Mrs. Moore, a West Palm Beach teacher, was unable to give a clear picture of the events surrounding the bombing. She kept repeating "I can't remember."

Brevard County Deputy sheriffs were unable to make any positive connection between the fatal bedroom blast and similar explosions near Negro apartments and Jewish churches in Miami—approximately 240 miles away. A Catholic church also was the target on a poorly-const urcedtcoffufr poorly-constructed bomb.

No one has been injured in the Miami explosions and a state attorney said he believes they are the work of a "psychopathic individual."

Authorities are also checking the possibility that the bombing was a repercussion of the recent shootings of two Negro prisoners in nearby Lake County. Both men were charged with raping a 17 year-old white girl. They were returned to Florida authorities after the U. S. Supreme Court reversed their death penalties.

One of them was killed by a deputy sheriff and the other was injured when the sheriff said they made a break for freedom. The survivor claimed that they were shot down in cold blood, but a coroner's jury freed the peace officer.

Brevard County Judge Vassar Carlton, who is conducting an inquest, said that no evidence of violence is indicated among whites or Negroes in the district.

Simms, who is home on furlough, spoke bitterly at the hospital Tuesday night and promised that the bombers would be caught.

"We don't know right now who sells it," said Simms, "but we'll find out. Right now we are all praying for Mrs. Moore."

Moore's daughter, 23-year-old Annie, also was unable to give any clues to investigators.

"Daddy must have had some enemies, but I don't know who they could be," she said. "We don't know what could have been the reason for the bombing."

Bomb Victim's Widow Dies

SANFORD, Fla., Jan. 3—(INS). Mrs. Harriet Moore, widow of the Florida Negro leader who was killed by a bomb Christmas night, died Thursday from injuries suffered in the blast.

Doctors at a Sanford Hospital where she was taken after the bomb exploded beneath her bedroom said death was due to a blood clot. She suffered a relapse from internal injuries and a concussion Wednesday night and failed to regain her strength. Doctors gave her only "a 50-50 chance to live" on the night of the bombing.

Her husband, Harry T. Moore, Florida co-ordinator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored persons, died shortly after being driven 32 miles to the same hospital.

Moore was buried New Year's day at a funeral attended by more than 600 persons, including Walter White, head of the NAACP.

Officials from four law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, have investigated the bombing in the tiny hamlet of Mims but no arrests have been made.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A BOMB KILLED Harry T. Moore, 46-year-old Negro leader, in this residence at Mims, Fla., Tuesday night. Moore's wife was seriously injured.

Florida Bomb Kills Leader In N.A.A.C.P.

Blast Is Latest Aimed At Minority Groups

By The Associated Press

Mims, Fla., Dec. 26. — The latest in a series of Florida bombings directed against Jews, Catholics, and Negroes took the life of a Negro leader and seriously injured his wife here Christmas night.

Since June, 10 dynamiting attempts have been reported, most of them in the Miami area. These have been directed against a Jewish synagogue, a Jewish center, a Catholic church, and a Negro housing community.

Reign of Terror Claimed

The victim of the Christmas blast was Harry T. Moore, 46, a school teacher and an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

His wife, Harriet, schoolteacher at Lake Park near West Palm Beach, was given a 50-50 chance to recover. Moore's daughter and his mother, home for the holidays from their schoolteaching jobs in other counties, were asleep in adjoining bedrooms, but escaped injury.

In New York, Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., linked the blast with "a reign of terror and violence which has afflicted the state of Florida in recent months."

"Although repeatedly appealed to, Governor Fuller Warren has consistently refused to take any steps to uphold law and order in that state," White said. "Nor has the Federal Government taken effective action to bring the perpetrators of these crimes to justice."

Governor Warren said at Tallahassee that he was sending an investigator here immediately. The F.B.I. also sent investigators to the scene.

South of Daytona Beach

Brevard County Judge Vassar B. Carlton started an inquest. He said the bomb appeared to have been placed under the house directly beneath the Moores' bed.

"We don't know what the explosive was," Judge Carlton said. "It could have been dynamite. It had to be a powerful explosive. The necessary chemical tests are being made."

The house is about a mile from here on State Highway 405 off U. S. 1. It is almost hidden from the road by an orange grove. Mims is a community about 40 miles south of Daytona Beach.

Moore's daughter, Annie, teaches at Ocala. His mother, Rosa, teaches in Jacksonville.

Moore's 71-year-old mother described the blast. She said she was lying awake in the back bedroom of the six-room frame dwelling.

"I noticed an overhead light fixture drop and then came a deafening roar," she said. She ran from her room screaming to her granddaughter, Annie, asking if she was hurt. The two women rushed into Governor Warren's state organization ed as Sgt. George N.A.A.C.P.'s re's brother-in-law, kept him on the road most of the rubble from Moore, time. He was active several s alive. years ago in a movement to get Negro schoolteachers' salaries raised to the level of those paid ho lives only 600 white teachers.

the Moores, ran to Dr. G. W. Starke, Sanford home as soon as he physician, said he thought shock ast. He took Moore was the immediate cause of l hospital, where he Moore's death, but that he also tes later. had a brain concussion and fracas secretary of the tures of the spine and pelvic bone.

They watched as Simms, Moore's removed the rubble from Moore and his wife. They found yards from the the room wrecked. Moore was the shattered hom hidden by the rubble. heard the blast. The two women released to a Sanford hosMoore's wife from the wedge died 45 minutes lformed by a toppled bookcase. Moore's job as s

Active In Salary Movement

Terrorists who kill in night cast shadow in sunny Florida

BY DON WHITEHEAD

MIMS, Fla., Dec. 29—(AP)—A dark shadow of violence has drifted across the sunny state of Florida—cast by terrorists who blast and kill in the night.

A Negro youth is dragged from his bed by white men, beaten and shot dead by five bullets.

A terrific explosion in the night shatters a little home in an orange grove and leaves a Negro leader dead and his wife injured.

Explosions rip through dwellings in Miami's Carver Village, a Negro housing project.

Dynamite blasts damage Jewish synagogues and a Jewish school.

Explosives are found at the main door and near Catholic churches in Miami.

Negroes, Catholics and Jews are the chosen victims.

* * *

ARE THE OUTBREAKS of violence a planned campaign of racial and church hatreds? Is there a master design to these crimes?

No one knows but those responsible. None has identified the terrorists.

Outraged citizens and groups in Florida and outside the state are shocked.

The latest outrage which has stirred a nation-wide outcry of protests came on Christmas night near this little town which sits astride Highway No. 1 leading south to Miami.

At 10:20 p.m. a violent explosion shattered the home of Harry T. Moore, state coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leader among his people.

Moore had come home to spend Christmas with his wife, Harriet, and their daughters, Annie and Evangeline. The family didn't get together often—because their jobs kept them separated most of the year.

* * *

IN ADDITION to his NAACP work, Moore also was interested in the Progressive Voters League of Florida, Inc., an organization which encouraged Negroes to register and make their influence felt by voting. Harriet taught school near West Palm Beach and Annie in Ocala, Fla,. Evangeline worked with the Labor Department in Washington.

The father, mother and daughter, Annie, spent Christmas Day together. But they didn't open their Christmas presents because Evangeline had been delayed in getting home from Washington.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Christmas night, Moore and his wife went to bed in the corner bedroom facing the highway. Through the orange grove winked the lights of automobiles zipping by on Highway No. 1.

Annie turned out her bedroom light at 10:10 p.m. Ten minutes later the blast came.

* * *

IT RIPPED apart the flooring near the mother's and father's bed, shattered the pine planks in the ceiling, tore up the front porch, and jarred houses 300 yards away. Harry Moore's body was badly broken. He lived about an hour. Harriet Moore would have died, too, except that she was sleeping near the wall away from the side of the bed which caught the full force of the blast.

The terrorist—or terrorists—knew his job well. The explosion was efficient. The blast went upward like a shaped charge and left very little crater.

A neighbor saw a car speeding from the scene down the highway near the Moore home but he thought the explosion was a giant fire-cracker.

* * *

THEY PICKED Moore's body from the debris and rushed him and his wife to a hospital at Sanford some 30 miles to the west.

"There isn't much left to fight back for," she told a reporter. "My home is wrecked. My children are grown up. They don't need me. Others can carry on."

She was referring to the help she gave her husband in the NAACP.

"I have a couple of ideas who might have done it," she said. "But when people do those kinds of things, they have someone else do it for them."

* * *

A RESPECTED business man in Orlando who had known Moore in political work described him as a "level-headed man with a deep feeling for his people."

"Moore wasn't an extremist," this man said. "He wasn't a rabble rouser."

But Moore had his enemies, investigators say, adding that some members of his own race didn't want Moore to get the NAACP involved with the political objectives of the Progressive Voters League. And there were others, they said, who didn't like his work with the NAACP.

Officials of Brevard County and the state of Florida are investigating. The FBI has two agents on the case.

Gov. Fuller Warren has said the Moore killing was an outrage and his killers must be hunted down.

* * *

IN ORLANDO, Walter White — executive secretary of the NAACP —told a meeting of some 100 Negroes and a scattering of whites Friday night:

"I have the names of three persons which will be given to officials. They recently have expressed alarm at the increase in Negro voting strength in Florida and have said Negroes have been 'getting funny ideas while Moore had been pushing things too fast.'"

He called the Moore killing "the starkest tragedy before America in a long time." He added the Communists had nothing to do with the case.

Throughout the state there has been revulsion over Moore's death.

The Miami Herald headlined an editorial: "Christmas Terrorism at Mims Shames and Disgraces All Florida."

White In Florida To Study 'Terror'

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 28 (U.P.)—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, arrived here today to "see what can be done to stop the reign of terror" in Central Florida where two Negroes have been murdered and at least three others beaten since last year.

White said he planned to attend the funeral of Negro leader Harry T. Moore and "confer with various state officials" about the blast planted under Moore's bedroom at Mims Christmas night.

White also was scheduled to address a Negro meeting here at 8 p.m.

He did not indicate whether he planned to see Gov. Fuller Warren who charged that the national Negro leader is attempting "to inflame public opinion with a series of absurd lies about me." White had accused the Florida governor of defying "world opinion by failing to act vigorously to suppress lawlessness in his state."

A survey showed that Moore, a state official of the NAACP, was the second Negro murdered in recent months near here, where a series of cross burnings have been held. Melvin Womack, 27, a grove worker, was taken from his home in Oakland by four white men last March 31. He was found beaten and shot to death. No arrests were made and the motive was not known.

Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath said every facility of the FBI is being used to nvestigate Moore's assassination and also the bombings in Miami.

Governor Warren has posted up to $6000 in rewards and other groups a total of more than $14,000 for information leading to the conviction of the terrorists. White's organization, the NAACP, announced a $5000 reward.

Miami 'Bomb Fireworks; 2c Blast Mystery

Honeymooners Fire Aerial Bomb; Police Seek the Source of Other Explosion

MIAMI, Dec. 27 (AP).—Miami police, investigating two explosions that took place last night in suburban areas of the city, said today that one of them was a July 4 aerial bomb set off by a honeymooning couple, but the other was still unexplained.

They occurred just two days after Harry T. Moore, a prominent Florida Negro leader, was killed by a bomb at Mims, a small community forty miles south of Daytona Beach.

Police Chief Herbert Warner, of suburban Hialeah, said a boom heard over a twenty-five-block radius there last night was "an aerial bomb left over from the Fourth of July" which was set off by a honeymooning couple. He declined to give their names.

"The bridegroom called up this morning and told us about it after reading the papers," Chief Warner said. "He set off the bomb without realizing how hot the dynamite situation is in this area."

The second blast, at 3:30 a. m., awakened residents of Coral Gables and was reported by two patrol cars. Police searched in vain for the location of the blast and no damage was reported. The explosion followed telephone warnings by the dynamiters yesterday that they planned to strike again.

"Plenty of Dynamite Left"

Safety Director William G. Kimbrough of Coral Gables reported the warnings were received by phone. He quoted a voice with a heavy foreign accent as saying: "We just want to let you know we've got plenty of dynamite left. We have no preference as to what kind of church it is. We intend to go on bombing churches."

There have been three dynamite explosions at Carver Village, a Negro housing project, and another explosion which blew out forty-four memorial windows in a synagogue. Several unexploded sticks of dynamite have been found near Catholic churches.

As a result, armed guards patrol many places of worship, some of them carrying machine guns. The cities of Miami and Miami Beach and many private organizations and individuals have posted rewards totaling $8,325 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters.

At Tallahassee, Gov. Fuller Warren offered rewards totaling $6,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person connected with such incidents.

Governor Assoils "Terrorism"

Gov. Warren called the killing of Mr. Moore "not only murder, but terrorism." He declared: "His assassing must be caught and punished."

At Tallahassee, Bill Hendrix, head of the Ku-Klux Klan in Florida, said the Klan had nothing to do with the bombing at Mims. "I we caught one of our men doing it, we'd be the first to have him prosecuted," he said. "That's not in our program and it's just what our opponents want us to do."

Mr. Moore's wife, who was seriously injured in the explosion, told reporters from her hospital bed at Sanford: "I have a couple of ideas who might have done it, but when people do those kind of things they have some one else do it."

"I was asleep at the time and didn't see anything," she said, "I don't much care if I live. My home is wrecked. My children are all grown. Others can carry on."

Mrs. Moore, who is a fourth-grade school teacher, added: "I definitely don't think the bombing was a Communist-inspired plot."

Federal, state and Brevard County officials were looking into the case, but no announcement had been made as to the kind of bomb used or who might have set it off.

$5,000 N. A. A. C. P. Reward

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday that Walter White, its executive secretary, would fly to Florida for the funeral of Harry T. Moore. Mr. Moore was the Florida secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

The organization also announced that it is offering a $5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one connected with the bombing.

A number of organizations issued statements yesterday deploring the murder of Mr. Moore or urging President Truman, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and Gov. Fuller Waren of Florida to press investigations.

They included the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the American Jewish Congress, the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, the C. I. O. Committee to Abolish Discrimination, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.), the Civil Rights Congress, the American Labor party, the Furriers Joint Council of New York, the National Maritime Union, C. I. O., and the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Propaganda For The Reds

The shameful story of dynamitings in Florida is just about the best sort of material for propaganda the Communists can find. The reports, which will go to all parts of the world, will stress the prejudiced viciousness of the criminals. It is a great shame that the stories are true. There were bombings, and there was at least one death as a result of them. Given that basis of fact, imagine the sort of elaboration which will embroider the tale as it spreads.

One assumes that the men who did the bombings would strongly assert their Americanism. How warped can minds get? They would undoubtedly hold that Jews, Catholics and Negroes—all three groups are in the minority in Florida and all three have been made to suffer—are somehow un-American and that what has been done to them should be a warning. How such fallacious reasoning can get a start is hard to understand. But it prevails in some places and at some times. Among those places are some in Florida and one of the times is now.

So, while decent citizens hang their heads in shame, the indecencies remain. The propagandists of the Kremlin make a field day of the news, trying to make it seem typical. Europeans and Asians will get the story in a form calculated to destroy faith in our way of thought and life.

A Negro leader has been murdered in cold blood. Probably the reason is that he has been militantly upholding his belief that his people have been denied fundamental rights of citizenship. There was a special case in which a sheriff killed a Negro prisoner; there were no witnesses except another prisoner who testified the shooting was unprovoked. A coroner's jury upheld the sheriff. The Negro NAACP leader was killed in a Christmas night blast. He had been outspoken in his criticism of what had happened.

This is a case in which every American should demand that the criminals be discovered and prosecuted. We cannot afford to let such wickedness go unpunished. Local, state and federal authorities are on the case, and many thousands of dollars have been offered as rewards.

The Battle for Housing

Mobs Use Bombs and Bricks to Say Where Negroes May Not Live

NEW YORK, July 18 (Empire Press Service).— Negro families moving to white neighborhoods, or to areas adjacent to white neighborhoods, have been terrorized by hoodlums in a number of American cities.

In St. Louis, Mo., Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, Tex., and in Chicago and Cicero, Ill., homes occupied by Negroes have been either bombed stoned or set afire. Many Negro families have purchased homes in what were formerly lily-white neighborhoods since the recent Supreme Court order outlawing residential restrictive covenants. This movement has led to the campaign of terror.

In Dallas police have failed to make a single arrest in thirteen bombing attempts on Negro-occupied properities in South Dallas.

In Chicago, white neighbors signed a letter expressing "regrets" and extending "apologies" to Dr. Percy Julian, noted Negro scientist, for repeated bombing attempts on his home.

In Birmingham, the bombing and burning of Negro homes have become common occurrences and a number of Negroes have been shot dead by police as result of tense racial feeling.

In Cicero, the National Guard was called out to assist police in protecting a Negro War Veteran and his family after they had moved into a recently purchased home. The mob threw bricks at the war veteran's home.

In Dallas, "police inefficiency" was charged by Mayor J. B. Adous in an open quarrel with City Manager Charles Ford, who controls the Police Department. Ford said police have instructions to use "all facilities to bring an end to the bombings, which started in February, 1950.

The Civil Rights Congress, a leftist organization, with headquarters in New York, is currently waging a bitter political campaign against "police brutality" in Birmingham.

The campaign has been stepped up since the slaying of Tom Patterson, twenty-six-year-old World War Two veteran, who was shot down during the early morning of July 4 while walking home with his wife.

Target of the campaign is Eugene Connor, Birmingham Police and Fire Commissioner.

This week the Civil Rights issued the following release:

"The fifth Negro victim of Birmingham police murder this year was shot and killed on the morning of Independence Day.

"In the past three-and-a-half years, twenty-eight Negroes have been murdered by Birmingham police. For the whole state of Alabama, the number of Negro victims of these police lynchings now number fifty-two. In addition, dozens of Negro homes have been bombed with impunity. A recent fire was allowed to sweep through forty Fairfield Negroes' homes while Connor's firemen stood by and watched".

At its recent convention in Atlanta, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted a resolution calling on steel interests in this city to use their influence "to stop" recurrent police killings of innocent Negro citizens in Birmingham."

The resolution was addressed to the U. S. Steel Corporation. A spokesman for the corporation said last week that U. S. Steel does not control the Birmingham City Administration.

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, says in the latest release by his organization. "let the U. S. Government bring freedom and equality to the Negro people of Alabama before trying to tell people throughout the world how it wants them to live."

Our Opinions

Money Talks!

RECENTLY THE United Press completed a survey to determine the effect of the 1948 decision of the Supreme Court in outlawing restrictive covenants. The survey revealed that "thousands of Negro families have moved into white residential neighborhoods across the country."

It was noted, however, that a "rear-guard battle" was being waged by those who loan mortgage money. The mortgage boys can and often do refuse to make loans to Negroes who are seeking to buy and build in so-called "white neighborhoods."

Despite this our citizens are on the move, buying better homes where they find them and defying the mortgage boys who seek to control their movements by withholding loans. This has been made possible in part by the new wealth Negroes have earned in recent years and by the existence of Negro owned and operated financial institutions which are enabling more and more Negroes each year to get mortgage loans.

Negro owned and operated banks, insurance companies and savings and loan associations are making mortgages available to our home buyers and the big mortgage boys find they cannot stop our citizens from buying and building where they wish, just as other American citizens.

We believe that the big financial institutions which discriminate against Negroes must be brought into line. If an individual Negro has a good credit record and is a good risk, he should not be penalized because of his color. Surveys in the field of installment buying prove conclusively that the Negro group has a good record and this can be substantiated further by scores of other studies that have been made on the subject.

We cannot praise too highly the efforts of Negro owned and operated institutions in making mortgage loans and providing basic capital for our home seekers. Emmer Martin Lancaster of the Department of Commerce reports that in 1949 over $14 million was invested in first mortgages by our savings and loan associations alone. Our insurance companies and banks have many more millions invested in mortgages to Negroes.

The Supreme Court provided us with an opportunity to buy better homes by knocking out the restrictions and our financial institutions have enabled thousands of us to take advantage of that new opportunity. Here is a thrilling story which is full of adventure and romance. By putting our nickels and dimes together we have amassed capital in institutions which we control and that money is being used to build a better America and to set ourselves free.

We are certain that the big financial institutions controlled by whites are going to change their policies sooner or later. They are learning that they cannot stop progress. We are an integral part of the free enterprise system and our business men are showing just as much brilliance in their field as others of us are displaying in the fields of arts and science.

Leaders Change Tactics

SOME ARGUMENTS have been advanced that there has been a decline in the militancy of the Negro leadership and the Negro press in the last few years. These charges seem to be based on the fact that the mass action tactics that were popular during and before the second world war, such as the March-On-Washington movement are no longer deemed necessary by our leadership, however effective they once were.

The knuckle-busting, pressure group, mass action techniques have been shelved and the manner in which the fight for first-class citizenship is proceeding today seems tame to some radicals. The charge, however, that the Negro leadership or the Negro press has grown less militant does not necessarily square with the facts.

In the first place, we believe that a profound change has taken place in the whole climate of public opinion on the race issue in America in recent years. Almost every issue of Negro papers and periodicals in the last ten years has had occasion to hail some sensational item of progress in race relations.

The stories tell of cracks in the color line in education, sports, housing, politics, employment, arts, sciences and in the field of religion. The success sagas are legion and they are generously acknowledged in the general press, including the big slick-paper magazines which boast millions of readers.

A great part of the credit for the new wave of opportunities must go to the legal fights of the NAACP which won victories in the Supreme Court against restrictive covenants, voting restrictions and educational barriers. Local community actions, especially in the South, worked miracles. Credit must also go to President Truman and that part of the national leadership north and south, which recognizes the fundamental importance of cleaning up our own house and proving to the world that democracy works for all and not a limited few.

In short the times have changed. With the change in the times has come a change in the techniques of our leadership in fighting for first-class citizenship. It would be foolish to break a door down to open it when a key to accomplish the same purpose was at hand. Today a committee of intelligent Negroes can get more results than a marching crusade of thousands could get a decade ago. Our leaders have changed their tactics because the times have changed too.

North, As Well As South, Guilty Of Housing Bias, Survey Reveals

WASHINGTON — Discrimination in housing is not limited to the South, but is a severe rule in many Northern cities, according to a survey released here last week by the nonprofit and educational Public Affairs committee.

"Segregation is too ofen identified with the South," said Alexander L. Crosby in the study. "The Nation's largest ghettos, for example are not in New Orleans or Atlanta, but in Chicago and New York."

The report said that Chicago is getting ready to "build ghettos" under the 1949 Housing Act and that no large city is doing more than Chicago to keep the Negro in segregated neighborhoods." The housing shortage is "disgraceful" and so is most of the housing for Negroes, the report asserted.

10-City Study

The study was made of 10 cities in the United States by the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing in cooperation with the Public Affairs committee.

The cities involved in the study, entitled "In these Ten Cities," were New York, Charlottesville, Va.; Sledge, Miss.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Denver, Springfield, Ill.; Chicago, Detroit and Waterbury, Conn.

The pamphlet stated the survey "is not meant to be a scientific study of racial discrimination, but rather an accurate report of conditions in the 10 cities based on information gathered and checked with local and national authorities."

Progress in obtaining a "good interracial policy" was found in New York city, but by contrast, Detroit and Chicago were termed "powder kegs" where racial tensions are mounting as housing congestion increases.

Cite Denver, Los Angeles

Officials of Denver and Los Angeles were cited in the report "for their efforts to improve housing and to end segregation."

Los Angeles, said the report, "has quietly made all of its (low rent housing) projects interracial without provoking any protests, and there is also less restriction in private housing."

The report said that Charlottesville "pays no homage" to the belief of Thomas Jefferson in racial equality. "The Negroes are trapped," it declared. "They cannot buy land elsewhere and their present living space is threatened."

The First Step

The first step in redevelopment of the many "blighted" areas across the country," is to recognize the right of minorities to live anywhere they choose."

"Federal funds," it declares, which are employed in many of the new low-cost projects, "must not be used to build new ghettos.

"It makes no sense to argue, as some will, that action against segregation should be postponed until peace is restored. We cannot postpone the need for a united nation."

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Discrimination In Housing

(Final of A Series)

The centers of crime and disease may always be traced to towns and hamlets which harbor the ghettoes and slum sections. Filthy and bad surroundings breed unbalanced reasoning and delinquency. The environment of the individual plays an important part in shaping one's thinking and outlook on life. People who have been refused adequate living facilities, largely due to economic means based on discrimination, fall victim to the evils of a pattern far from being what we call Democratic.

Cities like Charlottesville, Va.; Sledge, Miss. Phoenix, Arizona, Los Angeles, Calif., Denver, Colorado, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Detroit, Waterbury and New York, are good examples of what bad housing has done to the minorities of this country. Some of the cities, however, have been decent enough to face the problem and do something about it. Others are still hiding behind the criticisms of bigots, and others who thrive on prejudice.

New York state and likewise, New York city have been foremost in taking the initiative to do something about discrimination in housing.

New York State set an example for the nation in 1950 with the Wicks-Austin law which prohibits discrimination and segregation in any publicly assisted housing projects. The New York City Council enacted a similar law in 1949.

Such laws have been in heartening contrast to the records they were also a heartening contrast to the record of the Mortgage Conference of Greater New York, formed by banks and insurance companies, controlling the bulk of mortgage money. Until Federal action under the anti-trust laws led in 1948 to disolution of Mortgage Conference, its members conspired to prevent Negroes, Jews and other minorities from buying outside the segregated districts.

It has been found that the low-rent projects of New York City Housing Authority, wholly interracial, have accomplished most for the city's 500,000 Negroes.

But the Joneses and the Gayleses do not qualify for these low-rent housing units. What they need in order to enjoy the best in housing facilities, is non-segregated housing; private construction on vacant sites under the urban redevelopment law. Negroes should get the consideration and cooperation under such a law in every city of the nation in order that they may buy and grow with the country's program. It seems to be the only real democratic way.

Planning in every city must be extended from city hall to the neighborhood level if racial tensions and urban blight are to be eradicated. Planning commissions must be given two things that most of them lack: money and power. With these two tools they can produce sensible master plans.

It makes no sense to argue, as some will, that discrimination in housing and other phases of American life should be postponed until peace here and abroad is fully restored. We cannot postpone the need for a united nation.

To replan our cities for democratic living there must be joint action by PTA's, church groups, labor unions, business associations and every organization that wants a healthy community.—(The End)

38c 1951

Georgia

Atlanta Father Will Occupy Home Despite Dynamite Blast

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

A blast, which ripped up a section of the floor of a house at 424 Fourth Street, N. W., early Sunday morning, has not changed the mind of the new owner, Alonzo Johnson.

Mr. Johnson, who at present is living at 152 Boulevard, told an Atlanta World reporter Monday that he is moving into the house Saturday, even though there is a possibility of another "bombing."

The home was recently purchased and the previous occupants moved out Saturday. Johnson and his family—that consist of a wife and three children—had moved in. He stated that he had insurance, but did not know if it would take care of damages of this sort. But he planned to repair the home this week and move in.

The 29-year-old Atlantan said, "I've got to move by Saturday," because a preacher has bought the house he formerly lived in The neighborhood contains both white and Negro citizens. The block in which 424 Fourth is located is predominately white, but around the corner, Tumlin St., N. W. is almost completely occupied by colored people.

NEIGHBORS HEARD BLAST

According to neighbors the blast took place between 2 and 2:30 a. m Sunday. Detectives N. A. Chastain and W. E. Peacock quoted a neighbor as saying she saw a white man run up the street after the explosion, and later heard automobiles drive away. Nearly all the residents in the immediate area said they heard the loud blast. One woman stated that wares had been knocked from the shelf by it. Another said she was still unable to sleep Sunday night.

The five room house is located on the corner of Fourth and Tumlin Streets. The explosive was probably planted on the side facing Tumlin, because a supporting pillar on that side was crumbled, a window broken, and a section of the floor in a front ripped from its beams.

Mr. Johnson said that early reports failed to clarify facts about the house. He stated that he had two jobs, one at H. B. Locke Company, at 106 Sixth St., and the other at a sales firm managed by Frank W. Collins,

Mr. Collins, said Johnson had previously investigated and found that the neighborhood was zoned for Negroes, and later reportedly asked white citizens in the neighborhood if they had objections to Johnson living there.

Johnson said that Collins, after completing arrangements bought house, and that he was to pay him back for it. He said that he had worked for Collins for about 2? years.

Johnson also said that as far as he knew no report was made of the bombing until after he discovered it later Sunday morning He stated he visited the house about 8 a. m Sunday to prepare to move in. The white tenants had moved out Saturday, only hours before the house was blasted. He added that he saw the blasted floor when he opened the front door, and called the police.

ONE OTHER NEGRO HOME

There was one other Negro family living almost directly across the street from Johnson's blasted house. They stated they had moved in Saturday, shortly before someone threw explosives in the house across the street from them. Members of this family stated that most of the houses in the block were either sold or up for sale.

From all appearances the explosive had been thrown under the front room of the house from the Tumlin Street side. The house on the opposite side is occupied by whites, but there were no signs of damage on this section of the house.

Race Area Molested Again

New Dynamiting Rocks Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Police last week had reported no solution to the dynamite-blasting of a Fourth Street, N. W., house about to be occupied by a Negro family.

The blasting occurred at an early morning hour last week, a few hours before Alonzo Johnson and his family prepared to move in. A white family which had occupied the dwelling had moved out a few hours prior to the blast.

Neighbors said the blast knocked groceries from shelves and rattled windows in the neighborhood, besides awakening residents. Pictures were knocked from walls. One witness said she saw a white man run up the street after the explosion, and that later automobiles drove away from the scene.

A supporting pillar on the Tumlin Street side of the house was crumbled, a window broken, and flooring in one room blasted up to the ceiling.

The Fourth and Tumlin Street area is changing in racial composition. Negroes almost completely occupy Tumlin Street dwellings, while the house purchased by the Johnson family and one across the street had changed racial hands. People on neighboring streets are Negroes.

According to information, one of Johnson's employers bought the house for him with the understanding that all owners in the neighborhood planned to sell to Negroes. One white homeowner said he had already been advised that if she sold to Negroes, the house would be dynamited before she could move out of it.

Johnson discovered the blasting when he went to the house to make preparations to move in. As soon as he opened the door, he noted the blasted floor and immediately notified police. Officers launched an investigation into the dynamiting.

TENSIONS

The Mozley Park, S. W. and East Avenue, N. E. areas have experienced housing tensions in Atlanta this year. The Mozley Park Home Owners' Protective Association has recently met to take steps to prevent Negro home expansion in the area around the city park and the Frank L. Stanton Public School. Several fires have been started on East Avenue as the result of expansion.

Despite the Fourth Street dynamiting, the Johnson family made plans to move into the house last week-end, having been forced to vacate the dwelling they occupied as the result of ownership change.

Arrest Seen In Bombing

Detectives are "making progress" toward an arrest in the latest bombing of a Negro home in a predominantly white neighborhood, Det. Sgt. Marvyn Cowan said Thursday.

The blast early Thursday on the porch of a vacant house at 439 Fourth St., N. W. considerably damaged the porch and shattered windows, Ptl. N. W. Smith and A. W. Wilson said. Patrolmen added the residence was purchased May 1 by a Negro family but had not been occupied.

A similar bombing occurred two weeks ago a short distance away on Fourth St.

Witnesses to the latest bombing were able to furnish good descriptions of two men who drove slowly by in an old model sedan a few moments before the blast occurred, Cowan related. He personally headed an investigation into the incident.

List Of Recent Bombings

This is a list of recent bombings and shootings recorded by Atlanta police.

March 24 — The home was Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Brooks was bombed at 11:30 P. M. They had not moved into the house at 524 East Avenue, N. E., which is in a predominately white neighborhood.

June 17 — A house at 424 Fourth St., N. W., was dynamited, a section of the floor [illegible] by the blast The house, purchased by Alonzo Johnson, has since been repaired and occupied.

JUNE 28 — A bomb was exploded on the front porch of an unoccupied house at 439 Fourth St. It had been purchased by a Negro family. A window was blown out.

JUNE 30 — Two shots were fired into the home of Henry Lomax, at 261 Chicamauga Ave., S. W. A picture window in the living room was shot through, and a mirror in a bedroom broken

JUNE 30 — One shot was fired into the home of Mrs. Ella Barrett, 217 Chicamauga Ave., S. W. The bullet pierced a window and struck the opposite wall

JULY 7 — The home of Mrs. Moriah Patrick was [illegible] breaking a window. Mrs. Patrick lives at 1437 Mozely Dr., S. W.

JULY 18 — Action was taken by an executive committee of the Atlanta Business League who endorsed the sending of a letter of protest to officials, asking that something be done about bombings and shootings.

TWO KLANSMEN INDICTED ON HOME BOMBING CHARGE HERE

Accused Listed As James Knight And Charles Klein

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Two Georgia Klansmen — one of them the executive secretary of the Association of Georgia Klans, who Thursday denied any knowledge of the burning of a cross in a Negro neighborhood Wednesday night — were indicted Friday by the Fulton Grand Jury and charged with dynamiting a house purchased by a Negro family.

The bill of indictment listed the two men as Charles H. Klein alias "Chuck" and James Knight. The bill listed the charge as a felony-dynamiting a house. Immediately following the returning of the indictments, the two men were ordered arrested and held under $5,000 bonds.

The grand jury, that returned the bill of indictment, reportedly had five Negro members serving on it. The dynamiting of the home at 524 East Ave., N. E., was one of several taking place recently in the city.

When asked for a comment on the action, Fulton County Solicitor General Paul Webb said, "The law had been broken," and that all law breakers would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

Solicitor Webb added, "There is no place in America for anarchy. These instances, unchecked, would lead to anarchy."

He stated that he got his lead to indictment against the two men from the Atlanta Journal, and personally took over the investigation. It took less than week to uncover evidence leading to the indictments.

The bill of indictment stated the two klansmen "did wilfully and maliciously attempt to destroy and did wilfully and maliciously injure the dwelling of Scott Brooks, Lillian Brooks, Glen Brooks and Ernestine Brooks, located at 524 East Avenue, N. E., by breaking and shattering four window glasses and the glass in the rear door to said dwelling, with the use of an explosive substance unknown, setting it off at the rear of the house."

DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF CROSS BURNING

Klein, in an interview with an Atlanta World reporter Thursday afternoon denied any knowledge of the cross burning in a field at University and Booker Aves., S. W. Testimonies were entered against the two klansmen by former klansmen.

Negro Housing Sales Protested

Approximately 50 members of a group under name of the Mozley Park Home Owners' Protective Corporation Monday night protested sale of homes in the area to Negroes at a meeting held on a vacant lot at the corner of West Lake and Mozley Drive.

Joe Wallace, real estate agent and official of the group, said he would present the situation in City Council. Arnold G. Henderson, another member of the group, said white residents of the area "shouldn't get too excited because many of the Negroes who have purchased homes in the area have not moved in."

Man Fined In Anti-Negro Meet Sells House To Negro

The recent fact that a man, Joseph Wallace, was fined $103 in connection with an Anti-Negro meeting brought several other facts to light. The man, Joseph Wallace, was listed as the president of the Home Owners Protective Association.

The meeting was held Monday night in a vacant lot on Mosley Dr. for the purpose of dissuading white residents of the West Side area from selling their property to Negroes.

The meeting was held on August 20, at that time Joseph Wallace, as president of the West End Cooperative Corporation, was completing arrangements for the sale of one of his properties in the disputed area to a Negro.

The property, at 348 Ashby St. S. W., was purchased by Wallace (in the name of the Corporation) some three years before. It was purchased from a Negro who had bought it for rental purpose. The family was threatened and prevented from moving in, the former owner said.

He then, according to the former owner, bought the property in what was termed an effort to keep the area lily-white. On August 13, 1951, seven days prior to the meeting, he entered negotiations for the sale of the property to Mrs. Amanda Stevens, 852 Ashby Place.

On August 20, the "shut-out" meeting was held—just three days prior to the closing of the sale on August 23. The deed in the Fulton County Court House lists the property as having changed ownership from the West End Cooperative to Mrs. Stevens on that date.

Klansmen Post $5,000 Bonds In Bombing Case

Indicted Friday in connection with the dynamiting of a residence in Atlanta's northeast section, two Georgia Klansmen have posted $5,000 bonds.

The men were listed by Fulton County Solicitor General Paul Webb as Charles H. (Chuck) Klein, imperial kligrapp and second man to Imperial Wizard Sam Roper, and James Knight, a mechanic of 1488 Memorial Dr., S. E.

The residence, located at 524 East Ave., N. E. was dynamited on March 24.

The indictments resulted from an investigation which was touched off by a column Sunday by Journal editorial writer Ralph Collins in which he named two men who were willing to testify about the incident.

Negro Garage Found Afire In Disputed Area

Police Sunday reported foiling two attempts to burn garages in an East Avenue section where Negro ownership of a home is being protested by white residents of the area.

Ptl. T. C. Kennon and S. S. Howle discovered both fires within seconds of the time they allegedly were set and extinguished them without heavy damage.

According to a report filed by the officers, the first fire which had started eating into the side of a garage behind a white residence at 524 East Ave. was put out without much damage. The officers said the building had been saturated with kerosene and piles of trash had been heaped against the building.

About half-hour later the officers returned to the scene on a hunch. When the officers reached a Negro home at 518 East Ave. they saw flames leap up from a garage in the rear of the house. A handy garden hose provided water to extinguish the second fire. Again the officers reported the building had been saturated with kerosene.

Kenon and Howle said 518 East Ave. is occupied by white by a Negro family. All other houses in the section are occupied by white families, they said.

The White Citizens Committee Friday night held a public meeting at which a petition was circulated requesting the Negro to move from 518 East Ave. The committee said at the time that the attempt to have the Negro move will be handled "in a legal and mannerly way."

A spokesman for the committee Sunday night said he had not heard of the fires.

Negro Resident's Moving Sought

A meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward, sponsored by the White Citizens Committee, was held Friday night at the Nathan B. Forrest School auditorium, to discuss methods for effecting the moving of a Negro property owner from the East Avenue community and keeping other Negroes from buying and moving on property in that section.

A petition, sponsored by the committee, was presented and received signatures of 89 homeowners. The petition requests Albert T. Rush, the Negro owner, "to move personnel and all belonging from said property at 518 East Ave., N. E., to a different location outside" the community.

The petition also provided agreement that property owners would not sell their property to members of the Negro race "until it is proven through a legal way to the property owners, that we no longer can keep this a white residential community."

Atlanta Negro's Home Blasted By Dynamite

ATLANTA, March 25 (AP) — A house purchased by a Negro in a former all-white area of Atlanta was blasted by dynamite late last night, breaking several windows.

Radio Patrolmen C. Chafin and J. F. Johnson said the residence recently was bought by Scott Brooks, a Negro, who was in the process of moving in. However, no one was living in the house at the time of the explosion.

The officers said it appeared that one stick of dynamite was set off, about eight or 10 feet from the back of th house.

Racial Echo In Blasting Of House

An explosion here early Sunday morning blasted the front of an empty house about to be occupied by a Negro family.

Police said the house is in a predominantly white neighborhood.

A woman who lives nearby said she saw aa white man run up the street after the explosion and that she later heard two or more automobiles drive away, police reported.

The explosion, at 424 Fourth St., N. W., knocked pictures from walls of nearby houses at 2:25 a. m., neighbors were quoted by police as saying.

Detectives said it appeared dynamite was thrown under the floor of the house.

The officers reported the floor of a front room was blown through the ceiling.

Alonzo Johnson, 29-year-old Negro, was quoted as telling Detectives N. A. Chastain and W. E. Peacock that his employer had bought the house for him. Mrs. Helen Carley, who lives at 433 Fourth St., N. W., said it was formerly owned by Mrs. Eva Renfroe.

Chastain and Peacock said the Negro told them his employer thought all the owners in the neighborhood planned to sell to Negroes. Mrs. Carley said this was her understanding, too.

Mrs. Carley said she had been advised by "there or four people" that if she sold her home to a Negro she might be dynamited before she could move out.

Peacock said neighboring streets were already occupied by Negroes and that a Negro family lives across the street from the site of the explosion. Other houses in the immediate area of the blast are occupied by white families, he said.

Whites Rap Home Sales In Atlanta

ATLANTA — Sale of homes in the Mozley Park area to Negroes was protested last week in a vacant lot meeting at the corner of West Lake Avenue and Mozley Drive.

Some fifty white persons met under the name of the Mozley Park Home Owners' Protective Corporation.

The group was led by Joe Wallace, an official and a real estate agent, who claimed he was going to present facts on the situation to City Council. Wallace later was fined $103 in City Recorder's Court for his part in the disturbance.

Negroes have bought quite a few homes on Mozley Drive many of which they have not occupied at present.

Business Leaders Protest Bombings In Atlanta Area

By GEORGE COLEMAN

The Executive Committee of the Atlanta Business League Wednesday endorsed the sending of a letter of protest to Mayor William B. Hartsfield chairman ofthe Police Committee Ed Gilliam and Atlanta Chief of Police Herbert T. Jenkins. The letter will ask that something be done about recent "bombings" and shootings into Negro homes in Atlanta communities.

The committee also appointed a three man group to see Tax Commissioner Charlie Redwine concerning the appointment of Negroes as tax collectors. The group consists of Menlik Jackson, chairman, C. A. Scott and J. H. Calhoun. Business League president, J. L. Wolfe said that Negro has made application for appointment as tax collector, but no action has been taken on the matter.

The decision on the matter of shootings into homes came after C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager of the Atlanta World, told the executive committee during a luncheon at Hawk's Dinette that there have been numerous incidents of shootings and bombings taking place within the city limits.

Mr. Scott explained that these shootings and bombings could have been fatal if occupants of the houses had been in the room that was a target.

The Atlanta Business League also agreed to put on an intensive membership campaign. It was asked that each member bring three new memberships to the next monthly meeting.

This action was taken after Mr. Jackson stated that some of the largest Negro businesses are not members of the league. C. T. Perkins, Director of Public Relations said the league has at present approximately 200 members.

During the luncheon. Jesse Hill, executive secretary, told the group that the league donated $130 to the 42nd National Convention of the NAACP. Mr. Hill said most of the money was used to help with the barbebue, the other portion be used for advertising.

Hate Group Dynamites Another Atlanta Home

Blast Shatters Building; Eggs Thrown on Porch

ATLANTA—Threats and attempted arson against Negro home owners broke wide open here Saturday and flared into a new wave of terrorism as hate-filled whites exploded dynamite at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Brooks at 524 East Avenue, N. E. Just three weeks ago, the same house and one other in the same block were set afire by arsonists.

Police spent all of Sunday investigating the latest blast, which climaxed recent threats by a white citizens committee protesting occupancy of the home at 518 East Avenue, N. E., occupied by Mrs. Alberta T. Rush and her nephew's family and the house at 524. The house where the dynamite was exploded Saturday night was not yet occupied by its Negro owners.

Situation in the fashionable East End section of the city, the new area is being gradually taken over by Negroes, but with fierce opposition on the part of whites. Of 147 houses in the area, only forty are now occupied by whites.

The dynamite exploded in the backyard of the Brooks' home and shattered window panes in the rear of the house. Police estimated that two or three sticks of dynamite had been placed in the backyard early Saturday. Raw eggs had been thrown on the front porch. The Brooks family purchased the home recently.

In the recent arson episode, both buildings had been saturated with kerosene and piles of trash heaped against them before the blaze started. The incidents occurred after the white citizens committee had held a meeting and pledged to move

...oes from the area in a ... and mannerly way."

...ewhere between that pledge ...egal" action and Saturday, something went wrong, and the entire city was shocked when word of the dynamiting ran through the city.

As in the previous incidents, police began an investigation. Nothing happened after the first investigation, although it was believed that the acts were inspired by non-home-owning residents on Forrest Avenue, directly behind East Avenue.

Two city detectives were in the audience at the time the white citizens held their mass meeting and police cruised the area before and afterwards. But Saturday's explosions once again threw the city into a state of tension and excitement, although no one was killed or injured.

Police are continuing their investigations.

Two Are Indicted In Atlanta Bombing

ATLANTA, July 27 (U.P.)—Charles H. (Chuck) Klein, identified as imperial secretary of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia, and one other person were indicted by a Fulton County Grand Jury today on charges of dynamiting a Negro home.

A. C. H. Klein is second in command to Imperial Wizard Sam W. Roper. The other man indicted, James Knight, is a garage mechanic.

Solicitor General Paul Webb ordered the men arrested and put under $5000 bond. He said their trial likely will not come before September.

Webb said officers, so far as he knew were still searching for Klein and Knight.

Negro Realty Man Talks of Deals; House Circled

A slight disturbance developed Thursday night on Wellington St., S. W., in an area adjacent to a white-Negro section under dispute for a number of years, police said.

Capt. E. O. Mullen said several residents along Wellington St.—which now is all white—met with a Negro real estate man to discuss selling their property. Other residents, who objected to the meeting, surrounded the home.

Police arrived and the real estate dealer left without incident, Mullen related.

The house in which the meeting took place is two blocks from the nearest Negro home on Mozley Place, S. W. The encroachment problem has existed for more than 10 years along Mozley Place and Mozley Drive, police said.

Anti-Negro Meet Nets $103 Fine

Recorder Frank White Wednesday assessed a $103 fine against Joseph E. Wallace, president of the Home Owners Protective Association and unsuccessful candidate for City Council, in connection with an anti-Negro encroachment meeting in West End.

Wilbur Nall, attorney for Wallace, immediately filed notice of appeal. Bond was set at $200.

Nall moved for an acquittal but White ruled the defendant guilty.

MOVING ATTEMPT STARTS RIOTING—Chicago.—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Clark, jr., whose attempts earlier this week to move into an apartment in suburban Cicero touched off a series of disorders which culminated in rioting. Mr. Clark is a colored World War II veteran. —AP Wirephoto.

Cicero Rioters Quiet As Barbed Wire and Bayonets Keep Peace

By the Associated Press

CICERO, Ill., July 14.—Soldiers' bayonets, barbed wire barricades and roving police squads formed a strong defense line today to maintain peace and order in Cicero's riot front.

No attempts were made to crash the line in the area of the embattled apartment building where a Negro family had rented a flat, touching off the disorders.

No Negroes live in Cicero, a community of 70,000 west of Chicago.

Police last night broke up small groups within four blocks of the apartment building which had been stormed by a riotous mob Thursday night. There also were disorders at the building Tuesday and Wednesday, before arrival of the soldiers.

70 Persons Picked Up.

Persons disobeying orders to "keep moving" were picked up and taken to the Cicero police station. About 70 were nabbed during the night. Thirty-nine were charged with unlawful assembly. The others, including 15 youths, were released.

The police station was jammed to overflowing as friends of the arrested persons milled in the small building waiting to put up bond. The lockup room was crowded beyond capacity with prisoners at one time. Sixty of the 72 nabbed Thursday were booked on various charges, including unlawful assembly, assault and inciting to riot.

Although comparative peace settled over the trouble zone, about 200 of the 450 National Guardsmen and police details remained on duty throughout the night.

Guardsmen May Stay on Duty.

There was no indication that the guardsmen were to be recalled until at least over the week end.

Police arrested 72 persons after Thursday night's rioting in which guardsmen and police had battled a frenzied mob for more than two hours. Twenty-three persons, including soldiers and policemen, were injured. A crowd of more than 5,000 was at the scene.

It was different last night. Only a few hundred persons ventured outside the defense perimeter. Soldiers and policemen patrolled both inner and outer defense areas and kept persons from congregating.

Triple strand barbed wire was strung in an inner defense area with a radius of one block around the three-story, 20-apartment building, which is locted at 6139 West Ninteenth street.

Soldiers Armed With Tear Gas.

Soldiers inside the fenced in "no man's land" were armed with tear gas charges to be used in case of violence. Two fire engines were on the scene with hoses connected to hydrants in case of a repetition of Thursday night's attempts to set fire to the apartment building.

Harvey E. Clark, jr., 29-year-old Negro bus driver and the central figure in the trouble said he believes investigators "will find the Communist element behind it." Mr. Clark and his attorney, George C. Adams, said they had discussed the case with the FBI. The FBI said it had no comment.

The Chicago chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said a mass meeting will be held Monday to raise funds to replace Mr. Clark's furniture and for necessary legal expenses.

Speakers will include Walter White, executive secretary, who came to Chicago from New York last night. He planned to make an investigation of the riots.

Mr. White said in a statement in New York that "from the investigation made to date, it is clear that the Cicero rioting has been planned for a long time and there is evidence of expert agitation in the leadership of the riot."

Dr. Percy Julian Host To NCCJ Officials In Oak Ridge

CHICAGO (ANP)—Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted scientist associated with the soy bean division of the Glidden Manufacturing company, was host to officials of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at his home in Oak Park suburb here recently.

The officials met with Dr. Julian to permit new directors of the organization to become acquainted with Mrs. Walter Bregman, chairman of the institute of human relations, sponsored by the women's division of NCCJ. Dr. Julian is one of three new members elected to the director's board. The organization also discussed plans for its annual institute on human relations to be held Oct. 30.

Coinciding with the gathering of NCCJ officials at the home of the noted scientist, 45 residents of Oak Park, incensed over the second attempt by a hoodlum element at harassing the scientist's family, issued a public apology to Dr. Julian. The apology read:

"We as citizens of Oak Park wish to express the dismay and indignation we feel regarding the further attack on the sanctity and security of Dr. Percy Julian's home.

"We ask Dr. Julian and his family to accept our sincere apology that such un-American and bigoted actions should occur in our village.

"We welcome them to Oak Park and are honored that they should desire to live among us. We assure them that we wish to do everything within our power to make them our real neighbors."

Swift Action Needed

The stubborn determination of Harvey E. Clark Jr. to move his family into that Chicago suburban apartment despite the terrorist tactics of first generation, Catholic immigrants marks the stuff of which heroes are made.

His refusal to be intimidated in the face of 6,000 howling, arson-minded bigots, aided and abetted by indifferent police, draws our profound admiration. He is a living demonstration of the undisputed military fact that you cannot win by running.

"I don't know what we are going to do, but I am less than a man if I didn't go into that apartment. If I shall back out now, I would be letting down 13 million colored Americans," Mr. Clark boldly asserted.

...

It now develops as the aftermath of the outbreak, Cicero, the lilywhite community of 70,000, will not only have to endure the presence of Mr. Clark and his family, but that of nineteen other men who risked their lives in World War II to preserve the American right to live anywhere they please.

After going through that baptism of fire, they are not likely to surrender this precious right so easily to a mob of newly-arrived Europeans, many of whom do not even hold their first citizenship papers.

Only the swift action of Illinois' Governor Adlai Stevenson in calling out National Guard units prevented the wholesale spilling of blood. For that he deserves special commendation. But the governor must not stop there.

He should immediately appoint a special State's attorney and impanel a special grand jury for a searching investigation of this ugly manifestation of racism on Chicago's doorstep.

Among the first to be handed a subpoena to explain his part in fanning the hot flames of bigotry should be Joseph Beauharnais, the fascist-minded leader of the White Circle League, the Northern counterpart of the Ku Klux Klan.

There is evidence that the riot was not spontaneous as Cicero officials would have the world believe. Beauharnais was observed on the scene plotting, recruiting members, and passing out his hate-mon-

gering literature weeks before the outbreak came.

Cicero's Police Chief Erwin Konovsky should also be haled before this special investigating group and made to explain the sorry role he played in this unAmerican conspiracy.

Illinois is blessed with ample legislation under which all of the participants in this evil plot can be indicted and quickly brought to trial.

Only swift action will nip in the bud this alien attempt to overthrow the government by force and violence and teach these newcomers to our shores that all Americans, regardless of color or creed, are protected in their God-given right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Exclusive Chicago club refuses to let famed Negro attend function

CHICAGO, July 19 —(AP)— Chicago's exclusive Union League Club was charged yesterday by Dr. Percy L. Julian, noted Negro chemist, with discrimination and un-American conduct in refusing to seat him at a private luncheon at the club.

Dr. Julian said he was one of a group of scientists and industrialists invited to the luncheon by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of the Research Corporation of New York City.

Dr. Julian said Barker telephoned him yesterday and said Taylor Hay, manager of the Union League Club, had told him Julian would not be permitted to attend the luncheon. Hay said he was acting on explicit orders from the club's directors, who have issued a rule barring Negroes.

It appears to me, Julian said, that organizations like the Union League Club are definitely responsible as any other agency for such un-American incidents as the bombing of my home and the Cicero riot."

(Julian's home is in suburban Oak Park and last Nov. 22 the interior was splashed with gasoline and an attempt was made to set it afire. On June 12 a bomb was exploded in the yard. Club officials could not be reached for comment.

Julian, director of research in Chicago for the Glidden Company, was named "Chicagoan of the year" in 1950 in a newspaper poll.

Resent Tenants Moving Into Area, Police on Guard

Biased Vandals Blamed For Burning Chi Home

By TED COLEMAN
(Courier Chicago Bureau)

CHICAGO — Flames from a burning Negro home lighted up this town's tense racial horizon around 3 A. M. Thursday. It was the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Staves of 9420 Union Avenue, in a lily-white neighborhood in the southwest section of the city. The structure, a four-room frame cottage was burned to the ground. Biased whites were blamed for the crime.

Courier Dat. 7-14-51

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Staves look in despair at what was their new home in southwest section of Chicago. Race-hate group destroyed the building.—Beatty Photo.

All that remained of the Staves' dream home was a ghostly charred brick chimney and the foundation. They planned to move in next month.

Staves, a post officer worker of twenty-seven years, told the Courier he bought the lot from a friend in September and started to build in April. He said he noticed several white persons dropping by looking at the building, but no threats were made. He said one man questioned him about the structure and inferred that he was violating the building codes, but he paid this no attention because his permit had been granted and the house was in keeping with the others in the community.

He said further that he talked with police in a squad car about a month ago. They told him they were keeping an eye on the place after chasing some youngsters from the premises. He said they told him they were changing shifts and wished him well.

Lieut. William Hennessy, who took command of Gresham District last week, said he assigned two men to stay on the case until it is cleared up.

The Courier learned that a detail had been placed around the home after workmen reported trouble looming over the Negroes moving into that neighborhood. It was withdrawn because of trouble in another area, according to police.

Staves and his wife, Mrs. Dora Lee Staves, have been living in the Mecca Building at 3338 South State Street, which is slated for demolition. They figured they had their housing problem solved.

Staves said, "I intend to build again and will fight to the last to thwart the forces responsible for such a cowardly act."

The burned house is several blocks from the expensive home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, now under construction which was the target of anti-Negro forces until continuous police guard was arranged. Vandals attempted to burn it down twice.

Vandals and crowd prevent Negro moving into white apartment

CHICAGO, July 12—(AP)—Police remained on duty all night near an apartment building in suburban Cicero after disturbance last night as a Negro family prepared to occupy one apartment.

But the Negro bus driver who rented the apartment told police he would not move his family into the apartment. His message was broadcast by police to a crowd of some 3,000 which milled around the area of the three-story building at 6139 West 19th Street.

Policeman Robert Canek, 25, was injured last night when hit by a brick. Windows in several apartments were broken. Vandals entered the apartment rented by the Negro family and destroyed some furniture and tossed it out of windows. Later vandals burned the furniture.

Police used tear gas to halt a group of about 100 from entering the building. Firemen were called to extinguish a blaze started in a vacant lot near the 20-apartment building.

Harvey E. Clark, Jr., 29, a bus driver for the Chicago Transit Authority, had moved in furniture earlier this week. But he and his wife and two small children left the building yesterday. Other families also remained away from their apartments last night.

Clark has filed a $200,000 Federal Court suit charging Cicero police with manhandling him when he first tried to move into the $60 a month apartment.

Sheriff John Babb, who had urged the crowd to disperse last night, said Cicero police "turned their backs on the disturbance." He said he planned to ask U. S. Atty. Otto Kerner, Jr., to take action against the Cicero Police Department.

Federal Judge John P. Barnes on June 26 issued an injunction to bar Cicero officials from interfering with Clark's attempt to occupy the apartment.

Negro Couple Sues Cicero Suburb For $200,000

CHICAGO—(ANP)— A $200,000 damages suit was filed in U. S. District court here last week against the town of Cicero and its principal officers charging racial discrimination in violation of the 14th amendment.

Plaintiffs in the suit are Harvey E. Clark, Jr., 29, and his wife, Johnetta, who claimed they were kicked, beatened and threatened by policemen when they sought to move into an apartment in the suburban town last June 7 and 8. The suit accuses town officials of conspiracy to harass and prevent their occupancy of the apartment.

Named as defendants are Henry J. Sandusky, town president; Police Chief Erwin Knenovsky, eight town trustees and town clerk Jerry Justin.

Clark, a CTA bus driver and World War II veteran, had arranged to rent an apartment in Cicero for $60 a month. Since the incident, he and his family, which includes two children have been living with relatives in Chicago.

The defendants in the suit, however have issued denials that there was any violence. One trustee pointed out that there were no hospital records to substantiate claims that the Clerks were injured. The chief clerk of the town, not a defendant in the suit, declared:

"The charges are completely false There was no violence or manhandling. The police were instructed to prevent bloodshed.'

The latter statement was construed by reporters to be an admission of racial discrimination in that officials aproved of the idea of keeping Negroes out of the town, even though they wanted no violence.

The Clarks are being represented by Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, who is seeking a temporary injunction to restrain Cicero from "further harassing" his clients and a moving man, Maurice Scott, Sr., who said he also had been threatened.

38c 1951 Illinois

Dr. Julian Fighting Mad Over Bombing of Home

By RALPH MATTHEWS JR.

BALTIMORE

The recent bombing of his newly purchased home in a wealthy Chicago suburb has made the world - famous research chemist, Dr. Percy Julian, fighting mad.

So angry is he, in fact, that he is willing to give up his life to prevent any further attempts to murder his family and destroy his estate.

In an exclusive AFRO interview, Dr. Julian, winner of the Spingarn Medal and once voted Chicago's "Man of The Year," stated flatly that:

"I am going to fight until I die, with a Winchester rifle in my hand to stop this hoodlumism.

"Will Get Force Somewhere"

"If I am killed while protecting my home and family, I hope my race will avenge my death.

"If the citizens of Oak Park, Ill., cannot find the force to stop these barbarians, I'll get a force of my own from somewhere."

Dr. Julian's $30,000 home in formerly all - white Oak Park was bombed on the night of June 12 while the scientist and his wife were en route to Baltimore to attend the funeral of his 81-year-old father, James S. Julian Sr.

The elder Mr. Julian had died on June 10.

Children's Lives Endangered

The bomb, tossed from a speeding car, landed on the lawn of the Julian home, it exploded just beneath a bedroom window where his two young children, Percy Jr., 11, and Faith, 7, were alone and sleeping. The blast left them hysterical.

The explosion did no damage to the house proper, but tore a huge crater in the garden. This was the second such attempt at destruction aimed at the Julians' home.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1950, an arsonist failed in an attempt to set the house afire.

Has Guard on Duty

Dr. Julian revealed that in this latest evidence of racial hatred, the hoodlums did not dare come inside the grounds. "I have a guard on duty around the clock and they must have known this," he stated, adding:

"It (the bombing) was very carefully planned. They waited until my wife and I had left for Baltimore. All the radio stations had carried the news of my father's death, so they knew we would be out of town.

"I'm only sorry that I did not instruct the guard to patrol the grounds while we were away. He usually sits on the porch with a rifle. The hoodlums knew that."

Background Sinister

Terrorism has plagued the Julians since they first moved into their Oak Park home on Decoration Day of last year.

The famed scientist believes that certain wealthy real estate interests are behind this gangsterism.

Oak Park is a snooty suburb, comparable to New York City's Riverside Drive or Hollywood's Beverly Hills. Some residents of this settlement are so determined to make it lily - white again that they have resorted to violence.

Racial prejudice, said Dr. Julian, is the sole motivating force behind the attempted murders of the Julian children on Tuesday.

Doesn't Intend to Move

Dr. Julian, however, has no intentions of moving. He said:

"After this latest outrage, I called my lawyer from Baltimore and he in turn called the Illinois State Attorney's office.

"He told them that if the Oak could not stop this en the State's Attorould go out and inhave heard that they ducting an inquiry.

planned action at this e," added Dr. Julian, "is to k to the Oak Park city fathers d tell them bluntly that if they can't stop this hoodlumism, then I'll find a force to match theirs.

Holds Issue Fundamental

"This is an issue which is fundamental to this nation's future. I'm ready to give up my science and my life to bring a halt to this senseless terrorism," he pointed out, declaring:

"Why if things like this are allowed to continue, no colored child in any part of the nation is safe from similar barbarism.

"The cowardly thing to do would be to move away to some neighborhood where colored people are not resented. I think, however, that such action would be the height of stupidity."

Dr. Julian intends to make a national example of this expression of racial violence. He pointed out that a basic ideal of liberty, the right to live peacefully, was at stake.

Moved for Convenience

"I didn't move to Oak Park because I wanted to keep up with the Joneses, but because it is conveniently located," he said, adding:

"My house is a short drive from the Glidden Company (Dr. Julian is director of chemical research there) and not far from Franklin Park where I have a business of my own."

He said that in Chicago, the only other desirable place would be 25 miles away in the better part of the city's southside.

Dr. Julian related that he had met the Mayor of Oak Park aboard the train while he was traveling to Baltimore for the funeral services and that "we had chatted pleasantly."

Believes Gangsters Hired

News of the bombing reached him not long after having talked with the Oak Park official. Dr. Julian immediately sent a telegram to the Mayor, saying:

"This attempt upon the lives of innocent children should arouse citizens of Oak Park to bring these criminals to justice.

"I am certain that you would certainly refuse to allow hoodlums and barbarians to spoil our democracy by such senseless attacks on people who try to be good Americans."

So far, the identity of the criminals involved has not been established, though Dr. Julian believes that remnants of the old Al Capone gang and some of Jake "Greasy Thumb" Buzik's mobsters were hired for the bombing.

Arsonist's Car Traced

In the first arson attempt, the get - away car was traced to an Aurora, Ill., used-car dealer who allegedly had sold over 40 cars to Guzik's men.

The car used was bought by a man who gave the name, "Steve Yakins." The name was termed fictitious by police who conducted the investigation.

"I think certain residents of Oak Park hired these hoodlums," said Dr. Julian. "Evidently the mobsters have been paid for the job on the condition that it be done completely."

The Julian house is on a 200 by 200 foot lot. An eye - sore garden was there when they moved in. To restore this landscape, the chemist and his wife had to spend $3,000. They planted 400 tulips alone.

"We completely improved the estate," said Dr. Julian. "Now people come to take pictures of our garden." An old iron - grill fence surrounding the house has been remodeled.

Dr. Julian stated that he and his wife would not be frightened by threats or violence.

"I need all the help I can get," he averred, however, declaring: "My people will stand behind me."

Bomb hurled at home of Negro chemist

CHICAGO, June 13—(AP)—A bomb hurled from an automobile tore up a flower bed at the home of Dr. Percy Julian, Negro research chemist, once chosen Chicago's "Man of the Year."

Police said the bomb did not damage the residence.

Police said Ira O. Elyea, 50, a private guard stationed at the home since an attempt to burn it in November, 1950, reported he was on the front porch when the automobile passed. A few moments later there was a loud explosion and a cloud of white smoke.

In the home at the time were a maid and two Julian children, Percy, Jr., 11, and Faith, 7. Dr. Julian and his wife left yesterday for Baltimore to attend the funeral of his father.

JUDGE ORDERS CICERO: GUARD NEGRO FAMILY

Judge John P. Barnes in federal District court warned Cicero town officials yesterday they would find themselves in "serious trouble" if they did not provide protection for a Negro family from Chicago seeking to move into a $60 a month apartment at 6139 19th st., Cicero.

"I want to hear this case myself," Barnes said, refusing to order hearings by a mastery in chancery. He set hearing for Sept. 11 on the suit of Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29, CTA bus driver, and his wife, Johnetta, 26, asking $200,000 damages from the town and its officials on the contention they were beaten, kicked, and harassed by police when they tried to move in last June 8 with their two children.

Barnes issued a temporary injunction against town officials, and warned, "You are going to treat these folks just like white people. See to it they are not molested."

United States Atty. Otto Kerner disclosed later that he has asked the Clarks to appear tomorrow for questioning to determine if the case should be presented to the federal grand jury for possible action under the 1870 civil rights law, originally an anti-Ku Klux Klan measure.

COUPLE SUES CICERO SUBURB FOR $200,000

CHICAGO (ANP)—A $200,000 damage suit was filed in U. S. District court here last week against the town of Cicero and its principal officers charging racial discrimination n violation of the 14th amendment.

Plaintiffs in the suit are Harvey E. Clark Jr., 29, and his wife Johnetta, who claimed they were kicked, beaten and threatened by policemen when they sought to move into an apartment in the suburban town last June 7 and 8. The suit accuses town officials of conspiracy to harass and prevent their occupancy in the apartment.

Named as defendants are Henry J. Sandusky, town president; Police Chief Erwin Knonovsky, eight town trustees and town clerk Jerry Justin.

Clark, a CTA bus driver and World War II veteran, had arranged to rent an apartment in Cicero for $60 a month. Since the incident, he and his family which includes two children, have been living with relatives in Chicago.

The defendants in the suit, however, have issued denials that there was any violence. One trustee pointed out that there were no hospital records to substantiate claims that the Clarks were injured. The chief clerk of the town, not a defendant in the suit, declared:

"The charges are completely false. There was no violence or manhandling. The police were instructed to prevent bloodshed.

The latter statement was construed by reporters to be an admission of racial discrimination in that officials approved of the idea of keeping Negroes out of the town, even though they wanted no violence.

The Clarks are represented by Atty. Ulysses S. Keys, who is seeking a temporary injunction to restrain Cicero from "further harassing" his clients and a moving man, Maurice Scott Sr., who said he also had been threatened.

FBI Investigates Letter Threat To Doctor Julian

CHICAGO—(NNPA) —The Federal Bureau of Investigation last Wednesday began an investigation of the anonymous letter writer who has threatened the life of Dr. Percy L. Julian, internationally noted scientist.

George R. McSwain, head of the Chicago office of the FBI, discloss that the letter to Julian has been turned over to the Justice Department in Washington.

McSwain would not reveal the contents of the letter, but Julian said it warned him that he and his entire family would be killed unless they moved from their home at 515 N. East Avenue, Oak Park, an exclusive suburban section.

Two attempts have been made to compel Julian to vacate the property which he acquired last year. Recently a dynamite bomb was thrown from a moving automobile and tore up a flower bed four feet from the house.

Last November arsonists made two attempts to set fire to gasoline they had splashed through the house while it was being decorated and remodeled. When they failed in their first attempt, they hurled a kerosene "bomb" at the gasoline soaked structure.

Julian explained he has tried to rear his two children, Percy, Jr., 11, and Faith, 7,without fear.

"But the other night" he said, "my little girl knew fear for the first time in her life. She remembered the bomb and asked someone to come into her bedroom to comfort her so she could go to sleep."

His home is a 25-year-old house which looks much larger than it really is because it has lots of trimming on the outside, but only four bedrooms inside, Julian said.

"We have no particular desire to live in Oak Park," Julian said, "but our religious, business and professional interests are all centered in that community."

He frequently must work at night he explained. His laboratory is in the soya division plant of the Glidden Company, 1825 N. Laramie Avenue, where he is in charge of chemical research.

"I can make the trip from my house in twenty minutes," he said. "I also am a board member of the First Congregational Church of Oak Park and my children were baptized there."

During World War II Julian developed a chemical foam called "bean soup" which smothered gasoline and oil fires and is credited with having saved the lives of thousands of American sailors. He also synthesized a number of life saving drugs and has been acclaimed for more than fifty chemical achievements that have won international recognition.

FBI MAY PROBE THREAT AGAINST NEGRO CHEMIST

Asks Washington O. K. in Julian Case

News dispatches from Washington yesterday said it appears likely the government is preparing to launch a full scale investigation looking toward arrests and prosecution of suspects who recently threatened the life of Dr. Percy L. Julian, internationally noted Chicago Negro chemist.

James M. McInerney, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, is studying a report from the Chicago office of the federal bureau of investigation, the dispatches said. The FBI had asked if it had jurisdiction to enter the case.

Lives Threatened

Federal authorities may enter the inquiry because it now involves receipt of a warning sent thru the mails. The letter contained a threat to kill Julian and his family if they do not move from their home at 515 N. East av., Oak Park.

Two attempts have been made in the last year to drive Julian from the residence, located in an exclusive neighborhood. In one of the attempts, arsonists splashed gasoline thru the interior of the building and then tried to fire it by hurling a kerosine "bomb" at the structure.

Two weeks ago terrorists hurled a dynamite bomb from a moving car and the blast tore up a flower bed four feet from the house.

The FBI, it was learned, investigated the two incidents but considered them local crimes. Neither Oak Park police nor the state's attorney's office has solved them.

Conspiracy Charge Possible

The FBI sought permission to enter the case, however, after Julian received the threat in the mails. Federal statutes provide a five year penitentiary sentence, or a $1,000 fine for sending threats thru the mails. If the anonymous letter writer can be linked with the bombing attempts, it was pointed out, the terrorists may be prosecuted for conspiracy which carries a much stiffer penalty.

Julian is in charge of research in the soya division plant of the Glidden company, 1825 N. Laramie av. He is credited with having saved the lives of thousands of American sailors during World War II by developing a chemical foam called "bean soup" which smothered gasoline and oil fires. He also has won international recognition for more than 50 other chemical achievements.

Judge Tells Officials Don't Block Family From Apartment

CHICAGO—(ANP)— U. S. District Judge John P. Barnes managed with a great deal of effort to contain himself here Tuesday when delivering his opinion on the case involving the refusal of Cicero township officials to allow a Negro family to move into an apartment in that suburb. However, he made it quite clear that the town officials "had better make sure the family is allowed to move into the apartment."

Pounding his gavel, the jurist issued a preliminary injunction restraining the town from preventing Harvey Clark, Jr., 29, CTA employe, his wife, Johnetta, 26 and their two children from moving into a five-room apartment which they rented for $60 a month.

In ordering the injunction, the judge said, "If you don't obey the order, you're going to be in serious trouble."

The Clarks rented the apartment from Charles Edwards, manager of the building, which has 18 units. There are no Negroes living in Cicero or the adjoining suburb of Berwyn.

When the family sought to move in, they were halted by Cicero policemen and at the instigation of the police chief, were kicked, beaten and threatened with loss of life if they attempted to return. In retaliation, they filed a $200,000 damage suit against the town.

Representing the Clarks was Atty. George N. Leighton who told the court that Cicero had thrown a police cordon around the building, "solely because they do not want Negroes to move in." The defense argued, however, that all accusations had been denied by town officials.

The judge intervened and gave the defense a piece of his mind. He said, "I'll tell you what you are going to do. You are going to exercise the same diligence in seeing that these people move in as you did in trying to keep them out."

He was interrupted at this point by the defense attorney, who said there had been "some trouble about the ownership of the building."

However, Judge Barnes replied, "You don't need to worry about who the owners are. From now on, you are going to treat these people like anybody else."

The order restrains the town, its president, police chief and other officials and agents from "shooting, beating and otherwise harassing" the Clarks.

A hearing on a permanent injunction was set for September 11, at which time the damage claim will also be acted upon. Meanwhile a $100 bond was set against the town.

Quiet Prevails On Cicero Front

CICERO, ILL., July 15 —(AP)— Quiet—enforced by bayonets and barred wire—prevailed Sunday in riot-torn Cicero.

Violence broke out last week after a Negro bus driver, Harvey E. Clark, 29, rented an apartment in a three-story building and prepared to move in, along with his wife and their two small children.

No Negroes live in Cicero, a community of 70,000 just west of Chicago.

National Guardsmen and police patrolled the half-mile square trouble area Sunday behind barbed wire and barricades of wooden horses.

There has been no flare-up of violence since Friday.

Rioting broke out Tuesday when Clark moved his furniture into a third-floor apartment. Wednesday night, youths broke into the apartment and tossed out his furnishings.

Mobs damaged the building and yanked up shrubbery around the place before guardsmen and police restored order. At times the crowds in the area numbered more than 5,000.

Clark said Saturday he still plans to move into the building after it is repaired and things quiet down.

He has sued the town of Cicero for $200,000, charging he was manhandled by the Cicero police.

White Residents Testify Against Negro Cemetery

Residential property owners in the area of Garden Memorial Park, 65-acre proposed Negro cemetery, testified in chancery court here Wednesday in their injunction hearing seeking to prohibit use of the cemetery for Negro burials.

Among those who testified were Mrs. T. R. Pearson, Lewis Sylvester, G. B. Ferrell and Mrs. R. B. Austin.

The owners told the court that their objections were based on the devaluation of their property by location of a Negro cemetery.

Earlier the court had taken additional testimony from Swep Taylor, local appraiser, that there are 15 houses of white occupancy within one-fourth mile of the cemetery.

Counsel for the 41 owners filing the petition seek to prove a "depressing effect" from the holding of funerals in view of the complainants.

Something On The Use Of Eminent Domain To Seize Negro Property

Down in Biloxi on the beautiful Mississippi Gulfcoast the cries of the weak are going unheeded while the Biloxi Housing Authority using the Power of the Federal Government is seizing homes and property long owned and occupied by Negro citizens under the guise of Slum Clearance, ousting them to build a housing project for white people.

One of the most valid complaints of the American Negro Citizens in his struggle against his statue of second class citizenship and its twin evils of segregation and discrimination is that ways and means can always be found when and wherever desirable to use the law against him, regardless of the real intent and purpose of the law.

In the Biloxi matter the Housing authority is using the ancient law of Eminent Domain as the instrument with which to seize homes and property long owned and occupied by Negro citizens and it adds but little to the ugly circumstances of the case to add that when these Negro citizens have been ousted from their homes it will be all but impossible for them to find new homes and places to live in Biloxi, the place of their attachment and nativity.

Any person who has even a rudimentary knowledge of the law knows that the use of the law of Eminent Domain, and condemnation and seizure of the property and homes of these Negroes to provide a housing project for white people is a studied and glaring misuse of the law.

In this case a studied and glaring misuse of the law backed by the power of the Federal Government.

What is taking place down at Biloxi has far more ugly and more far reaching implications as regards Negro homes and property ownerships in the south. It is well known that in the pattern of Southern urban development Negroes have acquired property which has become in many cases both valuable and desirable in the plan of expansion and expected growth in many areas in Mississippi and throughout the south.

What the Biloxi Housing Authority is doing will establish a precedent by which the ruthless and greedy can seize the homes and property of Negroes with empunity. But alas, even though the cries of the Negro citizens of Biloxi go unheeded, and the precedents established is extended to other areas in Mississippi and the south, given enough time to some process will find its victims among white people.

How much more heavy must the load become under which the Negro must struggle to keep his faith in the law, in justice, and right and democracy. We say again that the Eminent Domain proceedings instituted with the power of the Federal Government is an ugly and glaring misuse of the law by the Biloxi Housing Authority and having been started in the name of, and with the power of the Federal Government it ought to be stopped and repudiated by the power and in the name of the Federal Government.

Chancellor Turns Down Injunction Against New Negro Cemetery Here

Chancellor V. J. Stricker Friday denied the petition for injunction by 41 property owners seeking to enjoin W. H. Hughes and R. A. Ort from use of Garden Memorial Park, 65-acre tract of land on Highway 49 north, for a Negro cemetery.

The chancellor ordered dismissal of the bill of complaint with a decree reserving that use of the property shall be made in orderly manner and perpetual care upkeep provided.

Teh ruling, ending a week-long litigation, probably will be appealed to the state supreme court, attorneys indicated. Chancellor Stricker said that this state does not have cases where the rights of various parties on the location of a cemetery has been decided.

The chancellor contended that each of the persons who h bought over 400 grave spaces in ' ie cemetery has property rights in the litigation and no legal process could issue without them being parties to the suit. This point, he said, had not been mentioned by either counsel.

He said that relief should have been sought before the defendants went ahead with their development and at a time when they offered to sell the property to the complainants.

"We all know it would be impossible in Hinds county, or in all of the counties of this area, to locate one (cemetery) in a convenient location without being in sight of someone's home," the chancellor said.

He classed the area of this cemetery as "agricultural property" which he stated "is the primitive state of all development."

He said that he had no objection to the complaint that location of the cemetery would devaluate the property of complainants.

"It was a fair pleading and it was an honest complaint," he stated, "but the question here is what value has it in the law."

His finding was based on the South Carolina case of Young vs. Brown. Cemeteries are not a nuisance "per se," he stated, and cannot be considered as nuisances because they may be a constant reminder of death, or devaluate property, he stated.

W. H. Cox represented the cemetery developers, and W. C. Wells, Jr., represented the residential property owners.

38c 1951

Missouri

OVERCHARGES NEGRO; LOSES LICENSE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — The Missouri Real Estate Commission last week suspended the license of a white real estate agent for changing the price on a house which he agreed to sell to a Negro couple.

The price which Frank L. Dittmeier first agreed to sell the property to Mr. and Mrs. Jones was $6500. The commission reported that Dittmeier accepted the buyers assumption of a $4500 first deed of trust and $600 earned money and obtained their signature on a second deed of trust for $1895.

The result was that the purchase price actually was $6995 the commission said.

38c 1951

New York

'No Friend of Mine'

Walter Winchell, shown here holding the Sugar Ray Robinsons' son, told his radio audience Sunday evening that "anyone who demands of me where I stand when any person is discriminated against in a public place means that person is no friend of mine." Ray Robinson, shown here with Mrs. Robinson when this photo was made last fall, reportedly questioned Winchell's part in the Josephine Baker-Stork Club incident but later said he was convinced Winchell was not aware of the insult.

Courier Editorials

N.Y. Rights a Wrong

UNANIMOUSLY the City Council of Greater New York has passed a bill prohibiting and penalizing discrimination or segregation in private housing projects which enjoy total or partial exemption from city taxes or indirect aid from the city or any of its agencies. Courier

Violation of the law is punishable by a fine of $500, and anyone segregated or discriminated against because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry has a right to bring a State Supreme Court action to enjoin such practice.

With the signing of this bill by the Mayor after public hearing, the seven-year fight against Stuyvesant Town, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's giant housing project in mid-Manhattan, will be won. Sat 3-3-51

In its eagerness to speed slum clearance, the administration of "liberal" Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia in 1944, gave the Metropolitan Life a twenty-five-year partial tax exemption which was tantamount to a $50,000,000 grant, and had special legislation passed which permitted Stuyvesant Town to select or reject what tenants it chose.

That this was wrong was shown by the fact that Negroes were excluded.

Since then a strenuous fight has been waged right up to the state's highest courts which availed nothing.

The fight was led by liberal groups headed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the Metropolitan doing all in its power to stem the tide of progress.

Last August Stuyvesant Town yielded to the clamor by admitting a few Negro tenants, but this did not satisfy the liberal antagonists who wanted this issue settled once and for all so there would be no repetition of the offense either by the Metropolitan or other interests.

Now the fight against such discrimination has been won by legislative action and New York, which already leads the nation in civil rights legislation, takes a long stride in the direction of full democracy.

It is to be hoped that this case will serve as a precedent for similar action in cities and states across the country.

38c 1951

New York

31 TENANTS LOSE FIGHT ON EVICTION

380

City Court Rules They Must Get Out of Stuyvesant Town, Peter Cooper Village

3 times

FILING OF APPEAL PLANNED

wod.

Metropolitan Life Follows Its Policy of Ignoring Charges of Racial Discrimination

3-14-51

Municipal Court Justice George L. Genung ruled yesterday that thirty-one embattled tenants of Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town had to move out of their apartments by Sept. 10.

This decision was immediately challenged by the tenants' attorney, who announced he would file an appeal with the Appellate Term of Supreme Court in a few days.

"It's a sad commentary that the courts can be utilized in such a fashion to seal the lips of those who would protest against discrimination," Paul O'Dwyer, the tenants' attorney, said.

Justice Genung's decision, the latest development in a long controversy between the tenants and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which owns the two housing projects, came after a hearing last week in the Fourth District of Municipal Court.

Bias Charges Ignored

In asking for final eviction notices against the tenants, the Metropolitan followed its policy throughout the entire incident of ignoring the tenants' charges that they were being penalized for protesting discrimination against Negroes in Stuyvesant Town.

The company instead contended that it had the right as a landlord to choose its tenants and not to renew the leases of the thirty-one tenants, which expired last Sept. 30.

In the course of the hearing, the tenants' argument that they were being singled out because of their activities in the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town was removed from the forefront when Justice Genung ruled that discrimination issues were irrelevant.

Mr. O'Dwyer then shifted his case to depend on the argument that the tenants had invested money in expensive carpets, cabinets and other furnishings especially for their apartments and that they should be allowed to remain till they had received a reasonable return in the use of these items.

No Written Opinoin

The validity of this argument was apparently not upheld, but Justice Genung gave no written opinion with his ruling, which was filed in the clerk's office in the court in 314 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Only one of the thirty-one cases actually was tried but by a stipulation before the proceeding started it was agreed that the outcome of the action against William D. and Ann S. Berg of 655 East Fourteenth Street, Stuyvesant Town, would govern the disposition of the other cases. It was also agreed before the trial that in the event of a decision for the Metropolitan the tenants would have six months in which to leave their apartments.

Although the eviction issue dates back only as far as last fall, the controversy over alleged discrimination by the Metropolitan goes back seven years to the time when the Stuyvesant Town project was first being planned.

38c 1951 New York

Stuyvesant Town's Negro Rental Policy Up in City Council Tuesday

7-Year-Old Row Still Simmers

The seven-year-old supercharged controversy over Stuyvesant Town's rental policy toward Negroes will erupt once more Tuesday, this time in City Council.

A bill will come up aimed specifically at forcing the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to accept Negro tenants in its $111,000,000, 8759-family slum clearance project north of 14th St. on the East Side.

Introduced by Stanley M. Isaacs (R-L) and Earl Brown (D) of Manhattan, the bill would make it a misdemeanor, punishable by a $500 fine, for any city-assisted private housing development to bar a person because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

Legal Right Established.

The Council five years ago adopted a resolution which had the same effect on future slum redevelopments. But it did not apply to Stuyvesant Town, already under construction.

Actually, the Metropolitan began to admit Negroes to Stuyvesant Town last August and apartments were rented to three Negro families. That was after the Metropolitan, in a case which went to the United States Supreme Court, established the legal right to choose its own tenants, the same as any private landlord.

Meanwhile, Riverton Houses, the insurance company's parallel project in Harlem, was renting 1200 modern apartments to Negro families in that congested area. The city-fixed rent ceilings there are $14-a-room, Stuyvesant Town's, $17.

Early Plan Collapsed.

It was Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia who projected what turned out to be Stuyvesant Town. At his request, Parks Commissioner Robert Moses called together the heads of leading insurance companies; he proposed that they consider redeveloping the entire Lower East Side slum area.

Because of the long-term risk involved, the grandiose plan collapsed. With great reluctance, the Metropolitan finally was induced to embark on the Stuyvesant Town venture, involving 18 desolate city blocks that were a major health and social hazard as well as being virtually non-tax producing. The Metropolitan's estimated $60,000,000 investment eventually exceeded $111,000,000.

Excused From Taxes.

As its inducement, the city agreed: 1—to condemn the property; 2—to exchange streets in the area for land on the periphery; 3—to base its taxes for the next 25 years on the assessed value of the slum property when acquired by the Metropolitan. In short, the new owner was for 25 years to be excused from paying taxes on the tremendously enhanced value of the property after Stuyvesant Town was built, a total sum estimated around $50,000,000 in taxes.

In turn, the Metropolitan agreed to let the Board of Estimate set future rentals, and to turn back to the city all income above six per cent, which was to pay for amortization as well as interest on the investment.

From the start it was made clear that the Metropolitan would retain complete control of the management, including the selection of tenants.

Indeed, at the final hearing on June 3, 1943, before the Board of Estimate approved the contract, Commissioner Moses emphazised this point. Without such control, he told the Board, private enterprise would never undertake the financial hazards of slum redevelopment.

He was voicing this policy of the LaGuardia Administration.

Almost at once the Communist party moved in. Charging Jim Crow, it tried to make Stuyvesant Town a major Communist political issue. Committees were formed and picket lines set up. In his two terms, Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., continually hammered away at the Metropolitan.

Paul Ross, a Stuyvesant tenant who resigned as Mayor O'Dwyer's administrative assistant to throw his lot with the Communists in the American Labor party, headed a special Stuyvesant Town committee.

For seven years the Communist party and the ALP kept the pot boiling.

Some non-Communist groups, in the meantime, came out against the Metropolitan's rental policy. They contended Stuyvesant Town is a city-supported enterprise, hence that policy violates the equal rights guarantees in the federal and New York State constitutions.

Among those supporters of the Isaacs-Brown bill are the Citizens Union, American Jewish Committee, Liberal party, CIO Council, National Conference of Christians and Jews, New York Area, New York Urban League, Protestant Council of New York and Commission on Social Relations, Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Three Negro veterans, backed by the American Jewish Congress, American Civil Liberties Union and National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, took the issue to court.

Stuyvesant Town is a private enterprise and no state agency, held a majority of the Court of Appeals; therefore there was no violation of the equal protection clauses. The United States Supreme Court refused to review the case.

Snubbed by Stork Club

JOSEPHINE BAKER
She'll not back down . . .

BESSIE BUCHANAN
She was insulted too

MURIEL RAHN
She was refused too

HAZEL SCOTT
She didn't get in either

Show Business Split Wide Open

La Baker, Winchell, Robinson, White Embroiled in Hot Tift

BULLETIN

The NAACP, at press time on Monday was completing plans to put a picket line around the Stork Club. Walter White, executive secretary, is scheduled to lead the pickets who will include a selected group of celebrities.

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Josephine Baker charged that she was insulted at the fabulous Stork Club Tuesday night and her charges ripped New York's great show business wide open and at presstime Monday had resulted in putting Walter Winchell, Sugar Ray Robinson and Police Commisioner Billy Bowe squarely on the spot to prove whether or not they are as liberal as they have been saying they are.

The internationally known dancing star charged that she was treated rudely and denied food for more than an hour when she went to the E. 53rd St. club with Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, wife of the manager of the Savoy Ballroom, as guests of Roger Rice, French star of 'South Pacific' and Mrs. Rico.

Asked Winchell Aid

She further charged that Walter Winchell, organizer of the Damon Runyon Cancer Fund to which she has contributed $20,000, witnessed the insult to her and her party but refused to intercede when Mr. Rico went over to his table and asked aid. Winchell was seated a few tables away.

Sugar Ray Robinson got into the act when he appeared Thursday before a gathering of 100 persons in Harlem and said if La Baker's charges, with regards to Winchell, were true, he would resign as a member of the cancer fund to

which he has donated thousands of dollars.

Winchell, in a nation-wide broadcast Sunday evening denied knowing of the discourteous treatment to Miss Baker and her party although Mr. Rico charges that he personally went over to Winchell and asked aid when his party was not being served.

Moving swiftly after the alleged insult, Miss Baker first threatened to stage a one-woman picket line in front of the Stork Club and was only persuaded from doing this by a trans-Atlantic call from her French husband in Paris.

By Saturday, Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan had steadfastly refused all attempts to have the matter smoothed over, and had already called in the NAACP which began looking into the possibilities of having the State Liquor Authority close down the club, known as one of the swankiest in America.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was busy sending telegrams to all important people connected with show business, calling them to aid in an all-out fight to settle once and for all the question of whether the Stork Club will be permitted to discriminate against colored people in spite of the State FEPC law prohibiting such acts.

Caught squarely in the middle of the whole thing were Winchell, Sugar Ray Robinson and Deputy Police Commissioner Billy Rowe.

At the Thursday meeting Robinson stated flatly that he would resign if Miss Baker had been insulted and Winchell had not come to her aid.

Ray Changes Mind

Later Ray stated in a letter which was published in Winchell's column, that he was convinced that Winchell had no knowledge of the incident and that he would take no further action in the matter. He also denied making the statement that he would resign.

NAACR officials, however, had recorded the statements made by Robinson and offered them as proof that he was succumbing to the power of Winchell and his press. Throughout Harlem, Ray was being labeled an "Uncle Tom" for failing to stand up against Winchell.

The same charge was being leveled at Commissioner Rowe, serving in his first incident involving a racial conflict. It was learned that Mrs. Buchanan and Miss Baker castigated Rowe at a meeting in which Mr. Rowe allegedly tried to persuade Miss Baker to drop the matter against Winchell with the statement that, "We can't afford to make a guy mad with as much power as he has."

Miss Baker is said to have stated that she would not accept that kind of treatment from anyone and insisted on pressing the matter.

Friendships Threatened

The incident threatened to break up friendships of long standing. While Sugar Ray has back tracked on his previous statement, his friend of long standing, Joe Louis, phoned Mrs. Buchanan Saturday night from his training camp at Pompton Lakes and offered funds, "in any amount," to fight the matter through to the end.

NAACP officials bitterly criticized Robinson whom, they said, stated to them that Winchell had long ago asked him not to go to the Stork Club as a personal favor because Sherman Billingsley, owner of the club, did not desire colored patronage and that it would put him (Winchell) on the spot because both Billingsley and Robinson were friends of his.

They also charged that Winchell had told Rowe that it was his job to see to it that such incidents did not become public. Rowe is said then to have gone and pleaded with Miss Baker and Mrs. Buchanan and received a sound rebuff.

Meet With Chain

Late Saturday night, this reporter went to the Stork Club to see Mr. Billingsley and seek a statement on the Club's policies. When I first arrived, a chain was stretched across the door.

Several white people ahead of me were readily admitted but when I started in, an attendant raised the chain.

Upon presenting my press pass and asking for the manager, I was directed to Mr. Winn who at once began to say that the club does not discriminate against colored people.

When I asked whether Mr. Billingsley would make a statement, I was told he was appearing on the Ken Murray TV show and to call Mr. Billingsley later. Frequent calls extending until 2 a.m., brought the reply that Mr. Billingsley was 'out.'

Later the same night, this writer appeared on the Barry Gray "Late Show" from Chandler's restaurant and broadcast over WMCA. Barry, a liberal white disc jockey, airs controversial issues.

When the writer told of his experiences at the Stork Club, Gray stated that he had tried and would try again to get Billingsley to clarify his policies with regard to colored people. He said he would go there after the show and attempt to see Billingsley.

Debating Picketing

Late Sunday, the NAACP was debating whether or not it should establish a picket line of celebrities around the Stork Club. It was learned that police were strongly against such a move because of the intense popularity of Miss Baker.

All Harlem was thoroughly aroused by the insult and it was feared that some incident might set off a riot. Last Saturday night police received a tip that a bomb had been set in the club but no bomb was found when a bomb squad was rushed to the scene.

Winchell is generally credited with "making" the Stork Club famous and some reports state that he has a financial interest in the club.

The Stork Club is located on East 53rd Street between Fifth Avenue and Madison. It has a long record of incidents in which colored people have charged that they were discriminated against and the club has a reputation among colored people as being a place where they are not wanted.

Walter White on Monday asked the American Broadcasting Company to grant radio time to Josephine Bker, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Rico and himself in order to reply to the Sunday broadcast of Walter Winchell in regards to Josephine Baker's Stork Club incident.

Much to be Desired

Making this request under the rules of the Federal communication commission, White charged in a statement after Winchell's broadcast that Winchell in reading one of White's letters on the air had left "much to be desired."

White said he wrote the letter which Winchell read after being assured that Winchell would make his position clear in regards to treatment of Miss Baker at the Stork Club. White said Winchell assured him before the letter was written that he, Winchell, would unequivocally repudiate Billingsley or any other club owner who discriminated against colored people.

The NAACP leader charged Winchell with evading issues in the Stork Club matter and called on Winchell to expose Stork Club bias in his column and on the radio just as he had praised it in previous columns and broadcasts. The full text of White's statement follows.

Text of Statement

"Walter Winchell's statement Sunday regarding the Josephine Baker-Stork Club matter left much to be desired. Mr. Winchell has a long record of fighting Naziism, Communism and Fascism, as well as various brands of domestic bigotry.

"Prior to his Sunday broadcast when I gave the statement which Winchell read on the air, I accepted in all good faith his assurance that although he was in the Stork Club at the time, he was unaware of the deliberate insult to Miss Baker and her host, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Rico, and that he would make his position absolutely clear.

"On being informed of the facts, Mr. Winchell was asked what position he would take with respect to Sherman Billingsley's anti-colored, anti-Jewish, anti-labor and pro-snob attitude.

Avoided Real Issue

"But, we asked him to be specific by stating his position as to whether he will again frequent the Stork Club as long as its notorious policy continues.

"We asked him if he will replace the favorable references he has given the Stork Club which have helped make it what it is today, with exposes in his column and broadcast of the insults Billingsley has heaped not only on colored persons, but also upon UN delegates from India and other Asiatic nations.

"Finally I have asked that the American Broadcasting Company under the Federal Communications Commission's rules grant time for Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Rico, Mrs. Charles Buchanan and myself to tell what happened at the Stork Club on Oct. 16 and subsequently so that the whole story may be known."

The Winchell Statement

Winchell, in his broadcast said:

"Josephine Baker, the colored star, complained to authorities that she was discriminated against in the Stork Club and that she had been told I was in the place at the time.

"I was not in the Stork Club at the time of the alleged discourtesy. I saw Miss Baker and her party arrive. I saw them seated at a table, about six or seven from where I sat with newspaper friends

"I was told that they were served at least two rounds of drinks before any unpleasantness happened.

"From where I sat, everything seemed both normal and peaceful, and it did not occur to me that it would be otherwise.

"After nearly one hour, my friends and I left to attend the after-midnight preview of a new movie on Broadway. I did not know there had been any incident until later the next afternoon when I received a complaint by telegram.

"Irritates Me"

"After 20 years on the air and almost 30 years in the newspapers, I thought my record was crystal clear when minorities are getting kicked around. It irritates me now to have to recite that record and disgrace myself with any defense, but I have to do it to remind some people whose memories are astonishingly short.

"The facts are that whenever I have been called on in the case of man's inhumanity to man, I was always easily recruited. For anyone to demand of me where I stand when any person is discriminated against, in a public place, means that that person is no friend of mine.

"I am appalled at the agony and embarrassment caused Josephine Baker and her friends in the Stork Club, but I am equally appalled at their efforts to involve me in an incident in which I had no part.

"The following letter is from Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP. It reads:— 'Dear Walter: I have examined the facts in the Josephine Baker-Stork Club incident. I have learned that you were unaware of what happened and did not know that she had been the subject of discourtesy. I know your record too well and your opposition to racial and every other kind of discrimination to believe that you would be a party to any insult to human dignity. Signed, Walter White.'"

38c 1951

Oklahoma

HIGH COURT TELLS WHITE FOLK THEY MAY SUE EACH OTHER BUT MUST LET BLACKS ALONE

Dream of Subvertng Federal Court Decision Vanishes in Correll Decision

VALUES RISE WHERE NEGROES BUY

The state supreme court Tuesday held that white owners of property who enter into compacts not to sell property to Negroes can sue one another for damages, if it can be shown that their property values have been reduced since Negro entry of their neighborhood.

The court at the same time held that no litigation regarding sale of covananted property to Negroes could in any way affect the equity of the Negro who purchased such property, which means that the last barricade behind which white property owners have positioned themselves regarding the occupancy and ownership of property by Negroes has been completely obliterated.

The Tuesday opinion resulted from a suit filed by the late H. D. Correll, who instituted an action in 1945 against some of his white neighbors who had sold their property to black citizens, Correll alleged his property had been reduced in value some $6,000.

Everyone of course knows since Negroes started a rash of purchases above 10th street this property has advanced in value as high as fifty percent and that is the reason why Mrs. Correll will not be able to file an action, as directed by the high court, and collect damages. Defendants in such a suit would be able to show that property values have increased the advance of blacks into the area next to Lincoln Terrace.

Another reason why suits will not be filed is because neighbors will not be inclined to sue neighbors. It was all right to sue Negroes, which was done prior to the viodance of restrictive covenants by the high court, but the Tuesday action will have the effect of white property owners disaffected by the presence of the black selling their property for twice it's value and moving out.

It has been known in recent months that quitely a group of whites in the North end of the city have been watching this deciison. They had planned, if the court had acted favorably, to inaugurate another type of covenant which attorneys had said will hold water. But the court's action in stating that neighbors will have the right to sue neighbors who enter into such restrictive conwill put a soft peddle on those who might otherwise contine with dilatory tactics to circumvent the high court's decision.

While it is a costly expansion Negroes are rapidly purchasing property north of Euclid, rotting with termites, while the whites who sell are enabled from the fabulous proceeds from the transaction to go into new additions, and purchase new homes of the latest and most modern design.

Mrs. Correll has already announced that she does not plan to sue any of her white neighbors.

2 Nashville Whites Plead 'Civil Rights'

Sue to Keep Negroes Out of Their Neighborhood

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14 (UP).—A lawyer was conducting a legal fight today to prevent Negroes from moving into a block of white residences here with the argument that "whites have some civil rights, too."

The attorney, R. C. Boyce jr., said he believes his is the first effort to get around a United States Supreme Court ruling that the race-restrictive real estate covenants are not binding.

Mr. Boyce, attorney for two white women, obtained a temporary injunction in Chancery Court yesterday to prevent a Negro couple from moving into the block. He also asked for a temporary injunction against another Negro couple seeking to move into the same block. Hearing on this case was set for Friday by Chancellor Thomas A. Shriver.

Mr. Boyce said a restrictive covenant was signed by property owners in the area in 1949 "not to sell their property to persons of African descent," but that he hopes to make the real issue the "common law of property values." He said "mixed neighborhoods reduce property values and bring about other undesirable factors."

"This has been a 'white block' for years, and the civil rights of the white residents might be affected by Negroes moving in," he said. "I believe whites have some civil rights, too."

effort to get around the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that the race restrictive covenant laws are not binding.

Boyce, attorney for two white women, obtained a temporary injunction in Chancery court Friday to prevent a Negro couple from moving into the block. He also asked for a temporary injunction against another Negro couple seeking to move into the same block.

He said "mixed neigborhoods bring about other undesirable factors". This has been a white block for years and the civil rights of the white residents might be affected by Negroes moving in.

He said, "I believe whites have some civil rights too."

Asks Ban Of Negroes As Civil Right

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A white lawyer was conducting a legal fight last week to prevent Negroes from moving into a block of white residents with the argument that "whites have some civil rights too".

The attorney, R. C. Boyce, Jr., said he believed this is the first

Council to Study Plan on Rezoning Of Negro Section

The City Council Tuesday will consider a plan to raise the zoning standards in the Hall Street-Thomas Avenue Negro section of North Dallas.

Already recommended by the City Plan Commission, the proposal would limit the building of business establishments in the neighborhood.

The area affected is bounded by Hall on the northeast, Thomas on the southeast, Fairmount on the southwest, McKinney on the west and Greenwood Cemetery on the northwest.

The stricter zoning regulations are endorsed by signers of two petitions from property owners in the neighborhood. At hearings before the plan commission, residents have been predominantly in favor of the proposal.

Bombing Outrages Must Be Stopped

Sunday night's bombings in Dallas ended a long period of armed neutrality between whites trying to protect their hard-won homes and Negroes trying to find a place to live.

The bombing of homes is an outrage to law and order and a reproach to the community, which has failed to exact punishment for like crimes occurring early in 1950.

Those charged with law enforcement may have done their best to "break the case." Police Chief Hansson and Sheriff Decker are efficient, conscientious officers, not easily swayed from their duties by influence or fear of consequences. Their failure in this instance naturally alarms Negroes whose homes are threatened.

It is the duty of constituted government to protect its citizens, whether they be white or black or whether the acts concerned result from gang warfare or racial friction. It should not shrug off the acts as something that can't be helped.

Depression and war created a shortage of homes for both whites and blacks in Dallas. Those with the means to buy bought what was for sale. Now and then a Negro bought in a white block. His right to do so can not be questioned. But it means trouble because of the effect upon white homes and social standards in the area.

The sensible Negro refrains from exercising that right in a hostile area. He esteems it no more highly than the white esteems his right to buy in a Negro area. There may be some exceptions, but, usually, when a Negro moves into a white block some agitator has incited him.

The housing shortage is almost the sole cause of existing racial tensions in Dallas. If there are others, they have not produced violence. The Interracial Committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce is working to correct the shortage. Preliminary contracts were let this week for a project in West Dallas to house 1,500 Negroes. Plans for others are being developed.

Meanwhile, members of both races are advised to refrain from further hostile acts before all peaceful measures have failed. The city and the county governments are urged to give the police chief and the sheriff the signal to bring the bombers to book.

Dallas can solve this problem, without outside help, if its leaders on both sides will deal with it promptly in a spirit of justice and fair play.

Two Duds, 3 Blasts Admitted

Claude Thomas Wright admitted Tuesday afternoon that he "had a part" in bombing three buildings in the South Dallas race trouble zone and in placing two other bombs that turned dud.

The skinny, 42-year-old Dallas clothes presser's statement indicated that he had done three of the bombings on the one night of June 24-25. One of the duds that he confessed to placing was a huge bomb which sputtered out beside a house where seven persons were sleeping.

Wright signed the statement in Austin where he had been taken for a lie-detector test.

Wright's admission was the first break in the mystery surrounding the bombings which have damaged eleven buildings in South Dallas in eighteen months.

His confession was announced in Dallas by Police Chief Carl Hansson.

Wright and his diabetic, 61-year-old half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young of Greenville, were arrested late Monday. They were charged with one of the bombings before Justice of the Peace Bill Richburg after midnight Tuesday, only hours before a special grand jury was formed to dig into the South Dallas race question.

Wright lives at 4522 Leland in the center of the bombing area. Negroes have been moving into the area, which was once all white.

Dallas Police Capt. M. W. Stevenson, who witnessed Wright's statement with Ranger E. J. Banks, said in Austin that Wright said he was trying to protect his home from the encroachment of Negroes.

Stevenson said Wright admitted "a part in all five bombings," but declined to say whether Wright had admitted having help.

Wright was placed in the Travis County jail at Austin after making the statement. No move had been made to free him on bond.

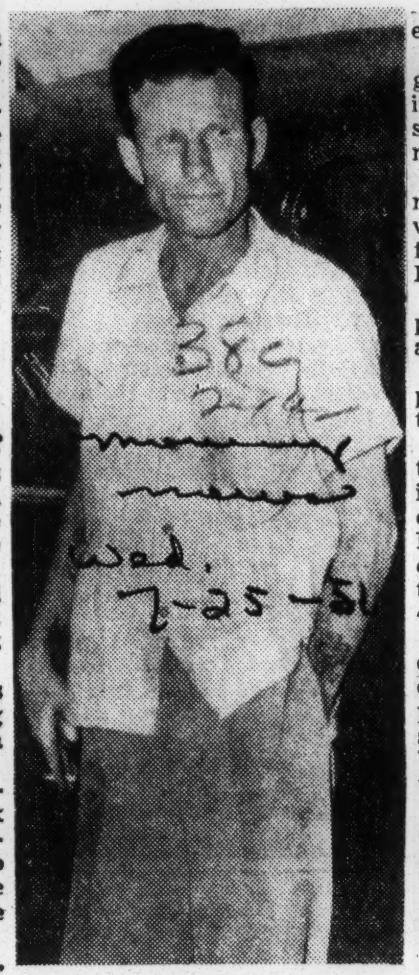
Hansson said Wright had admitted bombing a vacant brick building on June 24 at 4301 Oakland. It had been sold to a Negro and was being remodeled. The dynamiter threw the bomb on the roof and fled.

On the same night, said Hansson, Wright bombed the Leo Smith Grocery at 4208 Oakland. He also admitted bombing a vacant residence at 2214 Eugene. This house had recently been sold to a Negro woman. The bomber threw the dynamite against the front porch, and it wrecked the front of the house.

Wright also stated that he took part in placing a large bomb against a house at 2311 Southland on the night of July 1. The 3-foot fuse on the bomb sputtered out before it fired off the explosive. A Negro family had recently moved into the house, and seven persons were alsleep inside. One of them found the unexploded bomb the next morning.

The last bombing set off gunfire. Police said the bomber threw a lighted bomb into the yard at 4527 Crozier on the night of July 12. The Negro widow living there was sitting on the back porch and heard the thud. While Wright escaped afoot, she grabbed a pistol, ran to the yard to investigate and cut loose with a volley at a passing automobile. The shots brought police, and they pinched off the fuse of the bomb before it exploded.

Hansson said Wright made the statement voluntarily, and that the Texas Department of Public Safety's lie detector was not used.



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Claude Thomas Wright. . . . He admits five Dallas bombings.

Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder said the arrests were just the beginning.

"These definitely are not the leaders of these bombings," he said. "They merely did the work. We are still after the head man or men."

Crowder said the names of the two men were given police and the Rangers by a "confidential source."

Officers, he said, had been trailing Wright for ten days. During the afternoon Monday, two 16-inch dynamite fuses were found in a lot next to Wright's home. They were wrapped in a paper sack and hidden in a garden.

At 5:15 p.m., Deputy Police Chief Harry Riddell, Detective T. B. Leonard and Ranger W. J. Hicks moved in on Wright on Travis near Knox Street.

Two hours later, about 7 p.m., Detective E. L. Munday and Ranger S. H. Denson arrested Young on a farm near Greenville.

He was brought to Dallas Tuesday morning.

At the Dallas city jail, Young denied having anything to do with the bombings and declared that he had visited Dallas only once in eighteen months.

"The police have been trying to get me to say that I did all morning, but there is no use admitting something you didn't do. I'm just not guilty."

Young had complained of a kidney ailment when arrested. He was taken to a Greenville hospital for a check up before the trip to Dallas.

During the afternoon, he complained of severe pains in his leg and an unquenchable thirst.

He was taken to Parkland Hospital where doctors said the condition was due to diabetes.

Records at Parkland revealed that he had been a patient there in 1940, when he had some teeth extracted, and again in April, 1950. During the latter visit, his diabetic condition was discovered. At that time, Young gave his address as 4522 Leland, Wrght's home.

Parkland attendants said his condition at present was not serious enough for admission to the hospital, but the medical staff prescribed a course of treatment for Young to be given wherever he is taken.

During his Parkland visit police escorts were under instructions to allow none but the doctors at Parkland to talk with Young.

The lamplight session in Justice of the Peace Bill Richburg's court, where the men were charged, broke with custom in that neither Dist. Atty. Henry Wade nor his staff was consulted before charges were filed.

Wade Tuesday was obviously ruffled.

"I was surprised that the police authorities waited until after midnight and filed charges with a justice of the peace whose precinct does not include South Dallas," Wade said in a statement.

"It is customary for police authorities to present the evidence to the District Attorney, who accepts charges if the evidence is sufficient. The police have not consulted me, and I do not know what type of evidence, if any, they have against the charged men.

"I feel sure that the grand jury, meeting this morning, will want to look into the sufficiency of evidence in this case and investigate the dozen or more unsolved bombings."

Police Chief Hansson said he had tried to telephone Wade at his home but could not reach him.

Police said Wright had been sent to prison in 1931, 1932 and 1934. Young was sentenced to the penitentiary in 1914. All sentences were for illegally selling liquor.

They were charged early Tuesday

morning with the bombing of the house at 2214 Eugene.

Two counts of arson by explosives were filed against each man and two counts of attempted arson by explosives. The first carries a 2- to 20-year and the second a 1- to 7- year prison term.

Bomb Probe Jurors Quit for the Week

The special grand jury investigating the South Dallas bombings of Negro homes recessed abruptly Tuesday for the week.

The jurors, on call at all times, will convene again Monday at 1:30 p.m.

The jurors met for less than two hours Tuesday. They heard a few witnesses from the bombed area, but no new evidence was presented, it was understood.

Foreman Ray Hubbard called the long recess to allow grand jury stenographers to catch up on the transcription of volumes of testimony taken by the jurors during the past sixteen days.

It was understood that the jurors wanted to study the testimony before questioning any further witnesses.

Some sources observed that the lull in the investigation might indicate a quick end to the grand jury after it reconvenes next week.

There has been no official indication of what action the grand jury might take regarding indictments. Indictments against two men charged in one bombing are expected; there might be several other indictments.

The two men under charges, Claude T. Wright, 42, and his half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young, 62, remained in the county jail Tuesday. Wright's bond was reduced from $20,000 to $5,000 Monday, but he failed to post the lesser amount.

5 MORE INDICTED IN BOMBING CASES

Machinist Billed by Jury For Arson by Explosives

Five more men were indicted Thursday for bombing and arson of South Dallas property that had been sold to Negroes.

One of the men, Pete Garcia, 26-year-old machinist, was billed for arson by explosives against a house at 2515 Marburg June 3, 1950. The house is next door to Garcia's home.

The other four had been charged two weeks ago with "straight" arson in two gasoline-started fires at a house at 4518 Leland. They are T. D. Peacock Jr., 24, of Fort Worth; Burl Foster, 30, of Mesquite; Elmer Henry (Red) White, 42, of 1422 Harlandale; and Dowell C. (Cotton) Bailey, 37, of 3600 Samuell Boulevard.

Deputy Chief of Police Harry T. Riddell said the burning of the Leland Avenue house followed "the same pattern and the same purpose" as the bombings. He added, "The Leland job was done for pay," but did not elaborate.

The special Dallas County grand jury, in returning the indictments to Criminal Dist. Judge Robert A. (Bob) Hall, issued a statement strongly hinting that more indictments were coming.

The statement gave added weight to Riddell's assertion that the gasoline arson and the bombings were inspired alike by racial discord. It made a fervent plea for "understanding and tolerance from all citizens of Dallas."

Garcia, whose name had not been mentioned before in connection with either type of arson, was arrested at his work bench in a Grand Prairie plant by Riddell, Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder and Capt. L. W. Moore of the fire marshal's office, a couple of hours after the indictment was returned.

A big, husky man, Garcia protested his innocence. He told a reporter, "They just picked me up for something I didn't do." He had his car keys in his pocket, but refused to tell the officers where the car was parked.

Riddell said he had picked up Garcia the night of the Marburg Street bombing for questioning, "but I had to release him." Garcia was not among the many persons who have been brought before the special grand jury for questioning about the eleven bombings.

The bomb Garcia is charged with planting wrecked the interior of the house at 2515 Marburg. Garcia himself lives at 2519 Marburg. The vacant house had been sold by Louis Schlebach, white, to J. L. Staten, a Negro. The Schlebach family had just moved out the day the bomb was planted and detonated.

White and Bailey were indicted for arson in the burning of the house at 4518 Leland Feb. 25, 1950, while it still was the property of Oscar E. Fischer, a white man. Peacock and Foster were indicted for arson in a fire touched off six days later, on March 3, 1950. By then, the house had been sold to Mrs. Tennessee Germany, a Negro woman, but she had not yet moved in.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

Pete Garcia. . . . "Something I didn't do."

Captain Moore has estimated damage in the first fire at $150, and in the second, $3,500. In each instance, gasoline was thrown on a corner of the frame building and ignited to start the fire.

The Garcia indictment brought to four the number or bombings cleared by police and Texas Rangers. The other three have been laid at the feet of Claude Thomas Wright, 42-year-old clothes presser and former convict. His half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young, has been indicted with Wright in one of those three cases, and Richard Russell Reeder, red-haired garage operator, has been billed as an accomplice in another of the three cases.

The grand jury's statement was handed to Judge Hall by Jury Foreman Ray Hubbard just after Hubbard said the group was recessing until Sept. 10. It read, in full:

"The pattern of this case is just beginning to fall into place. All law enforcement agencies have co-operated to the fullest to dig out every angle, and are continuing to do so.

"We will pursue every angle, from the planning of these crimes to the actual throwing of a bomb or the burning of a house.

"Our community must not suffer from the impulsive acts of a few. Peace and tolerance in every section of Dallas is our only aim, and it will be accomplished by the elimination of lawlessness.

"We ask for understanding and tolerance from all citizens of Dallas and the matter will be satisfactorily concluded."

C. C. GROUP TO ASK JURY BOMB PROBE

City Manager Charles C. Ford said Friday that police were using every possible means to halt the bombings of Negro homes in South Dallas.

"I am convinced that everything possible is being done to find the persons responsible for the bombings and end the reign of terror," Ford said.

Ford's statement answered one by Mayor J. B. Adoue Jr. earlier in the day. Adoue criticized Ford for "apparent lack of interest" in the bombings.

Adoue said that Ford and not the City Council was directly responsible for administration of the police department and therefore "he is responsible if the police department isn't doing the job it should."

Adoue based his "lack of interest" allegation on two incidents. Ford, Adoue said, did not report to the City Council about the three bombings of June 24 and 25 until he was asked about them.

"Then he passed it off with the remark that the police are handling it," Adoue said.

Adoue said he was informed that at 11 a.m. Thursday Ford still did not know about the bombing Wednesday night of a residence just completed by Builder Dan O. McElveen at 4622 Meadow.

Ford said that was untrue; that Chief of Police Hansson had talked with him twice about the bombing on Wednesday night.

"Chief Hansson has instructions to do everything possible and use all available facilities of the police department to bring an end to the bombings, and that is being done," Ford said.

"Hansson has added officers to the South Dallas patrol and has shifted officers from other assignments to aid in the investigation of the bombings.

"Every lead and every scrap of information is being run down by police in an effort to find a clue that will lead to the bombing perpetrators. I do not see what more they could do."

South Dallas Councilman Bernard B. Hemphill Jr. said he believed police "are doing all they can" to find the bombers. "I have been keeping my eye on the situation and I can't help but think they are doing their best to solve it."

'I don't know what more could be done to stop the bombings, but the situation is so serious that something's got to be done," Councilman Percy L. Carpenter said. "I wonder at times if some of it may not be Communists just trying to stir up trouble. I wish the FBI would step in to help."

Councilman Cecil D. French said that "I just don't know how you would go about catching people like that (the bombers). But I believe the police are trying.

Dallas' two criminal district judges will be asked Saturday to call a special grand jury to look into the South Dallas bombings, but their intimate associates predicted Friday the request would be turned down.

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce inter-racial committee voted unanimously Friday to ask Criminal District Judges Henry King and Robert A. Hall for the special grand jury, and arranged a meeting with the judges for 10 a.m. Saturday. Meanwhile both judges remained silent on the request.

The two judges have turned down several requests for special grand juries in the past, and are said to feel that the expense of operating an extra grand jury—about $50,000 a year—would not justify its existence.

They are said to feel that the bombing cases require investigation more than testimony, and that since there have been no arrests, no grand jury could do what trained investigators have failed to do.

Judge King has said in the past that he would appoint no special grand jury unless the regular jury plainly could not handle the work load. The current grand jury, which meets half a day fives times weekly, has not asked for help.

The chamber's interracial committee also asked Chamber President John W. Carpenter to call a directors meeting to plan further action to halt the bombings. Carpenter said he would call a meeting early next week.

Meanwhile, Chief Carl Hansson and Deputy Chief Harry T. Riddell, in charge of police investigations, had nothing new to report.

A bomb containing a 2-pound stick of 100 per cent dynamite attached to a 3½-foot fuse, which was recovered before it exploded Thursday night, was dismantled Friday. Police refused to allow it to be photographed, claiming it was evidence, and would not say where the parts of the bomb were hidden.

The bomb was hurled at the home of Mrs. Birdie Mae Sharp, 4527 Crozier. She heard it hit in a flower garden and rushed to her door and fired several pistol shots at a fleeing car. Officers patrolling the area heard the shots and got to the bomb before it went off. Officer Stavis Ellis extinguished the fuse.

The interracial committee meeting Friday, which started at 11 a.m. and lasted well past the noon hour, was closed. Following the session, Jerome K. Crossman, one of its members, said that requesting a grand jury investigation "is by no means our sole plan for getting this bombing to cease. We have others, which can't be told at this time."

The Rev. E. C. Estell, president of the Dallas Council of Negro Organizations, announced that a mass meeting would be held at 3 p.m. Sunday at the St. John Baptist Church, Allen and Guillot. Reports will be made, he said, on efforts to date to catch the persons responsible for the bombings.

Estell said that representatives of all Negro organizations would be invited to the meeting. Permanent committees will be named to work with law enforcement agencies and a fund-raising campaign will be started.

He said the meeting call grew out of continuous discussions of the bombings during the last two weeks between leaders of most Negro organization in the city.

"We feel that community action will be best secured by co-ordinated planning and work through committees from a central body which will work in whatever way seems best with the Dallas leaders, law enforcement officers and others who are trying to stop the evil," he said.

Bombing Victims To Testify Before Special Grand Jury

The five South Dallas Negro property owners whose property was the target of Claude Thomas Wright's dynamite bombs are expected to testify before the special grand jury this week.

Wright, who has admitted bombing three houses and planting duds at two others, was questioned closely Saturday by Dist. Atty. Henry Wade. Wade declined to say anything about his conference with the 42-year-old pants presser.

Police meanwhile were reported to be checking into the possibility that convicts now in the penitentiary threw some of the other bombs that damaged Negro homes in the area.

Nab 'Brains' Of Dallas Bombings

DALLAS, Texas — (INS) — Charles O. Goff, union official and neighborhood civic leader, is under charges this week of being an accomplice of arson by bombing. He has been named by District Atty. Wade as the master mind in recent explosions at Negro homes in South Dallas.

The 68-year-old Goff was arrested by Texas Rangers and police and was freed under a $10,000 bond.

Goff's arrest was the fourth in the South Dallas probe of the bombings. Previously charged were Claude T. Wright, 42, and Arthur E. Young, 62, accused of tossing the charges and James Paz Alvarez, 50, accused of making two of the bombs.

A special blue-ribbon grand jury is investigating the explosions which have occurred intermittently for more than a year in a Negro neighborhood once occupied by whites.

Dallas Widow Meets Bombers With Bullets

DALLAS, Tex. (INS) — A hail of bullets from the gun of a widowed Negro last week blocked a Dallas "blast" bomber's attempt to bomb its 16th house in the city's South side.

A policeman heard the gun fire which sent the dynamiters scurrying and arrived in time to locate the stick and cut the smoldering fuse.

The bombing attempt came shortly after Dallas Mayor J. B. Adoue had appealed to citizens to help solve the bombings which have rocked the city during the past 18th months.

Texas rangers and the FBI are working on the cases and the city council has offered a $1,000 reward for information which would lead to the arrest of the bombers who have damaged property in a section formerly occupied exclusively by white persons but where Negroes have recently been buying houses.

Four Named For Arson in South Dallas

Suspects Accused Of Setting Fire to Same House Twice

Dallas police Thursday filed arson charges against four men accused of setting fire to a house in South Dallas area terrorized by the series of Negro home bombings.

Officers would not link the accused arsonists—a Fort Worth ex-convict and three Dallas County men—with the Negro home bombings.

They did say that "the Negro housing problem is definitely involved in the arson." They also said that the men know some of those already charged in the bombings.

The arson charges were filed against T. D. Peacock Jr., 24, of Fort Worth; D. C. (Cotton) Bailey, 37, of 3600 Samuell Boulevard; Burl Foster, 30, of Mesquite, and

Jury Indicts Three Men In Negro Bomb Cases

Three men, including the "mysterious redhead" who testified three times in recent weeks before the special grand jury, were indicted Saturday for arson by explosives against three Negro-owned buildings in South Dallas.

Indicted were Claude Thomas Wright, 42-year-old pants presser; his ailing half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young, 62, and Richard Russell Reeder, a red-haired man in his late twenties who operates a garage at the corner of Oakland and Exline.

Wright was named as a principal in all three cases, based on bombings the night of June 24. Young was charged as a principal, but in only one case. Reeder was named as an accomplice in another of the three cases.

All three men face penalties ranging from two to twenty years under the arson statutes.

Jury Foreman Ray Hubbard, in presenting his first formal report to Criminal Dist. Judge Henry King, said the grand jurors had recessed until Aug. 27. But he added tersely, "The investigation is continuing."

Wright, who lives in the center of the bombing area at 4522 Leland, confessed last month planting bombs at all three of the buildings. The structures had been acquired by Negroes only a few weeks before the bombings.

The blasts occurred at a 1-story, 3-unit brick building at 4301-3-5 South Oakland; a frame residence at 2214 Eugene, and a grocery store at 4208 South Oakland.

Young, Hunt County farmhand who suffers from diabetes, has admitted being with Wright during a bombing of the Eugene Street home. Owned by Mrs. Doris Jean Andrews, it was vacant when bombed. The front porch and screen were badly damaged, but most of the house was unharmed.

Reeder was indicted for furnishing dynamite to Wright for the bombing of the grocery store and market at 4208 South Oakland.

Leo M. Smith, the owner, was standing in the rear of the store on that hot Sunday night when a bomb on the roof blasted an 18-inch hole through the ceiling, ripped a 20-foot square of metal from the ceiling and damaged some of the store's stock below. Smith was unhurt. His wife and 4-year-old son, who were in the living quarters behind the market, were not harmed.

The 3-unit commercial building at 4301-3-5 South Oakland was vacant at the time of the blast. No serious damage resulted. G. A. Galloway, the owner, had been planning to fit the building out for leasing to Negro tenants.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade Saturday said he would set the cases against Wright, Young and Reeder down for trial early in the fall term. Juries will be summoned for service in the criminal district courts beginning Sept. 17.

The grand jury report made no mention of Charles O. Goff, labor leader and political figure, who was charged Aug. 9 with masterminding the explosion at the grocery store at 4208 South Oakland. Goff is free on $10,000 bond. Wright is free on bond of $5,000. Young remained in jail Saturday on bond.

E. H. (Red) White, 42, of 1422 Harlandale.

They are charged with setting fire to the same house at 4518 Leland on two different occasions.

White and Bailey are accused of setting fire to the house on the night of Feb. 25, 1950, when the home was owned by Oscar P. Fischer, a white man.

The second fire, charged to Peacock and Foster, occurred March 3, 1950, after the house had been sold to a Negro woman, Mrs. Tenessee Germany. She had not occupied the house at the time.

Damages in the first fire totaled $150 and in the second amounted to $3,500, Capt. L. W. Moore of the fire marshal's office said. In each instance gasoline was thrown on a corner of the frame residence and ignited to start the blaze.

The charges were filed by Ranger Capt. E. J. Banks, Deputy Police Chief H. T. Riddell and Captain Moore.

They were accepted by Asst. Dist. Atty. Wayne Woodruff and filed with Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg.

The arrest of the four men Wednesday night and early Thursday for investigation of arson marked a new turn in the probing of race troubles in South Dallas.

Rangers and police previously have centered their work on the bombings, though they had hinted that four mysterious fires in the area might be connected with the racial dispute.

Ranger Banks said Thursday that "the fires are entirely the same racial case. The only difference is they involve fire instead of bombs as a terror weapon."

Banks said the four men "had not involved themselves in the bombings during questioning."

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said one of the men admitted he had set fire to the Leland Street house. Wade would not say which man gave the statement.

Conviction of arson carries a sentence of two to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Only Peacock of the four charged has a prison record. He served a 3-year burglary term and a 2-year forgery term in Texas state penientiary.

Bailey was filed on for burglary in Dallas in 1950, but not prosecuted. Foster had a 5-year burglary sentence suspended in 1935 as a juvenile. White has no police record.

Police said they were releasing two other men arrested early Thursday in the arson investigation.

Interracial Group Urges New Action

By HARMON KALLMAN

A special grand jury to look into the South Dallas Negro bombings will be appointed this week, Criminal District Judge Henry King said Saturday.

Judge King and Criminal District Judge Robert A. (Bob) Hall, to whom the present grand jury makes its reports, agreed to the special jury after a 90-minute private conference. Earlier, both judges had met with a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce interracial committee.

The judges first had argued against the special jury, saying that they believed the regular grand jury could handle the job.

Judge King later said he had changed his mind after talking to several members of that body over the telephone.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said he and his first assistant, Gene Bailey, would work personally with the new grand jury.

The interracial group, composed of white and Negro members, met with the judges in Judge King's jury room. Its attitude was summarized by Louis Tobian, who said:

"It seems there are some people who know a lot more than they are telling—perhaps even some policemen, I don't know. But I agree with Mr. Carpenter (John W. Carpenter, president of the chamber of commerce) that we in Dallas County ought to do something about it instead of waiting for the FBI and the Texas Rangers to do it for us. If we can't do something about it, we'll be sorry, very sorry."

Judges Hall and King conceded that the expense of a second grand jury—$4,400 a month, according to King's estimates—would not be sufficient reason to refuse to appoint one, in view of the crisis.

"But I wonder what good it will do," King told the committee. "Suppose a special grand jury came in tomorrow. Unless you have men on it who get out and talk to the people and ferret out information themselves, they'll all sit there and wait for information to come in."

The present grand jury, he said, was willing to give top priority to the matter. He suggested that this be tried before deciding to appoint a special grand jury.

"I want to give you what you need," said the judge, "but it seems useless to bring in another grand jury when we have a good one that's only working part time. Outside of the psychological effect, I don't know what good it would do."

The Rev. E. C. Estell, president of the Dallas Council of Negro organizations, said, "We need a special grand jury. The present one has a job of its own to do, hearing evidence on regular crimes." He added, "The Negro community should not get the impression that they are being abandoned to a group of criminals. If they do, they will start acting defensively." He hinted that this would lead to shooting and to outbreaks of racial strife.

Hall and King both said they thought the investigation was "primarily a peace officer's job." Estell replied, "The Dallas police department has broken down completely on the community level. They can't put their hands on anything."

Wade, who sat in on the meeting, took little part in the discussion. He said he would be glad to cooperate on any decision that was made, but warned:

"There is a serious question about how heavy a penalty you can inflict when and if these people are caught. A new law written by this office is designed to meet this situation. It has been passed by the Legislature, but it doesn't go into effect until Sept. 8. At present, the offense probably would come under the arson statutes."

The new law, he said, provides penalties from two to twenty-five years in prison, or the electric chair if someone is killed in a bomb blast. Arson is punishable by two to twenty years in prison, and attempted arson by one to seven years.

Jerome K. Crossman, head of the chamber's Negro housing committee, remarked that the grand jury would have authority to call in law enforcement officers "and ask them about what they've done."

Judge King thanked the committee and told the group, "We'll take it under advisement." But the Rev. E. B. Ferguson, committee chairman, insisted on an immediate answer.

"We are sitting on a situation fraught with the utmost possibilities of evil for the community. Another week end is coming up. We ask you for a decision before the juke joints get to jumping tonight," he said.

The judges then went into Judge King's office for their long conference. Judge King said that during the time he telephoned several members of the present grand jury.

"They say they were called on to hear evidence about all the crime in Dallas County, and will do so," he said. "But they don't want to give full time to one subject and leave a backlog of felony cases when they go out of office.

"If they feel they can't give full time to it, I don't want to deny the public anything that might help. Whether it will do any good, I don't know. I'm still inclined to think the law enforcement men will have to break the case."

He said there was no provision in the law permitting the special grand jury to hire its own crew of investigators. Wade said he would assign one of his investigators to help the special grand jury—probably Jess Cariker, former sheriff of Ellis County.

Judge King said he probably would appoint a 3-man commission Monday to name a grand jury panel. He expressed hope that the new grand jury would be impaneled by midweek.

Police Given Note Mailed To Builder

Dan O. McElveen Jr., a developer of Negro residential property, said Saturday night that he had turned over to the Dallas police department a letter which implied that more of the houses he has built in South Dallas would be bombed.

One of the McElveen's houses in the 4600 block of Meadow was a target Wednesday in the eleventh of a series of bombings that began in February last year in South Dallas.

McElveen said he had given the letter to Capt. M. W. Stevenson for possible leads to the identity of the bomber or bombers. Stevenson was reported to be in the heavily patrolled South Dallas area.

Night Police Chief O. P. Wright said at the city hall that he had not heard of the letter.

McElveen labeled the writer of the letter—sent through the United States mails—"a sort of fanatic."

"The writer claimed to be a friend, and said, in effect, that my house would not have been bombed if we (McElveen and other builders) had done something for white people.

McElveen said the letter was typewritten and signed "An Interested Citizen." It was received Friday.

McElveen has developed property for Negroes since his return from the Air Force in 1946. He was a lieutenant and served as a pilot. He builds about twenty houses each year.

The builder said that he has received several telephone calls as a result of his offer of a $100 reward for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of the bombers. McElveen added that he did not consider any information received valuable so far.

McElveen said that he has been told by United States Dist. Atty. Frank Potter that the bombings are the concern of local and state officials—not the Federal Government.

'TOP MEN' ASKED FOR BOMB PROBE

Criminal District Judge Henry King Monday named a 3-member special grand jury commission and instructed it to find "top men" for the job of investigating the South Dallas Negro housing bombings.

The commission probably will nominate a 16-man panel Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday, the Judge said. The special grand jurors will be sworn in Monday, he added.

City Manager Charles C. Ford, meanwhile, conferred with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington Monday about the series of bombings.

Ford had a long talk with Scott Alden, former chief of the Dallas FBI office, The News' Washington Bureau reported.

Ford already had asked the FBI to step into the investigation of the bombings, which has terrorized Negroes living in the South Dallas fringe areas between Negro and white residential areas.

Ford hopes the FBI would be able to find some way to take jurisdiction in the case by connecting it with civil rights or some phase of interstate operations, he told News reporters in Washington.

Judge King declined to make public the names of the three men he appointed to the grand jury commission.

"Revealing their names would make their job unbearable," he said. "They would be besieged with phone calls. I want them to be able to work without hindrance and I have told them to give me only top men for this grand jury."

The commissioners represent three different sections of Dallas, he said—Oak Cliff, South Dallas and North Dallas.

Judge King decided last Saturday to order the special grand jury after a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce inter-racial committee told him failure to solve the bombings might lead to race riots.

Sheriff Bill Decker, meanwhile, pledged the full co-operation of his staff to the incoming grand jury.

Negro Leaders Hold Bomb Mass Meeting

"God is tired of this mess!" said the Rev. B. R. Riley Sunday at a mass meeting of about 900 Dallas Negro leaders at St. John Baptist Church, 2019 Allen.

Reverend Riley was speaking of the eleven sneak bombings which have rocked Dallas Negro homes and business buildings for the last eighteen months.

It was a mass meeting marked by strong and dignified speeches, without any trace of hysteria. And at the end of the meeting about $1,000 was raised to add to the $2,100 already offered by Dallas organizations for the arrest and conviction of the bombers.

In comment before the meeting started, the pastor of St. John's 4,000-congregation, the Rev. E. C. Estell, said:

"The calling of the special grand jury to investigate the bombings is going to solve these cases. John Doe (he means the bombing victims and witnesses) knows the true story, but he won't tell it to the police. John Doe is afraid of the police, but he won't be afraid to talk to a special grand jury."

John Rice, secretary of the Dallas Council of Negro Organizations, said:

"We are appealing to you as thinking, intelligent citizens of a progressive city. Your greatest contribution can be to give information. Nothing should be too small or obscure for you to mention. We've had a mass feeling that we have to protect ourselves, so we have been reluctant to give information."

Rice, who is also executive secretary of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, outlined the advantages of a special grand jury over an ordinary grand jury:

"The special grand jury will have twelve men whose only duty will be to study testimony on these bombings. They won't stop until they have found who is trying to terrify one-sixth of Dallas' population."

Riley then said:

"And there are too many good Christian Negroes in Dallas to be intimidated. I love Dallas. I'm going to stay here. I'm not going to run away. I'm going to stay and preach and pray. I love folks. All kind of folks. And I don't want any harm to come to anyone in Dallas. If we have a riot the city will be forever disgraced. We must stop bombings. These are my words."

Said Estell:

"We called this meeting to try to work out a solution to this trouble—a peaceful solution."

Dr. C. C. Cyphers started the collection of money with this: "Talk is easy done. But it takes money to make the mare run."

There have been eleven bombings of South Dallas Negro homes or buildings since February, 1950.

The Rev. L. A. Thigpen, who lives near the scene of several South Dallas bombings, opened the meeting Sunday with a prayer:

"Thank you, God, for the privilege of assembling at this hour. We pray you, father, for a sense of direction, that you lead us out of this trouble as you led the Children of Israel out of Egypt."

Home Bombing Charges Filed Against 2 Men

Two men were charged early Tuesday with one of the South Dallas Negro home bombings.

Charges were filed after midnight in Justice of the Peace Bill Richburg's court against Arthur Eugene Young, Greenville, Hunt County, and Claude T. Wright, 4522 Leland.

Police Chief Carl Hansson said that Wright owned his residence in South Dallas and that Young was a relative.

He said more than two weeks of intensive investigations by Dallas police and the Texas Rangers was climaxed late Monday when Wright was arrested on the Dallas streets. He was in jail here.

Young was arrested by Hunt County officers and was being held there, Hansson said.

They were charged with bombing a house at 2214 Eugene, on the night of June 24. It had been bought by a Negro woman, Doris Jean Andrews, a month before.

The dynamite bomb apparently was thrown from an automobile. It wrecked the front porch and part of the front of the house.

"We believe they may be implicated in more of the bombings," Hansson said, while his officers and the Rangers were filing charges.

"We also believe there are more persons involved."

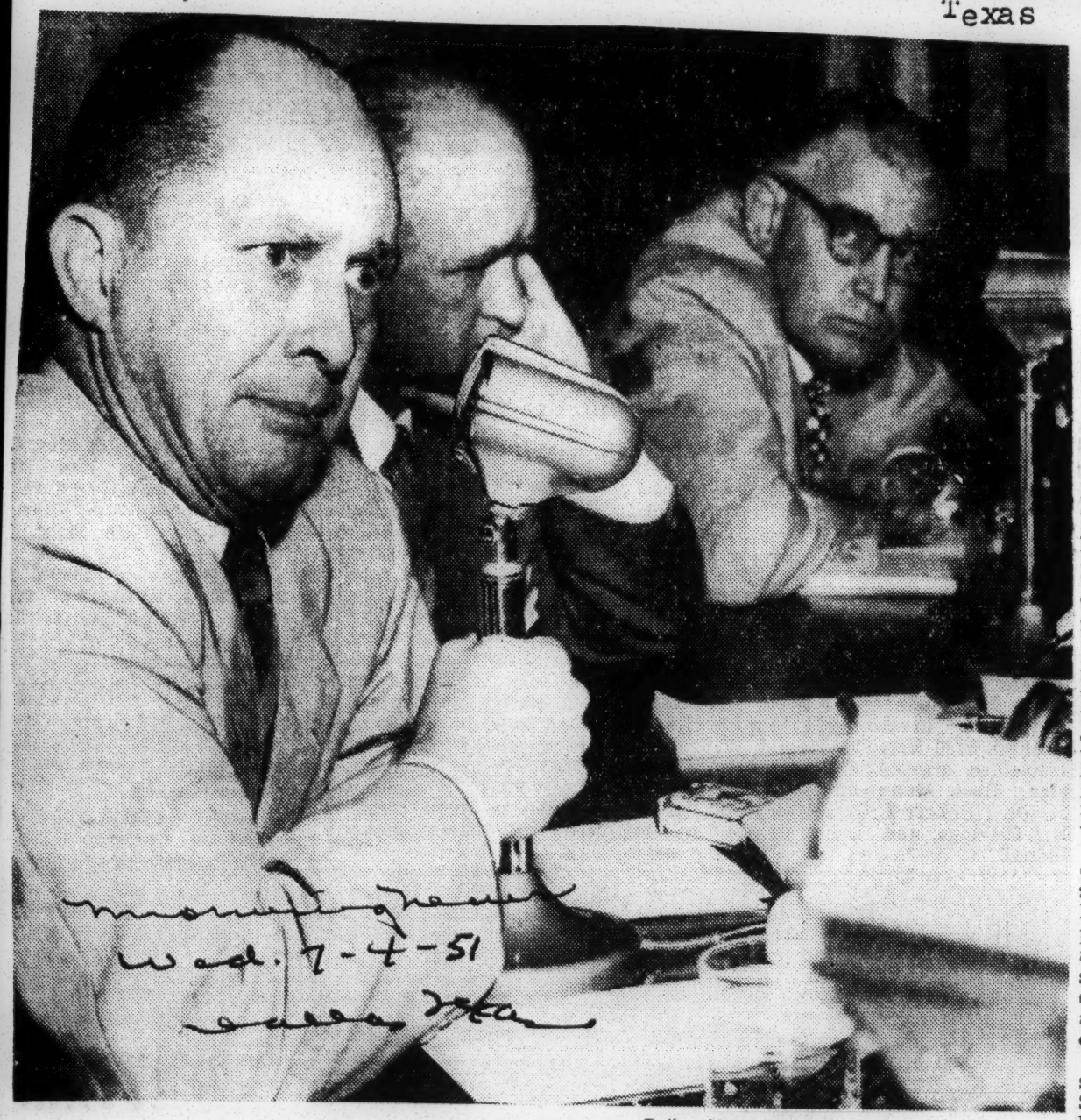
He stressed that the arrests were the result of co-operative work by the police and the Rangers. Deputy Chief Harry T. Riddell filed the information against Young and Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder filed against Wright.

The two men were not given bond.

The developments came dramatically in the early hours of a day which was to see a special grand jury picked to dig into the South Dallas racial situation.

A blue-ribbon grand jury made up of Dallas civic and business leaders will be selected in district court Tuesday.

Hansson said officers would consult with the District Attorney Tuesday and probably turn the whole thing over to the special grand jury.



—Dallas News Staff Photo by Larry Groves.

NO SEGREGATION ALLOWED

City Councilman Bernard B. Hemphill Jr. wore a dramatically intense expression Tuesday explaining to a South Dallas delegation that under federal laws the Council can't prevent the building of a Negro church in their neighborhood. Councilmen Percy L. Carpenter (center) and L. H. Ridout Jr. watched seriously.

Negro Tabernacle Permit Protested

City officials got protests last week over the granting of a building permit for a Negro Tabernacle at Frank and Lagow Streets in a white neighborhood of South Dallas.

The tabernacle site, owned by the Rising Sun Missionary Society, is across Frank Street from the white Friendship Baptist Church of which the Rev. Ulner Tenery is pastor.

Mayor J. B. Adoue Jr. said that under the law the city could not deny a permit for the tabernacle. He said he would discuss the situation with the City Council Tuesday

Council Asks FBI Help in Bomb Cases

Group Told City's Hands Tied by U.S. Law on Segregation

By ALLEN QUINN

Fully alarmed by the bombing of Negro homes, the City Council Tuesday asked aid of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State Department of Public Safety and offered a $1,000 reward for information to solve the bombings.

Then the Council told about 125 residents of the Lagow-Frank area that the Council was powerless under federal law to prevent Negro encroachments on their neighborhood. The crowd had called to protest the issuance of a building permit for a Negro tabernacle at Frank and Lagow.

The Council decided to try to enlist the aid of the FBI and the state on recommendation of City Manager Charles C. Ford, who reported on the bombing situation at an executive session. Later in open session the Council made its reward offer for information leading to arrest and conviction of the bombers.

Federal legislation and anti-segregation decisions by the United States Supreme Court got the blame from both Councilmen and the protesting citizens for the South Dallas housing situation and the encroachments on white areas.

The South Dallas delegation was led by the Rev. Elner Tenery, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church at 4106 Frank, near the proposed site for the Negro tabernacle.

"We have come here not angrily, but humbly to ask for your help," Tenery said. "If we go about it calmly, I believe the situation can be worked out.

"If the tabernacle goes ahead, it means the end of the way for our church. And it means the end of the way for the neighborhood. We were living peacefully there until they came and bought this property."

Councilman Bernard B. Hemphill Jr., South Dallas representative, then told the crowd that under decisions by the Supreme Court the city government or any other government could not discriminate against people because of race, color or creed. The decisions, he said, have nullified deed restrictions which once were used to prevent encroachments on neighborhoods.

"I would like to help all of you, but this Council is bound by the law the Supreme Court has said we must go by. Otherwise we would wind up in federal court," Hemphill said.

Mayor J. B. Adoue Jr. said Hemphill was exactly right, and that the people of Highland Park had no more protection under the law than those of South Dallas.

The audience expressed some disbelief.

"Absolutely we are in a position under the law that the city could do nothing except to issue the permit. No matter what you may think of it, that is the law," Adoue replied.

He suggested that the group appoint a committee to confer with the chamber of commerce interracial committee and members of the Negro chamber of commerce to see if a solution could be worked out. Hemphill agreed to arrange a meeting.

Tenery said he realized the position of the Council and that the statement were true.

"I pray that it does not lead to bloodshed. I pray for everyone to go into it spiritually," Tenery said.

Adoue challenged a statement by Ira O. Pace of 1800 Rice that "the city is letting us down." The statement was unfair when the Council's hands were tied, Adoue said.

Councilman A. Azel Adams took his microphone to say that "it has been deliberate policy of the federal administration" to break down segregation.

"We can change that if you will quit voting like your grandfathers voted," Adams said.

T. C. Ward, who lives on South Fitzhugh, said "there is only one way we can change it. Pay your poll taxes and clean out in Washington."

A woman in the audience said, "and this City Council, too."

Adoue took that up.

"The law gives you that right. But remember that the same law that gives you that right says that this Council has no right to do what you ask," he said.

Mrs. G. M. Purcell of 4203 Metropolitan, said that if the sponsors of the tabernacle "had the love of God in their souls, they would not disturb our peace."

"You have hit the nail on the head," Adoue said. "If all had that we would not be having troubles with Russia or anyone else."

NEGRO PROPERTY MADE BOMBING TARGET AGAIN

By CHARLES MURPHY

A lighted fuse on a powerful, homemade bomb sputtered out beside a South Dallas house occupied by seven sleeping Negroes early Sunday. This was the fourth bombing attempt against Negro-owned property here in a week.

About half of the 3-foot-long fuse burned before an apparent defect caused it to go out, police said. The bomb, made of what police called "explosive jelly," was about seven or eight inches long. An inch-and-a-half-long squib or cap was shoved into the jelly, and a fuse ran into the squib.

Detective Inspector Dal Loe said the bomb looked as if it would have caused more damage than any of last Sunday night's three blasts in South Dallas.

Loe said the explosive jelly, which was wrapped in heavy wax paper, was dumped into the river after police looked at it.

"We don't have a safe place to keep that stuff at the city hall," he said, "and besides it was a standard brand. We can always find out what kind of charge was in it."

Loe said they did not take any pictures of the bomb, but that he kept the fuse.

Police reported the bombing at headquarters in a 20-word complaint.

"We'll try now to track down where the charge might have come from," Loe said. "And we'll step up our surveillance in South Dallas as a result of the bombing attempt."

Loe, however, would not say how many squads of police and detectives were on duty in the trouble area.

And Police Chief Carl Hansson has steadfastly refused to comment to reporters on any phase of the bombings or their investigations.

He did tell a group of civic leaders at an inter-racial committee meeting of the chamber of commerce last week that police were doing everything in their power to stop the explosions at Negro-owned property.

A check at police headquarters the day of the meeting showed that only two extra men were on duty in the South Dallas area, in addition to the two patrolmen regularly on duty there.

The attempted bombing early Sunday was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jennings, 2311 Southland.

The Jennings bought the house two months ago when they were forced to move from Troy Street in East Dallas because of a Negro housing project going up there.

Mrs. Jennings said their's was the only Negro-owned house in the block. Living with the Jennings in the house are Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bell. And when the bomb was thrown at them Sunday, Mrs. Jennings had two nephews and a niece visiting her from California.

"I just don't want any trouble with anyone," Mrs. Jennings said Sunday night. "I'll move out of here tomorrow if someone will just find me a place to go to. I had to move once. I guess I can do it again."

Mrs. Jennings said when she had to move from Troy Street she was forced to sell her 8-room house and two lots for $6,250.

"This 6-room cost me $7,500," she said. "So I lost $1,250 there. I can't go on paying and moving."

She said her nephew, Morris Williams, found the bomb beside

Bombing Aid Bid Going to Washington

The Dallas FBI office will send to Washington Thursday a request from the City of Dallas asking federal assistance in cases involving the bombing of Negro properties in South Dallas.

H. O. Hawkins, agent in charge of the Dallas FBI, said Wednesday that the request must be approved by the Attorney General before the FBI can step into the bombing cases.

He said a reply should be made by the Washington office in about ten days or two weeks.

"The Attorney General's office must decide whether we have the right to enter the case, or whether a technicality exists that would keep us out," Hawkins explained.

The Texas Rangers also have been invited to enter the case. The Ranger office in Dallas was closed Wednesday. They have not indicated when they will start work.

The City Council asked for the state and federal assistance at its Tuesday meeting, and also offered a $1,000 reward for information to solve the bombings.

4 BUILDINGS HIT BY DYNAMITERS

Four dynamite blasts rocked Dallas Sunday.

Two of the explosions were in South Dallas, scene of numerous bombings in recent months. No one was hurt.

At 10:15 p.m. a vacant mercantile building at 4301 South Oakland was bombed. About an hour later, an unoccupied home at 2214 Eugene was dynamited.

After midnight a fourth explosion hit a building in the 4200 block of South Oakland.

G. A. Galloway, a Negro, told police that he bought the mercantile building about a month ago. He said he was planning to lease the building to three business concerns.

The dwelling house on Eugene was bought about a month ago by a Negro, Mrs. Doris Jean Andrews, 3734 Dunbar, police learned from Mrs. Andrews' brother, L. W. Davis, also of 3734 Dunbar. Davis said his sister had been trying since then, unsuccessfully, to rent the house.

Early Sunday dynamite, apparently thrown on the roof, blew a 5-inch hole in the roof of Danceland, Corinth and Industrial.

The three South Dallas bombings Sunday were the ninth and tenth and eleventh dynamitings in this area since early last year, police said.

Apparently the bomber threw the dynamite on the roof of the South Oakland mercantile building. There was a small hole about two feet in diameter on the roof.

A dynamite stick was thrown in the Eugene Street residence, wrecking the front steps and doing extensive damage to the front of the dwelling.

Sheriff Bill Decker said a watchman was inside Danceland when the early morning blast hit. The watchman said he saw no one near the building, though.

Police got calls indicating the Sunday night blasts were heard all over the city.

5 Arrested As Suspects In Bombings

Five new suspects in the South Dallas Negro bombing cases were jailed Wednesday and early Thursday morning.

Deputy Police Chief Harry T. Riddell, who announced the arrests after midnight, indicated that the new suspects might also be connected with half a dozen mysterious fires that broke out in the mixed-race sections of South Dallas.

It was learned that one of the men was Theodore D. Peacock, 24, Fort Worth ex-convict. He was arrested in Fort Worth during the afternoon.

Riddell indicated that the other suspects were from Dallas.

Riddell declined to say what led officers to the five new suspects.

He said the new developments were the joint work of the police department, Rangers under Capt. Bob Crowder, and Fire Marshal L. W. Moore of the Dallas Fire Department.

Moore earlier had said the mysterious fires in South Dallas were planned and were linked with the bombings aimed at property which Negroes had bought in an area which once was white.

Man Gives Self Up in Bomb Case

Texas Rangers and police Friday questioned a middle-aged man suspected of supplying some dynamite used in the South Dallas bombings.

Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder said the man had been sought as one of the dynamite sources for the bombers. And Deputy Police Chief Harry T. Riddell said the man lived in the troubled area where Negroes have been buying homes formerly occupied by whites.

They would not elaborate.

Officers revealed they had been looking for the man for weeks, but learned he was out of town.

The suspect surprised everybody Friday morning when he walked into the grand jury room and offered himself for questioning.

Meanwhile, one of the four men charged Thursday with arson in the South Dallas area was released Friday on a $10,000 bond.

He was Burl Foster, 30, of Mesquite. The bond was signed by his attorney, Ben Henderson, and by Milton Norton, as sureties.

Still in city jail with bond set at $10,000 each were Elmer H. White, 42, of 1422 Harlandale, and D. C. Bailey, 37, of 3600 Sameull Boulevard.

The fourth man was A. D. Peacock Jr., 24, of Fort Worth, who was being held in county jail with a bond fixed at $1,000.

The arrest early Wednesday and Thursday of the four suspects climaxed a long investigation by police,, Rangers and the fire marshal's office into several mysterious fires at South Dallas homes.

The quartet was charged specifically with arson of a house at 4518 Leland on two different occasions.

Capt. L. W. Moore of the fire marshal's office said Friday that at least three more cases of suspected arson are being investigated and that more arrests will be made.

Special Jury Returns to Bomb Cases

The special county grand jury resumed its hearings Monday on the bombing of South Dallas Negro homes but apparently heard little it didn't already know.

Several witnesses the jurors had already questioned were seen reentering the juryroom.

The jurors adjourned early last week to allow its stenographers to catch up on the backlog of testimony already compiled.

Chief of Police Carl Hansson Monday had no comment on a statement by Dist. Atty. Henry Wade that most of the South Dallas bombings remained unsolved.

"So far as this office is concerned," Wade stated, "we have not received evidence or proof on any bombings prior to June 24."

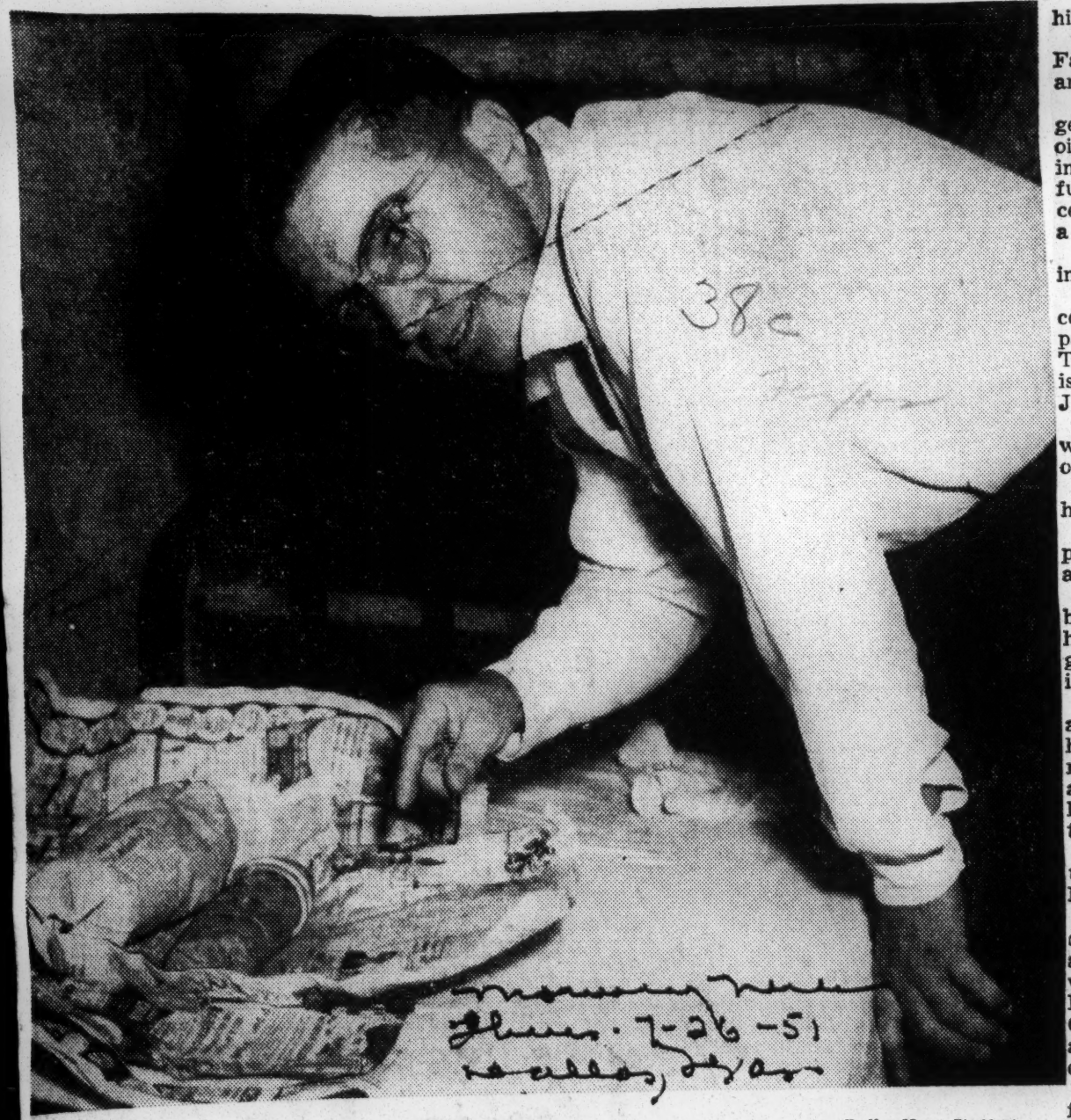
Claude Thomas Wright, 42, has admitted hurling bombs at homes on June 24, 25, July 1 and 12; his half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young, 62, has admitted helping Wright in two of those bombings.

Both Wright and Young have been charged in one of the June 24 blasts.

A hearing for a third perso charged in the bombings, Charles (Goff, still had not been set Mon day by Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg.

District Attorney Wade has named the South Dallas labor official and political figure as one of the masterminds in the bombings. Goff, free on $10,000 bond, has demanded a hearing in Richburg's court on the charge.

Wade has opposed the hearing on the ground that it is unnecessary and would reveal the state's case against Goff prematurely.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

ONE BOMB THAT WON'T GO OFF

City Manager Charles C. Ford Wednesday night inspects a dynamite bomb that officers took to the Ranger station in Fair Park after Claude Thomas Wright told them where to find it. Wright, who has admitted some of the South Dallas bombings, had hidden it in a weed patch south of the city.

POLICE DIRECTED TO CACHED BOMB

Claude Thomas Wright led police and Texas Rangers late Wednesday to an armed dynamite bomb of the type he had admitted using on five Negro properties in South Dallas.

The bony, slim 42-year-old clothes presser directed officers to a weed patch south of town where the bomb was hidden only a few hours after his partner and half brother, Arthur Eugene Young, had confessed accompanying Wright to two of the bombings.

Officers brought Wright back to Dallas from Austin late in the day. He took them directly to a spot on the old Forney Road, south of Dallas, between Dolphin and Military Drive.

They got out of the car and he showed them the bomb in a weed patch off the road.

He told them it was the last of his explosives.

The bomb was taken to the Fair Park Ranger cabin for disarming.

It was made of dynamite in gelatine form, like that used in oil fields. It was wrapped tightly in a kraft paper bag. A 16-inch fuse was attached to one end. Officers said the fuse would last about a minute if lighted.

The bomb itself was about eight inches long.

The paper container had been completely wrapped with gummed paper tape to thicken the shell. The whole was wrapped in two issues of a Dallas newspaper dated June 21 and June 23.

Asked whether anything showed where Wright got the dynamite, one officer said:

"Hell, for all we know, he may have grown it."

Wright later was taken to the police station for fingerprinting and then to jail.

Earlier in the day his half-brother, Young, had confessed and had been rushed before the special grand jury investigating the bombings.

A 61-year-old farmhand, diabetic and looking old and feeble beyond his years, Young had steadily denied since his arrest that he took any part in the bombing of Negro houses in the South Dallas race trouble zone.

He decided to tell his story while undergoing a grilling at the Ranger headquarters.

He can not read and can write only his name. He scrawled it across the copies of the confession while Justice of the Peace Bill Richburg, Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder, Police Chief Carl Hansson and Deputy Chief Harry T. Riddell watched.

Then he departed with officers for the grand jury room.

Hansson said Young admitted that he went along with Wright when Wright tossed bombs on top of two buildings on the night of June 24-25. Both were on Oakland Street.

In Austin, where he was taken for a lie detector test, Wright Tuesday had admitted bombing three buildings on that night. One was a vacant brick business building which had been sold to a Negro and was being remodeled. It was at 4301-05 Oakland.

Another was a grocery and market at 4208 Oakland owned by Leo Smith, a Negro.

The third was a vacant residence at 2214 Eugene owned by a Negro woman, Doris Jean Andrews. The bomber threw the dynamite into the front yard, and the blast damaged the front of the building.

Young denied that he was with Wright when the Eugene Street house was bombed, Hansson said.

Thus, police and the Rangers had made good their first lead into the 18-month mystery of who was bombing the houses of Negroes moving into a South Dallas area that was once all-white.

At first, the clue was only a telephone tip called into a policeman at headquarters. The officer called Hansson, and a ready crew of policemen and Rangers went to work.

They had trailed Wright for ten days when they arrested him late Monday on Travis near Knox. Earlier in the day, they had found dynamite bomb materials buried in a paper sack near his home at 4522 Leland, in the heart of the bombing area.

They were charged with the Eugene Street bombing after midnight on Tuesday, just a few hours before the special grand jury was formed to investigate the South Dallas race trouble.

The bombing for which Young, the aged farmhand, was charged, at 4522 Eugene, is the one he denied in his statement.

Young spent about an hour in the secret room of the grand jury. He emerged calm and apparently undisturbed, sat in an anteroom under guard for nearly another hour and went back in for ten minutes more.

Hansson said two more charges of arson by explosives would be filed against Young to cover the bombing he had admitted taking part in. Four more charges will be filed against Wright, he added.

The grand jury kept up the fast pace it had set Tuesday.

Besides Young, it heard Deputy Chief Riddell and Ranger Captain Crowder during the afternoon. Two Negroes appeared before it. They were A. E. Whipple, real estate man, and John Rice, executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Still another witness was E. H. White, 1422 Harlandale, who identified himself as Wright's brother-in-law.

BOMBINGS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER NAVY FOR DEPUTY CHIEF

The United States Navy yielded to the urgency of Dallas police investigation of South Dallas bombings Saturday and let Deputy Chief Harry T. Riddell, a commander in the Naval reserve, delay his annual summer training.

Riddell, who is charge of the police investigation here, was to leave Saturday for New Orleans, La., for a 15-day training period.

Ray Hubbard, foreman of the special grand jury looking into the bombings, wired Riddell's commanding officer at the Eighth Naval District Headquarters asking a delay for Riddell.

The officer replied that Dallas apparently needed Riddell's services more than the Navy at this time, and granted the request.

Redhead Signs Bombing Data

A mysterious, redheaded, 29-year-old man late Tuesday signed a 10-page statement which apparently marked a new development in the South Dallas bombing investigation.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade rushed the closely-guarded statement to the special grand jury at 6:15 p.m., just a few minutes before the jury adjourned.

Wade refused to make any comment about the statement, which was signed in his office behind locked doors.

Texas Ranger E. J. Banks, and Asst. Dist. Atty. Wayne Woodruff sat in as the man signed the statement before two witnesses and his mother.

The mysterious redhead, believed to be a principal in the bombings of Negro homes in South Dallas, was not placed under arrest. He left the District Attorney's office with his mother shortly after signing the original and several copies of the statement.

The man probably will be called before the grand jury Wednesday.

Tuesday's session marked the second straight day that the special investigating body had worked past 6 p.m. on the series of bombings which have terrorized Negroes living in the fringe area of South Dallas' white residential neighborhoods.

Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder and Dallas Police Chief Carl Hansson were in the grand jury room again Tuesday. The jurors also talked with two South Dallas businessmen during the day and questioned witnesses to some of the bombings.

Misguided Groups Blamed for Acts

By HARMON KALLMAN

The special Dallas County grand jury tossed three more South Dallas bombing indictments into its final report Saturday—and then urged the next grand jury to keep digging for evidence that would bring more into the net.

In ending its legal life, the special body noted that only bits of corroborating evidence were needed to indict more "persons who had a part in these bombings and burnings."

Law enforcement agencies said the investigation would continue without pause. Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said the voluminous record of the special jury would be turned over to the October term grand jury.

The report, decrying the bombing and burning of South Dallas Negro-owned homes, said the plot "reached into unbelievable places."

"There was evidence," said the report, "that lay and religious and community groups, through misguided leadership, entered into an action, perhaps unwittingly, that resulted in violence and destruction."

The report said that some "persons who had a part in these bombings and burnings" had not been indicted by the special grand jury—but only because there was not enough evidence now to sustain convictions.

Charges remain pending against Charles O. Goff, South Dallas labor leader and political figure, and James Pas Alvarez, knife grinder and former coal miner.

The 68-year-old Goff was charged last month with paying Claude Thomas Wright to bomb Leo's Grocery and Market, 4208 Oakland, on June 24. Goff is the only supposed higher-up in the plot to be openly charged thus far. Alvarez, 50, is charged with making a bomb for Wright, who allegedly tossed it into the back yard of a Negro home at 4527 Crozier on July 12. The bomb did not go off.

A number of other persons are believed to have figured prominently as suspects in the grand jury investigation, although the report named none of them specifically.

In the new indictments returned Saturday, Wright was billed as an accomplice to the burning of a house at 4518 Leland on March 3, 1950. The house had recently been sold to Mrs. Tennessee Germany, a Negro woman, but was unoccupied when burned.

Wright was indicted as an accomplice of T. D. Peacock Jr. and Burl Foster, who were indicted earlier for the actual burning of the house. The state will seek to prove that Wright paid them to do the job. The house was next door to Wright's home.

Two other new indictments were returned against Floyd Foster and George Leatherwood for setting fire to the G. T. Miller home at 2410 Marburg on Feb. 25, 1951. Both had been charged earlier with this offense.

Wright, 42, whose arrest started the wheels turning that produced most of the indictments, was billed last month for bombing Leo's Grocery and Market; a 3-unit brick building at 4301-3-5 Oakland; and a frame residence at 2214 Eugene. All three blasts were touched off on the same night of June 24.

Wright's half-brother, Arthur Eugene Young, 62, has been indicted as a principal to the Eugene Street bombing along with Wright. Richard Russell Reeder, a red-haired garageman, was indicted at the same time for furnishing dynamite to Wright for the explosion at Leo's Grocery and Market.

Later, the grand jury indicted Pete Garcia, 25-year-old machinist, for blasting a house at 2515 Marburg, next door to his home, on June 3, 1950.

Indicted at the same time as Garcia were Peacock, 24, and Burl Foster, 30, for the burning of the Tennessee Germany home on March 3, 1950; and Elmer Henry (Red) White, 42, and D. C. (Cotton) Bailey, 37, for setting fire to the same house a week earlier, while it was still owned by whites. Both fires were gasoline-started.

"In asking to be discharged," said the grand jury report Saturday, "this grand jury does not intend to imply that all who had a part in these bombings and burnings have been indicted.

"The plot reached into unbelievable places. The acts of certain persons are well known to this grand jury and to law-enforcement officers. They were involved as accomplices by confessions of those who actually did the bombing and burning.

"These persons who apparently participated in the planning, payoffs and preparation of the bombs were not indicted for the reason that the District Attorney and his assistants advised your grand jury that under the laws of this state, they could not be convicted because of insufficient corroborating evidence."

Other South Dallas men not indicted or charged thus far are known to be under suspicion of inciting the arson and bombing, acting as go-betweens, storing the dynamite and procuring men to do the bombing and burning. Several are highly respected in their community, and hold influential positions. These men were brought before the special grand jury during its eventful 2-month term, and apparently were questioned closely.

"The investigation will continue," said District Attorney Wade, "in an effort to obtain corroborative evidence against the others involved."

The grand jury report strongly condemned everyone involved in the conspiracy for "obvious intent to defy and violate the law . . . un-Christian and illegal acts to intimidate and coerce and deprive citizens of their constitutional rights."

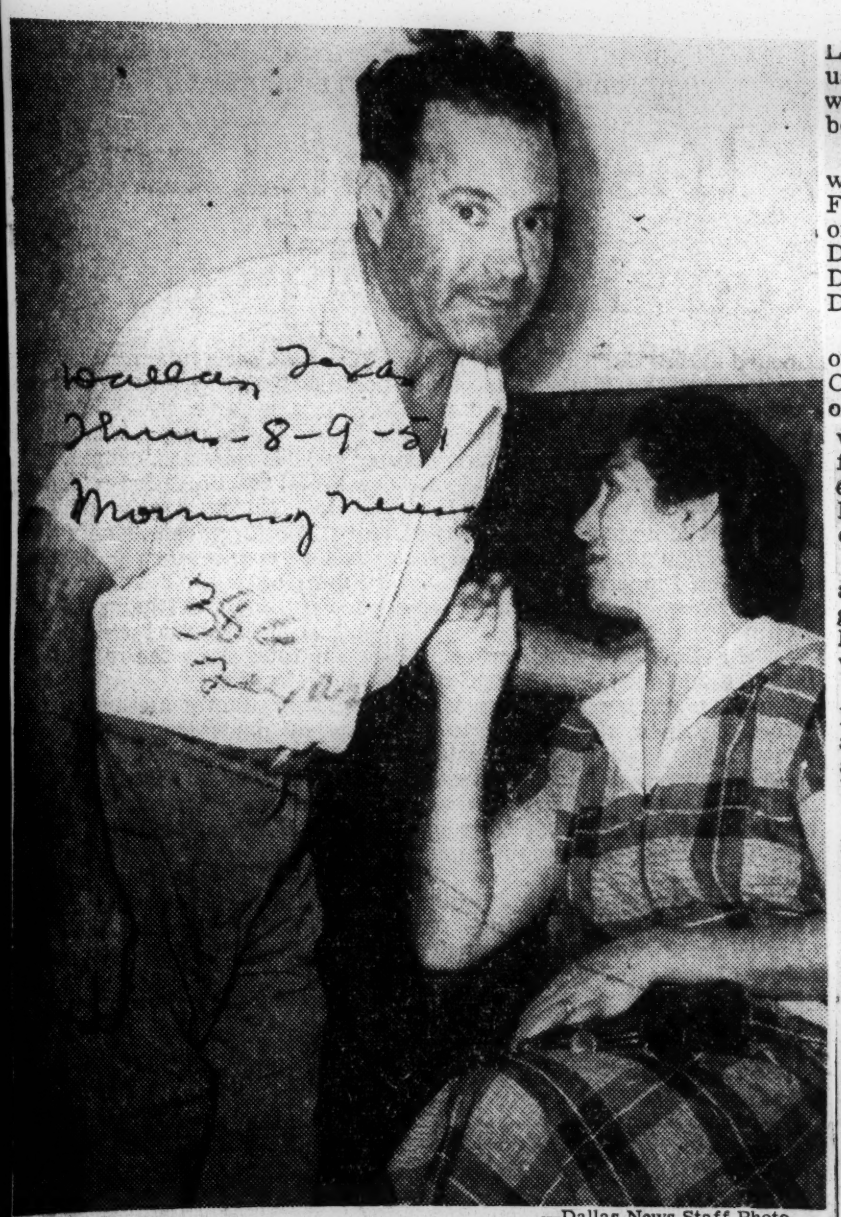
Just as emphatically, it praised the "tireless and effective investigative work" of the Dallas police, Texas Rangers and Fire Marshal's department.

Jury Foreman Ray Hubbard, in an impromptu speech delivered to Judge King with the report, disclosed for the first time that six Texas Rangers have participated in the investigation, under Capt. Bob Crowder and Ranger E. J. Banks.

Hubbard singled out for praise Capt. L. W. Moore of the fire marshal's office, who made the arson cases.

"I don't think we talked to a man in South Dallas that he (Moore) hadn't already talked to," said Hubbard.

He praised the rangers and the police, "from the squad cars to Chief Carl Hansson," and District Attorney Wade and Asst. Dist. Attys. Gene Bailey and Wayne Woodruff.



—Dallas News Staff Photo.

James Paz Alvarez, charged Wednesday with making bombs used in the attacks on South Dallas Negro houses, was startled by the photographer's camera flash in the midst of his good-by to his wife. A few minutes later, Alvarez was whisked up to his jail cell in the county's Criminal Courts Building. Mrs. Alvarez was waiting for her husband at the jail when he was taken there by police and Texas Rangers.

EX-MINER CHARGED

Two More Seized In Bombing Cases

A former coal miner was charged Wednesday with making two of the bombs used to terrorize South Dallas Negro property owners, and police arrested another man for furnishing part of the dynamite.

James Paz Alvarez, a stumpy Latin-American knife grinder who used to be a Pennsylvania miner, was charged with making the bombs.

And a 45-year-old construction worker was arrested near Love Field at noon for handling some of the dynamite used in the South Dallas explosions. Detective W. E. Douglas and Texas Ranger Ernest Daniel made the arrest.

Harry T. Riddell, assistant chief of police, and Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder said they had not found out whether the construction worker furnished the explosives for money or was implicated deeper in the bombings. They said he lived in the trouble area, however.

Alvarez, 50, was edgy and nervous as officers hustled him from Ranger headquarters, where he signed his statement, to the county jail, where he is being held.

Alvarez walked into Ranger headquarters at 8 p.m. Tuesday, and Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder and Deputy Police Chief Harry T. Riddell started questioning him.

So, later, did Ray Hubbard, foreman of a special grand jury looking into the bombings. He joined the officers in the talks with Alvarez.

To them Alvarez told how Claude Wright, 42, had given him some dynamite materials to make bombs. Wright was the first man charged in the bombings.

Alvarez said he learned about explosives in the Pennsylvania coal mines where he worked in 1921.

He told officers he fixed the bombs for Wright, who lives in the same block, 4500 Leland, that Alvarez does. He said that the two bombs he made for Wright were his only connection with the bombings.

Riddell later filed charges against Alvarez as an accomplice to an attempted arson by bombing.

It listed him as an accomplice to the attempted bombing of a Negro home at 4527 Crozier on July 12. It was Alvarez' bomb, according to the charge, that Wright tossed into the back yard of the Crozier Street home.

Its owner, a Negro widow, heard the thud when the bomb hit the ground, got a pistol and fired a volley at a passing car. The shots drew police. They nipped the bomb's fuse.

During a grilling at the Ranger office, Alvarez implicated two new suspects, Crowder revealed, but the Ranger would not disclose what part they played in the bombings.

The special grand jury is in recess until Monday, Foreman Hubbard indicated the probings were turning up important new evidence.

In a cryptic summary, he said: "Things look good, very good. People are beginning to talk now."

And Alvarez, who had "told police all I know about this thing," apparently had finished his say for the time being.

Basic Purpose Of Segregation

There was a recent news story from Orange, Texas which points up the basic purpose of segregation in the South, as it was conceived following the Civil War and as it is carried forward today by the successors in power of the segregation pattern. The story involved a brutal action by the Housing Authority of the city of Orange. It said that the Housing Authority and the executive director had forced seventy-five Negro tenants to vacate their homes "in less than a week" for the alleged reason that this was the only way that a new housing project could be approved. The article said that the new project had not been approved, but that is not the point of this comment.

What is discussed here is the basic purpose of segregation as revealed in the handling of segregated public housing for Negroes. One would think that, if there is to be true segregation, then everything connected with public housing for Negroes would be handled by Negroes. But that is not the case. The housing authorities are made up of whites, the executive director is white, and all of the best jobs in the whole segregated housing program for Negroes are given to whites. The policies which prevail in segregated public housing for Negroes are fixed by white people and not by Negroes.

It is the same thing in housing as elsewhere in the segregated picture. Segregation historically was intended as a scheme under which the best of everything in jobs and good schools and the other good things of life could go to white peple and as little as possible to Negroes. If Negroes had controlled the policies governing their segregated public housing and if the executive director for their segregated public housing had been a Negro, then it is perfectly clear that these Negroes would not have been evicted in this manner from their homes. In other words, those who inflict segregation upon Negroes do so in order that they may have both segregation and the chief benefits in position and money which go along with a segregated pattern.

—Dallas News Staff Photo.

LOOKING OVER LATEST BLAST DAMAGE

Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder, left, and Builder Dan O. McElveen Jr. inspect bomb damages to McElveen's house at 4622 Meadow Street Wednesday night. The new house, which was to be sold to Negroes, was finished at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

NEW NEGRO HOME WRECKED BY BOMB

Dallas Texas Morning News

A dynamite bomb Wednesday night wrecked the back end of a new Negro bungalow that had just been completed at 4 p.m. at 4622 Meadow, near the Oakland intersection.

It broke the uneasy peace in the South Dallas race situation which had existed since the city a few weeks ago asked in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Texas Rangers.

7-12-51

The new bombing took place in an all-Negro neighborhood some distance from the mixed neighborhoods where other bombings have occurred.

The bombed house stands across the street from the Southern Terrace Apartments, a housing project for Negroes. The nearest whites are two blocks away.

It is one of twenty-six new Negro houses being built by Dan O. McElveen Jr. He bought the lots from the city specifically for Negro homes.

Ranger Capt. Bob Crowder, assigned to the case, said the bomb had evidently been placed against the rear porch of the house.

It went off at 8:15 p.m. with a roar heard all over the south part of the city. The explosion blew off part of the porch and wrecked the kitchen and dining room of the bungalow.

It ripped off the window screens of nearby houses.

McElveen, who rushed to the scene, declared that "I am going to take this bombing business to Washington through our National Home Builders Association.

"I don't think it is the fault of the police," he continued, "because it is hard to catch someone in the act of bombing. But I am going to get something done to protect us."

McElveen said he bought the property from the city about a year ago.

"It was sold for the purpose of constructing homes for Negroes. The property is in a Negro area and I bought it because it was supposedly out of the trouble area."

He estimated damages to the bungalow at $2,300. It was to sell for $7,850.

Crowder said that the charge used did not appear to be regular dynamite. "This looks like it must have been oil field, 100 per cent dynamite explosive because of it[illegible]

force," he reported.

Eight police cars were patrolling the South Dallas area when the blast was set off.

Oscar Jones of 4610 Meadow, a nearby resident, said he had just driven up in his driveway when the bomb went off with a big flash of light and a ground-shaking concussion.

"When it went off, I tried to get outside," said James Johnson, who lives next door to the bombed house at 4614 Meadow.

"I thought it was my own house. It tore off my window screens. I didn't see or hear anyone around the house before the bomb went off."

Police said that the last person reported at the house was Issac Anderson, foreman of the construction job. He said he locked the doors at 6 p.m.

The blast came two hours later. It left heavy fumes of dynamite, Detective Charles Sansone said.

It was the first violence in South Dallas since June 24 when three dynamite bombs were set off at 1-hour intervals. It was the twelfth South Dallas residential bombing.

During the day, the Dallas Inter-Racial Committee had set a meeting for 1:30 p.m. Friday at the chamber of commerce.

The committee will decide whether a special grand jury investigation should be asked into the bombings.

Bottom Cause Of Home Bombing

Dallas Texas

It had been hoped that the calling in of state and federal enforcement agencies would stop the bombing of Negro homes. This hope seems to have been blown up along with one more Negro home in the explosion Wednesday night. Those who are planting the bombs feel sure enough of their stealthy procedure to defy all levels of law enforcement.

It can be stopped, and must be stopped, if the city has to hire an army to guard the menaced areas. And, even if the bombings are presently stopped under sharp vigilance of enforcement agencies, the city should not relax its efforts to ferret out the criminals and bring them to justice. This example of unpunished mob action should not be allowed to stand.

7-13-51

But Dallas, as a community, must do far more than that. It must see that Negroes get justice under the Dallas program of civic planning. There are some Negroes who would pursue a policy of

encroachment on white residential areas solely for the objective of breaking down the big majority of the Dallas Negroes want is simply the right to have a home in a desirable residential section. Until this just want is satisfied, there will be no full function. And it will not be the fault of those the Negroes.

In all their progressive planning, Dallas civic leaders have neglected this very real problem of justice to an expanding Negro population. And even when they have planned they have not followed through. What difficulties are raised by the bombings will force the issue. If so, they are thinking in terms of mob action as surely as those who are doing the bombing. But, if there are few in number. What any such, they are

through in action. In this field lies the ultimate and permanent solution of the problem.

Bomb Attempt Draws Bullets

South Dallas bombers tried unsuccessfully Thursday night to blow up another Negro home, but escaped in a hail of bullets fired by the home owner, a widowed Negro woman.

The bomb, a 2-pound stick of 100 per cent dynamite attached to a 3½-foot fuse, was found a few minutes later by a police officer who had heard the shots. He cut off the smoldering fuse with his pocket knife, and dumped a bucket of water on the dynamite and the rest of the fuse to make sure it was out.

The bombing attempt at 10 p.m. came only a few hours after Mayor J. B. Adoue had appealed to Dallas citizens to help solve the bombings which have rocked Dallas and its race relations for the last eighteen months.

The Thursday night attempt was at the home of Mrs. Birdie Mae Sharp, 4527 Crozier, at Southland.

Mrs. Sharp, who bought the white frame bungalow last March for $8,250, told police she was sitting in a back room at her home when she heard a car approach on the Southland Street side. It stopped and then she heard a thud as something fell into a low shrub in a flower garden in her back yard about twenty feet from the house.

Frightened, she grabbed a pistol and went into the yard to investigate. As she opened the door the car roared away. She fired several shots at it.

Officers in one of eight special patrol cars police now keep in the neighborhood were only a few blocks away and heard the shots. They hurried to the scene.

Officers Stavis Ellis found the bomb and extinguished the fuse after Mrs. Sharp had hurriedly told him of hearing something thud in the yard.

She could not describe the car other than to say it appeared to be a dark colored one.

A neighbor, Charles Lacey, 2418 Southland, said he saw the car, too, but could add only that it was a late-model car.

Neither of them could tell how many persons were in the car.

Mrs. Sharp told Detectives T. L. Leonard and E. L. Munday that she had bought the house, which is located in a mixed neighborhood, last March. She said she had been forced to bring eviction proceedings against the former resident, a white renter, to gain possession of the place.

Leonard examined the bomb. He said the fuse, burning at the rate of about a foot each forty seconds, would have given the bomber two to three minutes to drive safely away from the scene.

"A straight line is the shortest distance between two points."
—Euclid.

THINKING OUT LOUD

By LYNN LANDRUM

Thinking Straight

Wednesday night a South Dallas residence was bombed before the builders had got done with it. It was well within an area given over to the use of Negroes. Nobody connected with that house had done anything out of line or anything to provoke the bombing on any logical sort of thinking whatever.

The bombers of that house weren't moved by considerations of preserving the Southern custom of racial segregation. The bombers of that house were far more interested in making trouble than they were in segregating Negroes from whites.

This out-of-pattern case of bombing indicates that quite possibly we have professionals moved into the problem at last. Much of the bombing of homes in sections where both races reside in close proximity has suggested that this form of violence was carried on by persons who did not follow crime as a profession. Professionals, you know, commit violence, when they commit it, either for profit or to cover up their crimes already committed.

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Housing

Housing does have a bearing upon bombing in South Dallas. Of course it does. But here was a house which would go to relieve by one unit, the pressure of the demand for new houses, old houses any kind of houses to keep the rain off of colored people who are moving here, who are marrying here and setting up homes here. This is the very sort of house which any sensible segregationist would leave alone. This is the very sort of housing which we need sorely right now.

But nobody is going to help matters much by saying simply that we can't enforce the law because we don't have enough houses. We can enforce the law. It isn't going to be easy. It isn't going to be pleasant. A lot of people aren't going to like it.

But if you wait for unanimous consent to enforce law, not much law is going to be enforced. You don't have to have a law to compel the doing of a thing that everybody does anyhow.

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Possibility

There is the possibility that the bomber of Wednesday night can be traced by organizational connection. On the ordinary bombing case there is no basis in law for FBI investigation. But, if we adopt the theory that here we have a crime, the purpose of which is to add to the bitterness of race against race for the further and deeper purpose of weakening America and bringing about the downfall of the republic—what then?

There are such people. Some are white and some are black. Some of these people belong to an organization so set up and so run that a message from New York could put a bomb overnight in a Dallas doorway.

The column has no leads on this case other than those which are carried in the news account of this crime. It could be the work of a crank. It could be the work of a bubble-brained boy. And then it could be the work of a subversive who wants blood to run in the streets of Dallas, who wants the whole town in an uproar, who wants labor disrupted, government brought into disrepute, deep hatreds fanned into death and destruction.

In that way, you know, Communists cut down production of arms for freedom. In that way they have proceeded in every country which they have taken over by sabotage, subversion and betrayal. And, willingly or unwillingly, every hand which has been set to dynamite in these South Dallas outrages has been a hand to help the Reds—a hand raised against the peace, the dignity and the existence of America.

Dallas Answers

If Chicago had as many cases of dynamiting of private property in proportion to population as Dallas has had, Dallasites would hesitate to visit Chicago on errands of either business or pleasure. Yet how many of us have stopped to turn the think around? How can Dallas escape, any more than Chicago could escape, any more than Galveston can escape, the community shame that rightly goes with community complacence in the presence of chronic crime?

We are teetering here on the edge of bloodshed. We are trifling with the prospect of a riot that will rend Dallas from rim to rim. We are postponing and pretending and lifting our eyebrows. But nobody yet has lifted a hand against the dynamiters.

These dynamiters are not good citizens. They are not builders of good will or prestige or progress. They are, every one of them, murderers who happen not yet to have committed a murder. The first stick of dynamite that goes a few feet awry will take a human life and the letter of the law will make that crime such reckless disregard for human life as to constitute it murder. Any lawyer will tell you so. Your own conscience tells you no less.

38c 1951

REVIEWING THE NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Housing Discrimination In Charlottesville, Va.

EDITORS'S NOTE: The following is the first in a series of articles written to focus the conditions among Negro Americans and other minorities forced to accept discriminatory housing in key cities throughout the United States. Part of this information is taken from information gathered by Alexander L. Crosby, Hortense W. Gabel and Maxwell Stewart, compiled in pamphlet form by the Public Affairs Committee in New York.

It is without question that discrimination is a handicap to every phase of our American life. To maintain it is to destroy the very concept upon which this country was founded and built. The equitable treatment of racial minorities in America is basic to our chance for a just and lasting peace. We as Americans cannot be on one side abroad and the other at home. We cannot expect small nations and men of other races and colors to credit the good faith of our professed purposes and to join us in international collaboration for a continued peace if we continue to practice an ugly discrimination at home.

Discrimination in job opportunities and discrimination in housing are among the most devastating evils existing in this country today.

The pamphlet on housing reveals that in Charlottesville, Va., the home of the late Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, Negro housing is concentrated along the railroads in the damp hollows and in a few small hills. The dwellings of Happy Hollow, Gospel Hill and Vinegar Hill, according to reports, with exceptions, are rotten and overpriced.

It was the late Thomas Jefferson who once planned an interracial farm colony of Germans and Negroes, for Virginia. It was he, who also had tried unsuccessfully to include a condemnation of slavery in the Declaration of Independence.

Due to its customs and traditions of discrimination in housing and employment, Charlottesville has paid no attention to Jefferson's belief in racial equality. Negro citizens of the city have become trapped in degraded localities which hamper health and the total surroundings of the area. Slums and disease have a close relationship. The fact that deplorable living areas for Negro citizens also affect the living conditions of whites in the same town, has no bearing on the conscience of politicians, business men and leaders who still cling to a pattern of white supremacy and race domination.

Negro citizens are about one-fifth of the city's estimated 24,000 persons. There are no signs which point out the direction for Negroes to go for employment and travel, but every Negro citizen knows that he should not apply for employment at the downtown welding company, enter a theatre without going to the rear or ask for a meal at the town's leading restaurant. It might sound funny, but most of the food cooked in these restaurants, is done by Negroes who live in the sub-marginal segregated sections. The same is true in reference to the various service jobs in the city.

It's amazing how discrimination can be so widely practiced among people who preach so loudly about making the world free for democracy.

The central theme in our American heritage is the importance of the individual person, racial and minority groups. From the earliest moment of our history we have believed that every human being has an essential dignity and integrity which must be respected and safeguarded. Meanwhile we believe that welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life. This also carries with it the right of every man and race to respect the other.

Discrimination in housing in the city of Charlottesville, Va. which is characteristic of many other Southern and Northern cities of this nation is in violation of this heritage and central theme.

(To Be Continued)

Virginia

TNT Destroys Home of 16

Trucker Declares He Has No Enemies

ASHLAND, Va. — "I have no enemies that I know of, but if somebody does not want me to live down there, I will not endanger the lives of my wife and children."

These were the words of Robert L. Dickerson, 48-year-old Hanover County trucker, and father of 14, after his newly-acquired home was blasted to rubbles by a mysterious explosion, Thursday night.

The two-story, six-room dwelling, was to have been home to the Dickersons, with the trucker, aided by a carpenter, working feverishly for the past three weeks to remodel and get the place in order in time for occupancy, Wednesday.

Farmer Tells News

Mr. Dickerson told the AFRO that he and his helper had worked until 6 p.m. on Thursday. About midnight, Mr. Dickerson said, a young farmer in the area came to his four-room home eight miles North of the newly-purchased 12-acre property and told him:

"You had better come down to where you are building; somebody has dynamited your house."

The father told reporters: "But I didn't go down right away. I thought that if somebody was mad enough to blow up a house, they might not stop there. I called State Police and then I went down with them to see the wreckage. It was the worst moment of my life. My kids were really looking forward to moving."

County and State authorities are investigating the explosion. They believe, after reportedly smelling fumes in the area, that dynamite was used.

A raging fire destroyed the parts of the home that withstood the blast. A new well in the back of the house, is the only thing that survived the explosion.

Bombay (negro)

Ashland, Va — Oct 8, 1951

Newly acquired home of Robert L. Dickerson, 48 year old Hanover County trucker was blasted to nibbles.

Afro-Ann

10-27-51

Reporter for U.P

Midnight called about Jan. 1952 bombing of home in Cottonwood, Ala

Richmond News Leader, Jan 19, 1952

Norfolk Va. Sycamore Inn dynamite for 2 house — run by a convicted bootlegger